Government of Bombay

Legal Department

BOMBAY

RULES & ORDERS

UNDER

CENTRAL ACTS

VOLUME II

Containing text in full of Rules and Orders made under Central Acts enacted from 1926 onwards.

SIXTH EDITION

(Corrected up to the 31st December 1952)

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BOMBAY

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List of Abbreviations.

A. & F. D.	...	Agriculture and Forests Department.
D. D.	...	Development Department.
E. D.	...	Education Department.
E. & I. D.	...	Education and Industries Department.
F. D.	...	Finance Depratment.
G. D.	...	General Department.
H. & L. G. D.	..	Health and Local Government Department.
H. D.	..	Home Department.
J. D.	..	Judicial Department.
L. D.	..	Legal Department.
Lab. D.	..	Labour Department.
Lab. & H. D.	..	Labour and Housing Department.
L. S. G. & P. H. D.	...	Local Self-Government and Public Health Department.
P. D.	...	Political Department.
P. & R. D.	..	Political and Reforms Department.
P. & S. D.	..	Political and Services Department.
P. W. D.	..	Public Works Department.
R. C. D.	..	Reconstruction Department.
R. D.	...	Revenue Department.
Reh. D.	...	Rehabilitation Department.
B. G.	...	Bombay Government Gazette.
Bom. Co-opt. T.	...	Bombay Co-operative Tribunal.
G. N.	...	Government Notification.
No.	...	Number.
Pt.	...	Part.
P.	...	page
Pol. or Poll.	...	Political.
R. T.	...	Revenue Tribunal.
Sch.	...	Schedule.
S.	...	Section.

THE INDIAN TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926 (XVI OF 1926). †

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 929/34/(1), dated 9th May 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 635). S. 3

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 6377, dated the 23rd May 1927, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Commissioner of Labour and Director of Information to be the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 1781/48, dated 26th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 563). S.

Whereas by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. L.R. 26(74), dated the 26th February 1952, issued in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (1) of Article 258 of the Constitution, the President has entrusted *inter alia* to the Government of each Part A State, with its consent, the functions of the Central Government under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), in relation to trade unions whose objects are not confined to, and whose head office is situated in, that State;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the functions of the Central Government under section 3 of the said Act, so entrusted, and in supersession of the Government Notification in the Political and Services Department, No. 3841/34, dated the 19th May 1941, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay to be the Registrar of Trade Unions also in relation to trade unions whose objects are not confined to, and whose head office is situated in, the State of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 6377-A, dated 27th June 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1630). S. 11 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint all District and Joint Judges and all Assistant Judges who exercise appellate jurisdiction under section 17 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), to hear appeals under section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

G. N., Lab. D., No. 610/46, dated 13th February 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 108). S. 11 (1) (b)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint District Courts established under section 3 of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), for the purpose of the said clause for the areas comprised within their respective jurisdictions.

G. N., G. D., No. 6377, dated 21st May 1927 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1362). S. 29 Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927.

Amended by G. N., P. D., No. 7233, dated 10th April 1938.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 929/34(3), dated 15th August 1938.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2498/34, dated 12th June 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under the Act, *see* G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notf. No. L. 3006, 16th Jan. 1941, under section 124 of the Govt. of India Act, 1935.

regulations with effect from the 1st June 1927 for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of the said Act :—

BOMBAY TRADE UNIONS REGULATIONS, 1927.

1. *Short title*.—These regulations may be called the Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927.

1A. *Extent*.—They shall extend to trade unions whose objects are confined to the State of Bombay.

2. *Definitions*.—In these regulations—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926;

(*b*) "Form" means a form appended to these regulations;

(*c*) "Section" means a section of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

3. *Form of application for registration*.—Every application for registration of a Trade Union shall be made in Form A.

4. *Evidence to prove authority to make application*.—Upon an application for the registration of a Trade Union, the Registrar may require from the applicants such evidence as may seem to him necessary to show that the applicants have been duly authorised to make the application on behalf of the Trade Union.

5. *Form of register*.—The register of Trade Unions referred to in section 8 shall be maintained in Form B.

6. *Form of certificate*.—The certificate of registration issued by the Registrar under section 9 shall be in Form C.

7. *Fee for registration*.—The fee payable on registration of a Trade Union shall be as follows :—

Rs. 5 for a Trade Union with a membership of 1,000 or over.

Rs. 2 for a Trade Union with a membership of less than 1,000.

WITHDRAWAL OR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION.

8. (1) *Form of application for withdrawal or cancellation*.—Every application by a Trade Union for withdrawal or cancellation of its certificate of registration shall be sent to the Registrar in Form D.

(2) *Verification of application*.—The Registrar on receiving an application for withdrawal or cancellation of registration shall, before granting the application, verify that the application was approved in a general meeting of the Trade Union, or if it was not so approved, that it has the approval of a majority of the members of the Trade Union. For this purpose the Registrar may call for such further particulars as he may deem necessary and may examine any officer of the Union.

9. *Appeals*.—Any appeal made under sub-section (*1*) of section 11 shall be filed within ninety days of the date on which the Registrar passed the order against which the appeal is made.

10. *Change of address of head office of a Trade Union.*—Notice of any change in the address of the head office of a Trade Union shall be given to the Registrar in Form G.

*11. [*Deleted.*]

12. *Alteration of rules.*—(1) On receiving a copy of any alteration made in the rules of a Trade Union under sub-section (*3*) of section 28, the Registrar shall, unless he has reason to believe that the alteration has not been made in the manner provided by the rules of the Trade Union or unless the alteration is not in accordance with the provisions of the Act, register the alteration in a register to be maintained for this purpose and shall notify the fact that he has done so to the Secretary of the Trade Union.

(2) The fee payable for registration of alterations of rules shall be Re. 1 for each set of alterations made simultaneously.

13. *Change of name.*—(1) The notice of any change of the name, of a Trade Union shall be sent to the Registrar in Form E.

(2) When the Registrar registers a change of name under section 25, sub-section *3*), he shall certify under his signature, at the foot of the certificate issued under egulation 6, that the new name has been registered. The Secretary shall present the certificate to the Registrar for making this entry.

14. *Amalgamation of Trade Unions—Form of Notice.*—Notice of every amalgamation shall be sent to the Registrar in duplicate in Form F.

15. *Dissolution of registered Trade Unions.*—When a registered Trade Union is dissolved, notice of the dissolution shall be sent to the Registrar in Form H.

16. *Division of funds.*—Where it is necessary for the Registrar, under sub-section (*2*) of section 27, to distribute the funds of a registered Trade Union which has been dissolved, he shall divide the fund among the members in proportion to the amounts contributed by them by way of subscription during their membership.

17. *Annual returns.*—The general statement to be furnished under section 28 shall be submitted to the Registrar by the 31st day of July in each year and shall be in Form I.

18. *Audit.*—(1) Save as provided in sub-regulations (2), (3), (4) and (5) of this regulation, the annual audit of the accounts of any registered Trade Union shall be conducted by an auditor authorized to audit the accounts of companies under sub-section (*1*) of section 144 of the Indian Companies Act, 1913.

(2) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not, at any time during the year ending on the 31st March, exceed 2,000 the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted—

(*a*) by an examiner of local funds accounts, or

(*b*) by any local fund auditor appointed by the Central Government, or

(*c*) by any person who, having held an appointment under the Central Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension of not less than Rs. 200 per mensem.

(3) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not, at any time during the year ending on the 31st day of March, exceed 1,000 the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted—

(*a*) by any two persons holding office as a magistrate or a judge or as a councillor of any municipality or member of a district local board, or of the State Legislature, or of Parliament;

*Regulation No. 11 was deleted by Notn. No. 922/343 (3), P. & S. D., 15th Aug. 1938.

(*b*) by any person who, having held an appointment under the Central Government in any audit or accounts department, is in receipt of a pension from the Central Government of not less than Rs. 75 a month ; or

(*c*) by any auditor appointed to conduct the audit of co-operative societies by Government or by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies or by any State co-operative organization recognized by Government for this purpose.

(4) Where the membership of a registered Trade Union did not, at any time during the year ending on the 31st March, exceed 500, the annual audit of the accounts may be conducted by any two members of such registered Trade Unions.

(5) Where the registered Trade Union is a federation of Trade Unions, and the number of such Unions affiliated to it at any time during the year ending on the 31st March did not exceed 50, 15 or 5 respectively, the audit of the accounts of the federation may be conducted as if it had not at any time during the year had a membership of more than 2,000, 1,000 or 500 respectively.

19. *Disqualification of auditors.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in regulation 18, no person who at any time during the year for which the accounts are to be audited was entrusted with any part of the funds or securities belonging to a registered Trade Union shall be eligible to audit the accounts of that Union.

20. The auditor or auditors appointed in accordance with these regulations shall be given access to all the books of the registered Trade Union concerned and shall verify the general statement submitted under section 28 with the accounts and vouchers relating thereto, and shall thereafter sign the auditor's declaration appended to Form I, indicating separately on that form under his signature or their signatures a statement showing in what respect he or they find the return to be incorrect, not supported by vouchers or not in accordance with the Act. The particulars given in the statement shall indicate—

(*a*) every payment which appears to be unauthorised by the rules of the registered Trade Union concerned, or contrary to the provisions of the Act,

(*b*) the amount of any deficit or loss which appears to have been incurred by the negligence or misconduct of any person,

(*c*) the amount of any sum which ought to have been but is not brought to account by any person.

21. *Audit of political fund.*—The audit of the political fund of a registered Trade Union shall be carried out along with the audit of the general account of the registered Trade Union by the same auditor or auditors.

22. *Inspection of register and documents.*—(1) The register of Trade Unions maintained in accordance with regulation 5 shall be open to inspection by any person on payment of a fee of annas eight.

(2) Any documents in the possession of the Registrar received from a registered Trade Union may be inspected by any member of that Union on payment of a fee of annas eight for each document inspected.

(3) Documents shall be open to inspection every day on which the office of the Registrar is open and within such hours as may be fixed for this purpose by the Registrar.

FORM A.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Application for Registration of Trade Unions.

Name of Trade Union : Address :

Dated the day of 19 .

1. This application is made by the persons whose names are subscribed at the foot hereof.

2. The name under which it is proposed that the Trade Unions on behalf of which this application is made shall be registered is .....as set forth in Rule No. .....

3. The address of the Head Office of the Union to which all communications and notices may be addressed is .....

4. The .....Union came into existence on the.....day of .....19 .

5. The Union is a union of employers/workers engaged in the ..... industry/*or* .....profession/*or* .....(establishment) and has .....members.

6. The particulars required by section 5 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, are given in Schedule I.

7. The particulars given in Schedule II show the provisions made in the rules for the matters detailed in section 6 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

8. (To be struck out in the case of Unions which have not been in existence for one year before the date of application.) The particulars required by section 5 (*2*) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, are given in Schedule III.

9. One copy of the Rules of the Union is attached to this application.

10. We have been duly authorised by the Trade Union to make this application on its behalf, such authorisation consisting of*

——		Signature	Occupation	Address
(Signed)	1	....		
	2	....		
	3	....		
	4	....		
	5	....		
	6	....		
	7	....		

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Bombay.

* State here whether the authority to make this application was made by a " resolution of a general meeting of the Trade Union " or, if not, in what other way it was given.

FORM A—*contd.*

SCHEDULE I.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

List of Officers.

Name of Trade Union.

Office held in Union	Name	Age	Address	Occupation

SCHEDULE II.

Reference to rules.

The numbers of the rules making provisions for the several matters detailed in column 1 are given in column 2 below :—

1 Matter.	2 Number of rules.
Name of Union	
The whole of the objects for which the Union has been established.	
The whole of the purposes for which the general funds of the Union shall be applicable.	
The maintenance of a list of members	
The facilities provided for the inspection of the list of members by officers and members.	
The admission of ordinary members	
The admission of honorary or temporary members ..	
The conditions under which members are entitled to benefits assured by the rules.	
The conditions under which fines or forfeitures can be imposed or varied.	
The manner in which the rules shall be amended, varied or rescinded.	
The manner in which the members of the executive and the other officers of the union shall be appointed and removed.	
The safe custody of the funds	
The annual audit of the accounts	
The facilities for the inspection of the account books by officers and members.	
The manner in which the union may be dissolved.	

FORM A—*concld.*

SCHEDULE III.

(This need not be filled in if the Union came into existence less than one year before the date of application for Registration.)

Statement of Liabilities and Assets on the day of 19 .

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.	Assets.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of general fund ..		Cash :—	
Amount of political fund ..		In hands of Treasurer ..	
		In hands of Secretary ..	
		In hands of ..	
Loans from—		In the Bank ..	
		In the Bank ..	
Debts due to		Securities as per list below.	
		Unpaid subscriptions due.	
Other liabilities (to be specified).		Loans to—	
		Immoveable property ..	
		Goods and furniture ..	
		Other assets (to be specified).	
Total Liabilities ..		Total Assets ..	

Lists of Securities.

Particulars	Face value	Cost price	Market value	In hands of

(Signed) 1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.

FORM B.

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number
Address of Head Office

Date of Registration
Number of application form

Remarks :—

Subsequent changes of the address of the Head Office—

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Names of Members making application—

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.

Officers (Transfers from one post to another count as relinquishment of appointment held).

Year of entering on office	Name	Office held in Union	Age on entry	Address	Occupation	Year of relinquishing Office	Other offices held in addition to membership of executive with dates

FORM C.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Certificate of Registration of Trade Union.

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number

Office of the Registrar of Trade Unions :
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

It is hereby certified that the Union has been registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, this day of 19 .

Seal.

Registrar of Trade Unions
for the State of Bombay.

FORM D.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Request to withdraw or cancel Certificate of Registration.

Name of Trade Union

Registration Number

Address :

Dated the day of 19

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Bombay.

The abovementioned Trade Union desires that its certificate of registration under the Trade Unions Act, 1926, may be withdrawn (*or* cancelled) and at a general meeting* duly held on the day of 19 it was resolved as follows :—

(Here give exact copy of Resolution.)

(Signed)

FORM E.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Notice of Change of Name.

Name of Trade Union already registered

Registration Number

Address :

Dated this day of 19

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the provisions of section 23 of the Trade Unions Act having been complied with the name of the abovementioned Trade Union has been changed to . The consent of the members was obtained by †

(Signed) 1. Secretary.
2.
3.
4.
5. Members.
6.
7.
8.

* If not at a general meeting, state in what manner the request has been determined upon.

† *i.e.*, by referendum, resolution of a general meeting, etc. If procedure followed is covered by rule quote number of the rule.

FORM F.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Notice of Amalgamation of Trade Unions.

A. Name of Registered Trade Union
Number of Registration

B. Name of Registered Trade Union
Number of Registration

(and so on if more than two).

Address :

Dated the day of 19 .

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the requirements of section 24 of the abovementioned Act the members of each (or every one) of the abovementioned Trade Unions have resolved to become amalgamated together as one Trade Union.

And that the following are the terms of the said amalgamation (*state the terms*).

And that it is intended that the Trade Union shall henceforth be called the

Accompanying this notice is a copy of the rules intended to be henceforth adopted by the Amalgamated Trade Union which are the rules (if so) of the Union.

(To be signed by seven members and the Secretary of each Trade Union.)

Name and address to which registered copy is to be sent.

(Signed) 1 Secretary

2
3
4
5 } Members.
6
7
8

FORM G.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Notice of change of address of the Head Office of a Registered Trade Union.

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number

Address :

Date this day of 19

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

Notice is hereby given that the Head Office of the abovementioned Trade Union has been removed from and is now situated at in City (*or* town, *or* District).

(Signed)

Secretary.

This Part to be detached by the Registrar when the notice is registered, and returned to the Trade Union.

Received this day of 19 notice of removal of the Head Office of the Register No. to City (*or* town, *or* District).

Seal.

(Signed)

Registrar of Trade Unions
for the State of Bombay.

FORM H.

TRADE UNIONS ACT, 1926.

Notice of the Dissolution of a Trade Union.

Name of Trade Union
Registration Number

Address :

Dated this day of 19

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Secretariat, Fort, Bombay.

N ice is hereby given that the abovementioned Trade Union was dissolved in pursuance of the rules thereof on the day of 19

We have been duly authorised by the Union to forward this notice on its behalf, such authorisation consisting of a resolution passed at a general meeting on the* day of 19 .

(Signed) 1. Secretary.
2.
3.
4.
5. Members.
6.
7.
8.

FORM I.

Annual Return prescribed under section 28 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, for the year ending 31st March 19 .

Name of Union

Registered Head Office

Number of certificate of registration

Return to be made by federations of trade unions.

A. Number of unions affiliated at beginniug of year†
B. Number of unions joining during year†
C. Number of unions disaffiliated during year†
D. Number of unions affiliated at end of year.

This return need not be made by federations of trade unions.

Number of members on books at the beginning of year.
Number of members admitted during the the year (add)
Together
Number of members who left during the year (deduct)
Total number of members on books at the end of the year.
Males.
Females.
Number of members contributing to Political Fund.

A copy of the rules of the Trade Union corrected up to the date of despatch of this return is appended.

Dated the

Secretary.

---

* Here insert the date, or if there was no such resolution, state in what other way the authorisation was given.

† The names of the affiliated and disaffiliated unions should be given in separate statements marked 'A', 'B' and 'C'.

Statement of Liabilities and Assets on the day of 19 .

Liabilities.	Rs. a. p.	Assets.	Rs. a. p.
Amount of general fund ...		Cash— ...	
Amount of political fund ...		In hands of Treasurer ...	
Loans from— ...		In hands of Secretary ...	
		In hands of ...	
		In the Bank ...	
		In the Bank ...	
Debts due to— ...		Securities as per list below ...	
		Unpaid subscriptions due ...	
		Loans to—	
Other liabilities (to be specified)			
		Immoveable property ...	
		Goods and furniture ...	
		Other assets (to be specified)	
Total liabilities ...		Total assets ...	

List of Securities.

Particulars	Face value	Cost price	Market price at date on which accounts have been made up	In hands of

Treasurer.

General Fund Account.

Income.	Rs. a. p.	Expenditure.	Rs. a. p.
Balance at beginning of year.		Salaries, allowances and expenses of officers.	
Contributions from members at per member.		Salaries, allowances and expenses of establishment.	
Donations ...		Auditors fees ...	
Sale of periodicals, books, rules, etc.		Legal expenses ...	
Interest on investments ...		Expenses in conducting trade disputes.	
Income from miscellaneous sources (to be specified).		Compensation paid to members for loss arising out of trade disputes.	
		Funeral, old age, sickness, unemployment benefits, etc.	
		Educational, social and religious benefits.	
		Cost of publishing periodicals...	
		Rents, rates and taxes ...	
		Stationery, printing and postage	
		Expenses incurred under section 15 (*j*) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (to be specified).	
		Other expenses (to be specified).	
		Balance at end of year ...	
Total ...		Total ...	

Political Fund Account.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
Balance at beginning of year		Payments made on objects specified in section 16 (2) of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (to be specified).	
Contributions from members at per member.		Expenses of management (to be fully specified).	
		Balance at end of year ...	
Total ...		Total ...	

Treasurer.

Auditor's Declaration.

The undersigned, having had access to all the books and accounts of the Trade Union, and having examined the foregoing statements and verified the same with the account vouchers relating thereto, now sign the same as found to be correct, duly vouched and in accordance with the law, subject to the remarks, if any, appended hereto.

Auditor.

Auditor.

The following changes of officers have been made during the year :—

Officers Relinquishing Office.

Name.	Office.	Date of relinquishing office.

Officers appointed.

Name.	Date of birth.	Private address.	Personal occupation.	Title of position held in union.	Date on which appointment in column 5 was taken up.	Other offices held in addition to membership of executive with dates.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

S. 29 Bombay Trade Unions (Recognition) Regulations, 1948.

G. N., Lab. D., No. 610/46, dated 14th July 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 284).

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 610/46, dated 29th September 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 29 of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following additional regulations for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Chapter IIIA of the said Act, namely :—

BOMBAY TRADE UNIONS (RECOGNITION) REGULATIONS, 1948.

General.

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These regulations may be called the Bombay Trade Unions (Recognition) Regulations, 1948.

(2) They shall extend to every trade union whose objects are confined to the State of Bombay, provided that such union does not consist of workmen employed by the Central Government, or by a railway administration or in a major port, mine or oil field.

2. *Definitions.*—In these regulations, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926;

(*b*) "Court" means a Labour Court appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 28B of the Act;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these regulations;

(*d*) "Judge" means a Judge appointed to preside over a Court;

(*e*) "Schedule" means the schedule appended to these regulations;

(*f*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

Procedure for Labour Courts.

3. (1) Any application under section 28E, 28G or 28H may be sent to the Court by registered post or be presented to the Court or to the Court-clerk authorised by the Judge in this behalf and shall be made in duplicate.

(2) The application under section 28E for grant of recognition shall be in Form "A"; the application under section 28H for grant of fresh recognition in Form "AA" and the application under section 28G for withdrawal of recognition in Form "B".

4. If it appears to the Court on receiving any such application that it should be presented to another Court, the Judge shall return it to the applicant after endorsing upon it the date of the presentation and return, the reasons for returning it and the Court to which it should be presented.

5. If an application is not in order by reason of any formal defect therein the Judge may return it to the applicant for remedying the defect within a specified time.

6. If the Judge thinks that an application may be fixed for preliminary hearing, he shall cause notice in Form "C" to be served on the applicant directing him to appear before him at the time and place mentioned therein to show cause why the application may not be summarily dismissed.

7. If any of the parties applies for determining certain preliminary issues, the Judge may proceed to determine such issues after issuing notice to the opposite party.

8. If an application is not summarily dismissed, the Judge shall cause notice in Form "D" to be given to the opponent directing him to file a written statement within a specified time.

9. After all the statements required to be filed by the parties are received or after the expiry of the date for filing the statements, the Judge shall give notice in Form "E" to the parties to appear before him at such time and place as may be mentioned therein.

10. (1) In any proceeding before the Court, parties may appear in person or through any other person or by a duly authorised counsel, attorney, advocate, pleader or a representative, as the case may be.

(2) Every person except a counsel authorised to appear shall file a memorandum of appearance in Form "F" signed by the person authorising him.

11. Whenever the Court, either of its own motion or on the application of any party, thinks it necessary to examine any witness, it shall issue a summons in Form "G" to the witness. When the witness summons is issued on the application of any party the process fee prescribed in the Schedule shall be charged.

12. Every summons, notice, warrant or other process and every order or certified copy of any document shall be signed by the Judge with the date of signing and shall be sealed with the official seal of the Court.

13. The service of every summons, notice, warrant or order shall be effected by hand delivery or through registered post as may be expedient or as provided in Order V in the First Schedule to the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

14. When any fact is to be proved by an affidavit, it shall (1) be drawn in Form "H", (2) be stamped as prescribed in the Schedule, and (3) be sworn or affirmed in the presence of the Judge or the Court-clerk who may be authorised in writing by the Judge in this behalf.

15. Each witness shall give his evidence on oath or solemn affirmation, as the case may be, and shall give the following particulars, viz., (1) his name, (2) age, (3) occupation, (4) place of residence, and (5) religion, if any.

16. The Court may accept, admit or call for any evidence at any stage and in any manner as it thinks fit.

17. The Judge or any other person authorised in writing by him in this behalf may at any time during the pendency of an application enter any building, factory, workshop or other premises whatsoever and inspect any records therein or interrogate any person therein in respect of any matter relating to the subject matter of the application.

18. The Judge shall send a certified copy of an order made by him to the parties concerned, to the State Government and to the Registrar. Any additional copy required by the parties shall be supplied at the cost prescribed for certified copies of documents in the Schedule. Certified copies of any documents may also be supplied at the cost prescribed in the Schedule.

19. The Court may correct in any order any clerical mistake or error arising from an accidental slip or omission.

MISCELLANEOUS.

20. (1) On receipt of a memorandum of agreement under section 28C (*1*) regarding the recognition of a trade union, the Registrar shall record the memorandum in the register maintained in Form "I" and intimate the date of recording it to the parties concerned.

(2) The Registrar shall also record the order made by the Court under section 28E (*5*) in the register maintained in Form "J".

21. (1) The application for revocation of an agreement granting recognition to a trade union under section 28C (*2*) shall be in Form "K". A copy of such application shall be sent by the party making the application to the other party to the agreement. On receipt of such application, the Registrar shall cancel the memorandum of agreement and relevent entries in the register in Form "I" under his signature with the date of signing and send an intimation to that effect to the parties concerned.

(2) The Registrar shall also cancel the entries in the register in Form "J" on receipt of an order made by the Court withdrawing recognition of a union under section 28G (*3*).

22. The notice under section 28E (*4*) shall be in Form "E".

23. For the purpose of sub-section (*4*) of section 28E, the proportion, which the number of the workmen referred to in clause (*b*) of section 28D who are members of the trade union and are not in arrears of their subscription for any period exceeding three months shall bear to the total number of such workmen, shall be as specified below :—

1 Total number of workmen.	2 Membership of union compared to the total number of workmen expressed as a percentage.
Up to 1,000	33⅓
1,000 and above but less than 2,500	25
2,500 and above but less than 5,000	20
5,000 and above but less than 10,000	15
10,000 and above but less than 25,000	12½
25,000 and above	10

24. The notice referred to in section 28G (*2*) shall be in Form "L".

25. Every recognised trade union shall on or before the 20th day of every month forward by registered letter or present in person to the Registrar a return in Form "M" giving the required information for the previous month.

FORM "A".

[*See* regulation 3 (2).]

APPLICATION FOR RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNION.

In the Labour Court at.....

Application No.....of 19 .

Name of Trade Union..... .....

Address.....

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit that at a $\frac{\text{General meeting of the members}}{\text{meeting of the Executive}}$ of the above union held at.....on the.....day of..... .....19.... it was decided that the union should apply for recognition by.... ....*..... A copy of the resolution in this behalf signed by the $\frac{\text{President of the Union}}{\text{Chairman of the Executive}}$ is attached. The applicant requests that the union may be granted recognition as provided in section 28E of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

2. The union is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, under certificate No.....dated..... and has.....members in the employ of.....*..... .....in.....industry/industries and represents.....per cent. of the total number of workmen employed by.....*.....in that industry/ those industries.

3. A copy of the constitution of the union is attached.

4. The union had applied to.....*.....for recognition on.....but has failed to obtain recognition.

5. The applicant does solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information. This verification is signed at..... .....on.....day of .....19 .

Signature of the $\frac{\text{President}}{\text{General Secretary}}$ of the Union.

---

* Here name of the employer or employers.

FORM "AA".

[*See* regulation 3 (2).]

APPLICATION FOR FRESH RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNION.

In the Labour Court at.....

Application No. of 19 .

Name of Trade Union.....

Address.....

The undersigned begs respectfully to submit that the recognition of the above union by.....*.....was withdrawn by order made by the Labour Court at.....No.....dated.....

2. The undersigned begs to state that at a General meeting of the members / meeting of the Executive of the above union held at.....on the.....day of .....,19 it was decided that the union should apply again for recognition by.....*..... A copy of the resolution in this behalf signed by the President of the Union / Chairman of the Executive is attached. The applicant requests that the union may be granted fresh recognition as provided in section 28H of the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926.

3. The union is registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926, under certificate No.....dated.....and has..... members in the employ of.....*.....in.....industry/ industries and represents.....per cent. of the total number of workmen employed by.....*.....in that industry/those industries.

4. A copy of the constitution of the union is attached.

5. The union had applied to.....*.....for recognition on.....but has failed to obtain recognition.

6. The applicant does solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information. This verification is signed at.....on.....day of.....19 .

Signature of the President / General Secretary / Secretary of the Union.

* Here name of the employer or employers.

FORM "B".

[*See* regulation 3 (2).]

APPLICATION FOR WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION OF TRADE UNION.

In the Labour Court at.....

Application No. of 19 .

.....Applicant

Address

versus

.....Opponent

Address

The applicant abovenamed begs to state as follows :—

(*a*) that

(*b*) that

(*c*) that

The applicant therefore prays that the Court may be pleased to order withdrawal of recognition of.....by.....on the following grounds, namely :—

The applicant does solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information. This verification is signed at..... on.....day of.....19 .

Signature of Registrar of Trade Unions. / Employer.

FORM "C".

(*See* regulation 6.)

NOTICE OF PRELIMINARY HEARING.

In the Labour Court at.....

No. of 19

In the matter of

Notice.

Please take notice that the above matter will be taken up for hearing before me at.....on.....in..... You are hereby required to appear in person or through any other person or by a duly authorised counsel, attorney, advocate, pleader or a representative, as the case may be, at the aforesaid time and place and to show cause, if any, why the above matter should not be summarily dismissed.

Seal.

No.

Office of the Labour Court

day of 19

Judge,
Labour Court.

To

FORM "D".

(*See* regulation 8.)

NOTICE TO FILE WRITTEN STATEMENT.

In the Labour Court at.....

Application No. of 19 .

Applicant ;

Address—

versus

Opponent.

Address—

In the matter of

Notice.

Whereas abovenamed has filed an application in this Court, a copy whereof is enclosed herewith, notice is hereby given to you that if you so desire, two copies of your written statement may be filed in this office on or before 19 and that a copy thereof may be supplied to the abovenamed and that the undersigned may be informed that this has been done.

2. The time and the place of hearing will be announced later.

Seal.

Judge,
Labour Court.

No.....

Office of the Labour Court,

.....day of.....19.....

To

FORM "E".

(*See* regulations 9 and 22.)

NOTICE OF HEARING.

In the Labour Court at .....

Application No. of 19 .

In the matter of

Notice.

Whereas the above matter has been admitted to the file, please take notice that the said matter will be taken up for hearing at.....or at such time immediately thereafter according to the convenience of the Court on.....

in.....You are hereby required to appear in person or through any other person or by a duly authorised counsel, attorney, advocate, pleader or a representative, as the case may be, at the aforesaid time and place and to continue to remain present until the said matter has been finally disposed of and to produce before the said Court on those days all books, documents, etc., which may be in your possession or under your control and in any way relating to the matters in dispute and witnesses, if any.

Seal.

Judge,
Labour Court.

No.

Office of the Labour Court,

.....day of.....19.....

To

FORM "F".

[*See* regulation 10 (2).]

MEMORANDUM OF APPEARANCE.

In the Labour Court at.....

No. of 19 .

In the matter of

Address.....

I/We have appointed Mr.....to appear for me/us in the above matter.

Dated this.....day of.....19 .

Signature(s) of the employer or duly authorised representative(s) of the union.

Accepted

(Signature)

FORM " G ".

(*See* regulation 11.)

SUMMONS TO WITNESS.

In the Labour Court at .....

No. of 19 .

In the matter of

Summons.

Whereas the above application willbe taken up for hearing at..... .....on.....in.....And whereas your presence is necessary, you are hereby summoned to appear in person before me at the aforesaid time and place and to give evidence, to answer all material questions and to produce all books, documents, etc., which may be in your possession or under your control and in any way relating to the matters in dispute and to continue to remain present until you are discharged.

Seal.

Judge,
Labour Court.

No.

Office of the Labour Court,

.....day of 19

To

FORM " H ".

(*See* regulation 14.)

FORM OF AFFIDAVIT.

In the Labour Court at.....

No. of 19 .

I (name) .....
beg to state on oath/solemn affirmation as follows :—

(1) that

(2) that

Identified by

Signature.

Before me,

Judge,
Labour Court.

FORM " I ".

[*See* regulation 20 (1).]

FORM OF REGISTER FOR RECORDING MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENTS.

Registration No. of Memorandum of agreement.

Name of the Trade Union .. ..

Name(s) of the employer/employers by whom the union has/have been recognised.

Date of recognition .. ..

Date of registration of Memorandum of agreement.

Registrar of Trade Unions for
the State of Bombay.

FORM " J ".

[*See* regulation 20 (2).]

FORM OF REGISTER FOR RECORDING ORDERS FOR RECOGNITION OF THE LABOUR COURT.

Order made by the Labour Court at ..

Number and date of the order ..

Date of receipt of the order ..

Name of the Trade Union which has been granted recognition by the Order.

Name(s) of the employer/employers who has/have been directed to recognize the Trade Union.

Registrar of Trade Unions for
the State of Bombay.

FORM "K".

[*See* regulation 21 (1).]

APPLICATION FOR REVOCATION OF RECOGNITION.

Address :—

Date :—

To

The Registrar of Trade Unions for the State of Bombay,
Bombay.

Dear Sir,

I/We have been duly authorised by $\frac{\text{Employer}}{\text{Union}}$ to inform you that the recognition granted to ..... union.....by .....under the memorandum of agreement dated ..... may please be treated as revoked with effect from ..... 19 .

Yours faithfully,

Signature(s) and designation(s) of Applicant(s).

FORM "L".

(*See* regulation 24.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO TRADE UNION REGARDING WITHDRAWAL OF RECOGNITION.

Whereas an application has been made by.....for withdrawal of recognition granted to your union by.....on the ground that.....Please take notice that the application will be taken up for hearing before me at.....on..... .....in.....You are hereby required to appear in person or through any other person or by a duly authorised counsel, attorney, advocate, pleader or a representative, as the case may be, at the aforesaid time and place and to show cause, if any, why the application should not be granted.

Seal.

Judge,
Labour Court.

No.

Office of the Labour Court,
.....day of.....19

To

FORM "M".

(*See* regulation 25.)

RETURN TO BE FORWARDED TO THE REGISTRAR OF TRADE UNIONS FOR THE STATE OF BOMBAY.

(1) Name of the Union .....

(2) Address.....

(3) Registration No.....

Date of .....

(4) Name (s) of the employer/employers by whom recognised .....
.....

(5) Date or dates* of recognition.....

(6)

	Membership in the employ of the employer who has granted recognition.	Total member. ship.
Number of members as at the beginning of the month ...		
Number of members who joined during the month ...		
Number of persons who have ceased to be members during the month.		
Number of members at the end of the month ...		

(7) Rate or rates of subscription .....

(8) Subscription collected during the month.....

		Rs. a. p.
For the current	Month	
	Quarter	
	Half year	
On account of arrears		
Total ...		

(9) The date on which meeting of the executive committee was last held.....
.....

(10) Interval at which a meeting of the executive committee is required to be held according to the constitution .....

Date.....

Signature of President, Secretary.

.....Union.

* If the union has been recognised by different employers on different dates.

SCHEDULE.

(*See* regulations 11, 14 and 18.)

TABLE OF FEES, CHARGES, ETC.

	Rs.	a.	p.
(1) Process fee for each witness summons	0	6	0
(2) Affidavit	0	8	0
(3) Type copying and comparing charges of certified copies of documents (per folio of 100 words) ...	0	6	0
(4) Inspection and search of documents in the possession of the Court (per day for each document) ...	0	12	0

N.B.—Fees for items 3 and 4 are payable in cash and in respect of other items, in court-fee stamps.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY (STATISTICS) ACT, 1926 (XX OF 1926).

G. N., R. D., No. 5987-G/24, dated 18th August 1926 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1957). S. 4 (1)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926), the Governor in Council is pleased to authorise the Supervisor of Cotton Industry Statistics and Cotton Cess Department to have free access at all reasonable times during working hours to any mill and at any time, with or without notice to the owner, to examine and take copies of, or extracts from the records of the mill for the purpose of testing the accuracy of any return made under section 3 of the said Act, or of informing himself as to any particulars regarding which information is required for the purposes of the said Act or the rules made thereunder.

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 1080-C, dated 3rd April 1926 (Gaz. of India, Pt. I, pp. 463-465). S. 6. Cotton Industry (Statistics) Rules, 1926.

Amended by G. N., F. D., No. 1527/33-D, dated 25th May 1939.
Amended by G. N., D. D., No. IDL. 1651-A, dated 5th February 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act., 1926 (XX of 1926), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Rules, 1926.

2. *Definition.*—In these Rules—"Act" means the Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926.

3. *Prescribed Officer.*—The Officer to whom the return required by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act is to be delivered shall be the Collector of Central Excise, Bombay.

4. (1) *Form of return.*—The return of cotton goods required by section 3 of the Act shall be in Form A appended to these Rules and shall contain the particulars indicated therein shown separately for each description of goods ; the return of cotton yarn required by the said section shall be in Form B appended to these Rules.

(2) The declaration of the truth of the said returns shall be subscribed in the terms set forth at the foot of the said forms.

5. *Check of returns.*—When a return duly completed has been delivered to the officer prescribed in rule 3 he shall check the same or cause the same to be checked in any manner that may appear to him desirable and may for this purpose examine and compare or cause to be examined and compared the records of the mill to which the return relates.

6. *Register of cotton goods manufactured.*—The owner of every mill in which cotton goods are manufactured shall prepare and maintain in English a register to be called "Register of cotton goods manufactured" in which shall be entered daily the description, weight and yardage or quantity as the case may be of all cotton goods manufactured in the mill.

7. *Register of cotton yarn spun.*—The owner of every mill in which cotton yarn is spun shall prepare and maintain in English a register to be called "Register of cotton yarn spun" in which shall be entered daily the description of counts and the weight of all yarn spun in the mill.

8. *Registers to be kept on premises of mill.*—The registers prescribed in rules 6 and 7 shall be kept on the premises of the mill.

FORM A.

Particulars of all cotton goods manufactured at Mill during the beginning and ending

Description of goods.	Weight in lbs.	Yards or dozens.
PART I.		
Grey and bleached piece-goods.		
(To be reported in lbs. and yards)		
1. Chadars		
2. Dhoties		
3. Drills and Jeans		
4. Cambrics and lawns		
5. Printers		
6. Shirtings and long cloth		
7. T. Cloth, domestics and sheeting		
8. Tent cloth		
9. Khadi, Dungri or Khaddar		
10. Other sorts		
PART II.		
Coloured piece-goods.		
(To be reported in lbs. and yards)		
1. Chaddars		
2. Lungis and dhoties		
3. Drills and jeans		
4. Greys, dyed		
5. Coloured striped saris and susis		
6. Cotton tweeds and checks		
7. Other sorts		

FORM A—*contd.*

Description of goods.	Weight in lbs.	Yards or dozens.
PART III.		
Grey and coloured goods other than piece-goods.		
(To be reported in lbs. and dozens and grey, bleached and coloured goods of each description to be distinguished.)		
PART IV.		
Hosiery		
(To be reported in lbs. and dozens.)		
PART V.		
Miscellaneous Cotton goods.		
(To be reported in lbs. only.)		
PART VI.		
Cotton goods mixed with silk or wool.		
(To be reported in lbs. only.)		
Total ...		

FORM B.

Return made for the.....Mill showing the description and weight of all yarn spun during the month ending 19 .

Count of yarn.	Weight in lbs. of each count.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my Mill and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

(To be signed by the Millowner, Managing Agent or other principal officer of the Mill).

THE INDIAN BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1926
(XXXVIII OF 1926).

G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. F-994/27-Judicial, 14th Aug. 1928, republished in G. N., H. D., No. 2795/2, dated 21st Aug. 1928 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1777). S. 1 (3)

In pursuance of sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the first day of January 1929 as the date on which the provisions of the said Act not yet in operation shall come into force in respect of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

THE INDIAN FOREST ACT, 1927 (XVI OF 1927).

G. N., R. D., No. 7212, dated 24th July 1923. Ss. 2 & 68

(*a*) The Government of Bombay is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878) (now XVI of 1927), to appoint, in virtue of their offices, the Mamlatdars of Honawar, Kumta and Ankola talukas and the Mahalkari of Bhatkal petha in the Kanara district to be forest officers for all the purposes of the said Act, with respect to such village forests as may from time to time be constituted under section 27 (now section 28) of the said Act within the limits of their respective charges;

(*b*) under section 67 (now section 68) of the said Act, to invest the said officers, in virtue of their offices, with the powers specified in the said section with respect to the said village forests.

G. N., R. D., No. 2608/24, dated 29th January 1925. Ss. 2 & 68

(*a*) The Government of Bombay is pleased in exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878) (now XVI of 1927), to appoint, in virtue of his office, the Mamlatdar of Haliyal in the Kanara district to be a forest officer for all the purposes of the said Act, with respect to such village forests as may from time to time be constituted under section 27 (now section 28) of the said Act within the limits of his charge;

(*b*) under section 67 (now section 68) of the said Act, to invest the said officer, in virtue of his office, with the powers specified in the said section with respect to the said village forests.

G. N., R. D., No. 7480/33, dated 4th November 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1065). S. 2 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (2) of section 2 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), and in supersession of Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 7990-A, dated the 15th November 1882, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint all officers of the Customs, Salt and Excise Departments, to be Forest officers for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 52 of said Act and rule 21 of the Bombay Presidency Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1922, published in Government Notification, Revenue Department, No. 2546-D, dated the 24th July 1922.

G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39 (d), dated 1st October 1942 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3795). Ss. 2, 25, 61, 68 & 72.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, 25, 61, 68 and 72 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927) and in supersession of the Government Notifications in the Revenue Department noted below, namely:—

(1) No. 5123, dated the 20th June 1892,
(2) No. 8155-A, dated the 14th October 1892,
(3) No. 4092, dated the 31st May 1895,
(4) No. 4092-A, dated the 31st May 1895,

(5) No. 5932, dated the 6th August 1895,
(6) No. 2765, dated the 30th March 1896,
(7) No. 1090, dated the 9th February 1897,
(8) No. 4909, dated the 8th August 1900,
(9) No. 6308, dated the 3rd August 1905,
(10) No. 9401, dated the 21st November 1905,
(11) No. 9479, dated the 2nd October 1916,
(12) No. 5534/28, dated the 2nd February 1931,
(13) No. 7480/33, dated the 4th November 1940,

the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to empower and appoint the following officers of the Forest Department to do anything required to be done by a Forest-officer under the sections of the said Act specified against them :—

Forest Officers.	Sections.
(*a*) Conservators	Section 17.
(*b*) Conservators and Deputy and Assistant Conservators.	Sections 21, 46, 56, 57, 68 and 72.
(*c*) Conservators, Divisional Forest Officers and the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, Surat, West Khandesh and Satara.	Sections 25, 26 (*1*) (*c*), 38, 47, 50, 61 and 83.
(*d*) Range Forest Officers	Sections 56 and 57.
(*e*) Conservators, Deputy and Assistant Conservators, Rangers, Foresters and Forest Guards.	Sections 26 (*2*) (*a*), 34, 44, 45, 52, 64, 66, 70 and 79 ;

(2) to authorise every Collector to be the officer with whose previous sanction the Forest-officer should exercise the power under section 25 of the said Act to stop public or private ways and water courses in reserved forests ;

(3) (*a*) to appoint all Collectors and Assistant and Deputy Collectors and all Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the State of Bombay to be Forest-officers for all the purposes of the said Act and the Bombay Forest Rules, 1942, with respect to such reserved or protected forests within the limits of their respective charges, as may from time to time, be under the management of the Revenue Department ;

(*b*) subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*) of section 68 of the said Act, to invest the said officers, with the powers specified in section 68 of the said Act, with respect to such forests ; and

(*c*) to invest all Collectors with the power specified in section 61 of the said Act ;

(4) to appoint all Circle Inspectors, Village Accountants and Revenue or Police Patels in the State of Bombay to be Forest-officers for the purposes of sections 52, 64 and 66 of the said Act, with respect to such forests within the limits of their respective charges as may from time to time be under the management of the Revenue Department ;

(5) to appoint all officers of the Customs, Salt and Excise Departments, excluding those serving in the Ahmedabad and Kaira Districts and the Broach Sub-Division of Broach and Panch Mahals District, to be Forest-officers for the purposes of carrying out the provisions of section 52 of the said Act and rule 85 of the said rules;

(6) to appoint the Chief Commissariat Officer, Poona, to be a Forest-officer for all the purposes of the said Act and rules in respect of the reserved forest *kurans* in the Poona district which have been assigned for the use of the Commissariat Department;

(7) to appoint the Superintendent of Grass Operations, Commissariat Department, Poona, and the Commissariat Kuran chaukidars in the district of Poona, to be Forest-officers throughout the areas to which their duties extend for the purposes of sections 52, 64 and 70 of the said Act;

(8) to appoint the Officer Commanding, Remount Depot, Ahmednagar, to be a Forest-officer for all the purposes of the said Act and rules in respect of the reserved forest *kurans* in the Ahmednagar district which have been assigned for the use of the Army Remount Department; and

(9) to appoint the Manager, Military Grass Farms, Ahmednagar, to be a Forest-officer for all the purposes of the said Act and rules in respect of the reserved forest *kurans* in the Ahmednagar district which have been assigned for the use of the Military Grass Farms Department.

G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39(e), dated 1st October 1942 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3796). S. 72 (1)(e)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5803, dated 17th December 1942.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5803, dated 10th July 1943.

Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 5803-J, dated 9th September 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 72 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), and in supersession of Government Notifications in the Revenue Department specified in the margin, the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the Forest Officers specified in the Table hereto who have completed five years' service as Ranger with the power specified in the said clause, namely the power to issue a search-warrant under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 :—

(1) No. 5803 dated 9th September 1922.
(2) No. 5803, dated 8th August 1928.
(3) No. 5803, dated 6th May 1929.
(4) No. 5803, dated 20th March 1930.
(5) No. 5803, dated 8th November 1930.
(6) No. 5803, dated 21st August 1931.
(7) No. 5803, dated 12th July 1934.
(8) No. 5803, dated 16th January 1937.
(9) No. 5803, dated 3rd March 1937.
(10) No. 5803, dated 25th May 1938.
(11) No. 5803, dated 9th June 1939
(12) No. 5800, dated 19th December 1939.
(13) No. 5803, dated 28th May 1940.
(14) No. 5803, dated 29th July 1941.

TABLE.

Northern Circle.

1.	Range Forest Officer,	Godhra ..	Panch Mahal Forest Division.
2.	Do.	North Godhra ..	
3.	Do.	Halol ..	
4.	Do.	Dohad ..	
5.	Do.	Jhalod ..	

Northern Circle—contd.

6.	Range Forest Officer,	Palghar	...	North Thana Forest Division.
7.	Do.	Sanjan	...	
8.	Do.	Kasa	...	
9.	Do.	Manor	...	
10.	Do.	Dahisar	...	
11.	Do.	Bassein	...	West Thana Forest Division.
12.	Do.	Kalyan	...	
13.	Do.	Bhiwandi	...	
14.	Do.	Salsette	...	
15.	Do.	West Murbad	...	
16.	Do.	East Murbad	...	
17.	Do.	Mandvi	...	
18.	Do.	Shahapur	...	East Thana Forest Division.
19.	Do.	Khardi	...	
20.	Do.	Igatpuri	...	
21.	Do.	Dhasai	...	
22.	Do.	Kalwan	...	East Nasik Forest Division.
23.	Do.	Nandgaon	...	
24.	Do.	Malegaon	...	
25.	Do.	Nasik	...	West Nasik Forest Division.
26.	Do.	Dindori	...	

Central Circle.

1.	Range Forest Officer,	Jalgaon	...	East Khandesh Forest Division.
2.	Do.	Raver	...	
3.	Do.	Chopda	...	
4.	Do.	Yawal	...	
5.	Do.	Taloda	...	West Khandesh Forest Division.
5A.	Do.	Nandurbar	...	West Khandesh Forest Division.
6.	Do.	Dhulia	...	West Khandesh Forest Sub-Division.
7.	Do.	Alibag	...	Kolaba Forest Division.
8.	Do.	Pen	...	
9.	Do.	Karjat	...	
10.	Do.	Roha	...	
11.	Do.	Dhebewadi	...	Satara Forest Sub-Division.
12.	Do.	Karad	...	Satara Forest Sub-Division.
13.	Do.	Mahableswar	...	
14.	Do.	Poona	...	West Range, Poona Forest Division.

Southern Circle.

1.	Range Forest Officer,	Haliyal	...	Northern Kanara Forest Division.
2.	Do.	Sirsi-Siddapur	...	Eastern Kanara Forest Division.
3.	Do.	Karwar	...	Western Kanara Forest Division.
4.	Do.	Kadra	...	
5.	Do.	Ankola	...	
6.	Do.	Honawar	...	
7.	Do.	Bhatkal	...	
8.	Do.	Gokak	...	Belgaum Forest Division.
9.	Do.	Gujnal	...	
10.	Do.	Khanapur	...	
11.	Do.	Nagargali	...	
12.	Do.	Dharwar	...	Dharwar-Bijapur Forest Division.
13.	Do.	Kalghatgi	...	
14.	Do.	Hangal-Dhundshi.		
15.	Do.	Kod	...	
16.	Do.	Badami	...	
17.	Do.	Bagalkot	...	

G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39, dated 1st October 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 408).
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 4960/45471-J, dated 3rd November 1952.
Amended by G. N., A. & F. D., No. 4960/51488-J, dated the 13th December 1952.

Ss. 26, 32, 41, 42, 51 and 76. Bombay Forest Rules, 1942.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26, 32, 41, 42, 51 and 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), and of all other powers enabling it in this behalf, and in supersession of all previous rules made in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and extent.*—These rules shall be called the Bombay Forest Rules, 1942, and shall apply to the State of Bombay excluding the City of Bombay.

2. *Interpretation.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ;

(*b*) " Divisional Forest Officer " shall include the Sub-Divisional Forest Officers, Surat, West Khandesh and Satara within their respective jurisdictions ;

(*c*) with respect to reserved or protected forests under the management of the Revenue Department, " Conservator of Forests ", " Divisional Forest Officer " and " Range Forest Officer " shall mean respectively the " Collector ", " Prant Officer " and " Mamlatdar or Mahalkari " in whose jurisdiction such forests lie ;

(*d*) the expression " protected animal " means an animal to which the provisions of the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912, apply ;

(*e*) " Section " means a section of the Act ; and

(*f*) all words and expressions used but not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II.

PROTECTION OF RESERVED FORESTS FROM FIRE.

[Section 26 (*1*) (*b*).]

3. *Kindling, etc., of fire on roads or paths adjoining or passing through reserved forests prohibited.*—Except at such places as may from time to time be notified locally by the Divisional Forest Officer, no person shall kindle any fire or leave any fire burning upon any public or private road or path which adjoins or passes through a reserved forest but does not form part of such forest.

4. *Precautions to be taken in making ash-manure near a reserved forest.*—No person shall ignite materials for making ash-manure in any field within two hundred yards from the boundary of a reserved forest, unless—

(*i*) there is between such boundary and the spot on which such materials are ignited a space at least 25 feet in width which is clear of vegetation capable of carrying fire from such spot to the forest; and

(*ii*) such other precautions, such as employing watchers, are taken as are reasonably necessary to prevent fire from spreading to the forest.

5. *Kindling of fire within 200 yards from a reserved forest prohibitioed.*—Except for the purposes of making ash-manure, no fire shall be kindled elsewhere than in a place used as a human dwelling or in premises appertaining to such dwelling, within a distance of two hundred yards from the boundary of a reserved forest, without the previous written permission of a Forest-officer not lower in rank than a Range Forest officer.

6. *Precautions to be taken in kindling fire beyond 200 yards from a reserved forest.*—No person shall kindle any fire, or leave any fire burning, at any place which is at a distance greater than two hundred yards from the boundary of a reserved forest but from which the fire may by natural means spread to the forest, unless he takes precautions, by clearing a fire-path not less than twenty-five feet in width between such place and such boundary, or by employing watchers or otherwise, to prevent the fire from so spreading.

7. *Partial operation of rules in the rainy season.*—Nothing in the rules in this Chapter shall operate during the period commencing on the 15th June and ending on the 31st October.

CHAPTER III.

HUNTING AND SHOOTING, ETC., IN RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS.

[Sections 26 (*1*) (*i*), 32 (*j*) and 76 (*d*).]

A. General Rules.

8. *Acts prohibited in reserved and protected forests.*—The following acts are prohibited in all reserved and protected forests—

(*a*) the poisioning of rivers or other waters, the explosion of dynamite or other explosive therein, and the setting of cruives or basket traps for the purpose of killing or catching fish;

(*b*) the setting of spring guns, snares or traps ;

(*c*) the catching, wounding or killing of—

(*i*) game, other than carnivora, bear or pig, over water, salt-licks, or paths leading directly to water or salt-licks ;

(*ii*) any bird or animal for which a close-time has been prescribed under the Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912), during the close-time so prescribed ; and

(*iii*) such animals as may from time to time be notified in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests ;

(*d*) shooting from a motor car except in the case of small game, and wild dogs and pigs ; and

(*e*) shooting after sunset and before sunrise, except in the case of—

(*i*) small game and wild pigs, and

(*ii*) tigers and panthers, from machans over live or killed ties :

Provided that any of the above acts may be done with the written permission of the Conservator of Forests, or, in the case of snares or traps, of the Divisional Forest Officer.

Note (1).—For the purpose of this rule the word "carnivora" includes tiger, panther, wolf hyena and wild dog ; the words "small game" include all game birds and hare ; and "reserved and protected forests" include all roads and tracks within such forests.

Note (2).—Clause (*c*) (*i*) of this rule does not apply in respect of Nilgai (*Portax pictus*) in the Thana, East Khandesh and West Khandesh districts, and elephants in the Kanara and Belgaum districts.

9. *Application of rules 11 to 39.*—The provisions of rules 11 to 17 and 23 to 39 shall apply to all reserved and protected forests in the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts. The State Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, apply the provisions of rules 11 to 22 with such modifications as it thinks fit, to any reserved or protected forest in any other district.

10. *Hunting and shooting prohibited in certain areas except under a license.*—No person shall, except under a license granted in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests, hunt or shoot in any reserved or protected forests in the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts and in such reserved or protected forests in the other districts to which the provisions of rules 11 to 22 have been applied under rule 9.

Explanation.—The term "hunting" used in this Chapter includes tracking for the purpose of discovering the lie of wild animals.

11. *Power to refuse or cancel a license.*—(1) The Conservator of Forests shall have discretion to grant or refuse a license for hunting and shooting.

(2) The Conservator of Forests may, at any time, cancel any license for a breach of any provision of the Act or these rules, whether committed by the licensee or by any of his retainers or followers ; or for any interference with the work of the forest officers on the part of the licensee or of any of his retainers or followers, which in the opinion of the Conservator is unwarranted ; or in the event of fire breaking out in any forest in respect of which the license has been granted.

(3) *Forest official may accompany the camp of any licensee.*—In any case where the Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forest Officer thinks it advisable, he may direct that a forest guard or other person shall accompany the camp of any licensee hunting and shooting in a forest, with the object of seeing that these rules are not infringed.

12. *License not transferable.*—A license granted under rule 11 shall not be transferable.

13. *License to be produced on demand for inspection.*—Every licensee hunting or shooting in any forest to which rules 11 to 17 apply shall, on demand by any Forest, Police or Revenue officer, produce his license for inspection.

14. *Limitation on putting out ties.*—No licensee shall put out ties at a distance of more than 20 miles from his camp or residence.

Note.—For the purposes of this rule "camp" implies a halt of not less than one night.

15. *Intimation to be given when animals are wounded but not killed.*—When any licensee wounds but fails to kill any animal of the following species, viz., elephant, tiger, panther, bear or bison, he shall forwith give intimation of such fact either orally or in writing to the nearest round forest officer and shall also send within 24 hours from the time the animal is wounded a report in writing to the Divisional Forest Officer. He shall also notify the fact to the inhabitants of the nearest village.

16. *License to be returned on expiry of period.*—On the expiry of the period of the license, the licensee shall return it to the Conservator of Forests, with an endorsement thereon showing the number and kind, and the horn dimensions in the case of protected animals, or length in the case of carnivora and bear, of all game killed by him.

17. *Privileges of resident hill tribes, etc., not barred.*—Nothing in the rules contained in this Chapter shall be taken to cancel any privilages granted to resident hill tribes unless the Collector by express order wise directs, or to preclude the grant of special permission by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Collector to resident villagers on special occasions.

B. Supplementary Rules for districts other than the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts.

18. *Period and scope of license.*—(1) Every license issued under rule 11 shall permit the holder only to hunt and shoot, and shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant, in any reserved or protected forest in the circle or portion of circle by the Conservator of which the license has been granted, and to which rules 11 to 22 have been made applicable under rule 9, subject to the condition that before it has effect in any forest division in which the licensee does not reside or exercise any jurisdiction, it must be countersigned by the Divisional Forest Officer.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1) the period of a license to hunt and shoot on the plateau of Matheran and Garbut only shall be limited to one month. The Round Forester, Matheran, may receive the fees mentioned in sub-rule (2) of rule 19 and issue a temporary permit to an applicant for a license pending receipt of the license from the Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

(3) No licensee shall hunt or shoot more than two males of each species of animals specified in the license. A list of species of such animals shall be prepared for each forest division by the Conservator of Forests.

Note.—This sub-rule does not apply in respect of *Nilgai* (*Portax pictus*) in the Thana district.

(4) Wounded game may be pursued into the forests of the division adjoining that for which the license is valid or into a forest closed under rule 20.

19. *Fees for licenses.*—(1) The fee for a license shall be Rs. 25 for the Northern Circle and Rs. 50 for the Central Circle.

(2) The fee for a license to hunt and shoot on the plateau of Matheran and Garbut shall be—

(*a*) Rs. 15 for one month in the case of persons who hold no circle license, and

(*b*) Rs. 7-8-0 for one month in the case of persons who hold a circle license valid for the Northern or Southern Circle.

Persons holding a circle license for the Central Circle shall not be charged any extra fee or be required to take a special license to hunt and shoot on the above plateau.

(3) Gazetted forest officers travelling on duty are exempted from the payment of fees for licenses.

20. *Closing of forests to hunting and shooting.*—(1) The Conservator of Forests may, on the recommendation of the Divisional Forest Officer and the Collector, declare that any particular forest or part of a forest is wholly closed for a term of years or annually for a specified period.

(2) The Conservator of Forests may also prohibit the taking, wounding or killing of any particular species of animals in any specified tract of forest, with a view to the preservation of such species, but any such order shall be subject to revision by the Commissioner.

(3) A license granted under these rules shall not be valid—

(*a*) in any forest or part of a forest which has been closed under sub-rule (1) during the period it is closed, and

(*b*) in the tract of forest specified in an order made under sub-rule (2) in respect of the species of animals specified in such order :

Provided that gazetted officers whose jurisdiction extends to such forests, or persons holding licenses on which the Divisional Forest Officer has endorsed special permission to that effect, may kill pig, tigers and other dangerous or destructive animals in such forests. Such special permission shall not be given for a longer period than one month in any case.

21. *Employment of shikaris.*—A licensee may employ any number of trackers. The Divisional Forest Officer shall have full discretion to prohibit the employment for tracking, stalking, tying up for carnivora, or conducting drives or beats, of any persons other than those to whom permits to act as "shikaris" have been given by him.

22. *Shikar cards to be filled in.*—The licensee shall fill in the shikar card in the printed form which a forest guard may present to him, while he is found hunting or shooting in any forest to which rules 11 to 22 apply.

C. Supplementary Rules for the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar Districts.

23. *Division of forest into shooting blocks.*—The forests in each division shall be divided into shooting blocks of convenient size by the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

24. *Closure of forest blocks to hunting and shooting.*—The Conservator of Forests shall determine every year which of the blocks in each of the divisions of his circle, the forests of which have been divided into blocks under rule 23, shall be absolutely closed to the public generally for hunting and shooting, whether for purposes of forest management or for the protection of game. In October of each year, he shall publish, according to forest divisions, a list of the blocks so closed, in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and copies of the list so published shall be posted up for informatin of the public in the office of the Conservator of Forests, and in the offices of the Collectors and of Divisional Forest Officers in the districts of Kanara Belgaum and Dharwar.

25. *Circle and block licenses and the areas for which they are valid.*—Licenses granted under rule 11 shall be of two kinds, namely, circle licenses and block licenses. A circle license shall, subject to the provisions of rule 31, be valid for every forest in the Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar districts, except blocks which have been closed to the public under rule 24. A block license shall ordinarily be granted for only one block, but may be granted for two blocks if there are surplus blocks available in respect of which no applications for license have been made. The holder of a block license may pursue any wounded game into any adjoining block notwithstanding that he holds no license in respect of such block.

26. *When application for block license may be made.*—An application for a block license shall not be granted unless it is made not more than three months and not less than one month before the date from which the applicant desires to have a license :

Provided that—

(*a*) in the case of a resident of the Southern Forest Circle as defined in the note to rule 29 such application may be made 15 days before such date, and

(*b*) a license for a short period not exceeding ten days may be granted as soon as such application is made.

27. *Restrictions on number of sportsmen, retainers and dogs in a party.*—Every application for a license shall state the number of sportsmen intending to hunt or shoot together and every license shall specify the number authorised by it to hunt and shoot. Provided that for the purpose of a block license a party shall be limited to three guns. The Conservator of Forests shall have discretion to limit the number of retainers and the number of dogs that may be taken into the forest.

28. *Period of licenses.*—A circle license shall be valid for a period of one year from the date of its grant. The period of a block license shall be determined by the Conservator of Forests according to the demand for shooting blocks but shall not ordinarily exceed one month.

29. *Licenses permissible for residents and non-residents and fees for such licenses.*—(1) Ordinarily applicants who are not residents of the Southern Forest Circle as defined in note (1) to this rule shall not be granted circle licenses, but must take out licenses for blocks ; but the Conservator of Forests shall have discretion to allot a limited number of circle licenses to non-residents after satisfaction of the local demand for circle licenses, if the number of such licenses falls short in any year of the number which he considers can be granted without objection.

(2) (*a*) The fee for a circle license shall be Rs. 25 in the case of a resident, and Rs. 50 in the case of a non-resident. The fee for a block license when the holder has no circle license shall be—

Rs. 20 in the case of a resident and Rs. 10 for each additional gun ; and

Rs. 25 in the case of a non-resident and Rs. 15 for each additional gun.

The holder of a circle license, if permitted to reserve a block to himself, shall pay an additional fee of Rs. 10 if he is a resident and Rs. 15 if he is a non-resident.

(*b*) The Conservator may in his descretion grant licenses to non-gazetted officers living in the forests at the rates fixed for gazetted officers and permanent residents.

(*c*) Gazetted forest officers travelling on duty are exempted from payment of fees for circle licenses.

Note (*1*).—The term "resident" comprises—

(i) gazetted civil officers travelling on duty,

(ii) military officers who are permanently stationed at Belgaum, or whose duties require them to travel in the Southern Forest Circle (e.g. a recruiting officer), and

(iii) permanent residents of those talukas in the Belgaum, Dharwar and North Kanara districts in which there are reserved forests.

The term "permanent resident" includes persons who have established a permanent home in the talukas referred to but not those who are living there temporarily.

Note (*2*).—The term "additional gun" means a person who accompanies a licensee in the block to which he is entitled and uses a gun.

30. *Gun licensees in Kanara and parts of Belgaum and Dharwar districts entitled to free licenses for hunting and shooting.* —Any *bona fide* resident of the Kanara district, the Khanapur taluka and Chandgad Mahal of the Belgaum district and the Kalgatgi, Shiggaon, Hangal and Hirekerur talukas of the Dharwar district, who has been granted a gun license by the District Magistrate of his district, will be entitled to a free license to hunt and shoot in the reserved forest of his district provided that—

(*i*) if he is a resident of those areas of reserved forest which have been organized under the block system, he will be entitled to hunt and shoot only in such forest as lies within a radius of three miles from the village in which he resides ; and

(*ii*) if he is a resident of an area to which the block system has not been applied, he will be entitled to hunt and shoot in any reserved forest in the taluka of his residence, which is not included in a shooting block.

The license will permit the hunting and shooting of only those animals for which the gun possessed by the applicant is considered suitable by the Conservator.

31. *Areas open to circle licensees ; priority given to block licensees in blocks.*— The holder of a circle license may hunt and shoot in any forest which has not been notified as closed under rule 24 : provided that hunting and shooting by the holder of a circle license in any block for which a block licese has been issued shall be permitted only when the holder of such block license is not present in the block covered by the block license, and if the holder of the block license arrives in the block specified in the license, the holder of the circle license shall at once stop all hunting and shooting in such block ; if any holder of a circle license wishes to reserve entirely any block for his own sport, he must take a block license for such block.

32. *Limitation of game to be killed; restrictions on employmetnt of shikaris.*—Every license shall have entered on it the number and kind of game which may be killed. With the exception of carnivora, bear and pig, only a limited number of game shall be allowed to be killed in any shooting block in any one year. When this limit is reached the block shall, subject to the exception permitted by rule 37, be closed to shooting for the remainder of the season. The Conservator of Forests shall have full discretion (1) to prohibit driving or beating the forest with men or dogs in any specified block for any animals other than carnivora, bear and pig, and (2) to prohibit the employment for tracking, stalking, tying up for carnivora, or conducting drives or beats, of any persons other than those to whom permits to act as "Shikaris" have been given by the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the Conservator's approval.

33. *The Divisional Forest Officer and Conservator to fix the limit of game that may be killed in each block and by each individual.*—(*a*) The Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the approval of the Conservator of Forests, shall, before October in each year, fix the limit of game of each species which may be allowed to be killed in each block during the year (November-October) under the last preceding rule.

(*b*) The Conservator of Forests shall similarly, before October in each year, determine the number of game of each species which may be killed by any individual during the year (November-October) in any of the forests of the circle:

Provided that the limit of game allowed to be killed may be exceeded with the written permission of the Conservator in particular instances.

34. *Circle licensees to report game killed.*—When any holder of a circle license kills any animal of the following species namely elephant, bison, sambhar, cheetal, tiger, panther, bear, wild dog, pig or barking deer, he shall report in writing to the Divisional Forest Officer, within three days of shooting, the species, sex and, except in the case of pig, wild dog and barking deer, measurements of the animal shot, together with the date, time and place and method of shooting the animial, i.e. whether by stalking, beating, sitting over a kill or live tie or by any other method:

Provided that the licensee may, instead of sending such report to the Divisional Forest Officer, send within the time specified above a shikar card in the printed form duly filled in or a report giving all the particulars to the nearest forest officer within whose jurisdiction the shooting has been done.

35. *Maintenance of game books.*—In each divisional and range forest office game books shall be kept in the form in Schedule A hereto annexed, showing the number of protected animals allowed to be killed, and the number of game of every kind killed up to date.

36. *Notice to be given by licensees before entering forests.*—No holder of a block license shall enter any forest or block without giving at least twenty-four hours previous notice to a local forest officer. A holder of a circle license shall, as far as possible, also give similar notice but, if, for any reason he is unable to do so, he shall notify his presence to such officer within twelve hours of his entry in the forest or block, as the case may be.

37. *Block licensee may exceed limit of game for the block subject to certain conditions.*—A holder of a block license may exceed the limit fixed for the block covered by his license, provided he does not kill more than the number permitted by his license to be

killed by him of any kind of protected animal. Any excess over the limit fixed for the block that may be caused by any holder of a block license killing up to the full number of game permitted to be killed by his license shall be considered by the Divisional Forest Officer in determining the number of game that may be allowed to be killed in such block during the succeeding year.

38. *Animals killed in contravention of rule 8 (c) to be counted against aggregate number allowed by rule 33 (b).*—If any animal is wounded or killed by any licensee in contravention of the provisions of rule 8 (*c*), such animal shall be counted in the aggregate number of animals of the same species permitted to be killed by the licensee under rule 33 (*b*) without prejudice to any action that may be taken against him under rule 11.

39. *Regulation of fishing and netting in rivers.*—It shall be in the discretion of the Conservator or of the Divisional Forest Officer subject to the Conservator's approval, to prohibit from time to time fishing and netting in any specified lengths of any rivers, except on issue of a license in the case of individuals, or of a general sanction to the residents of any village or villages, to fish and net in the portion so specified, and the Conservator may also from time to time regulate by notification in each forest division concerned the size of mesh that may be employed in netting rivers for the capture of fish.

CHAPTER IV.

PASTURING OF CATTLE IN RESERVED AND PROTECTED FORESTS.

[Sections 26 (*1*) (*d*), 26 (*2*) (*a*), 32 (*i*) and 76 (*d*).]

40. *Pasturing of cattle in forests prohibited except in areas specially assigned and except under a permit.*—No person shall pasture cattle in a reserved or protected forest—

(*a*) except within the areas assigned for such purpose by, or under the orders of the Commissioner or the Conservator of Forests, and

(*b*) without obtaining a permit from a Revenue or Forest Officer which shall be granted on payment of the fee prescribed by the State Government and except in accordance with the conditions subject to which such permit has been granted.

CHAPTER V.

CUTTING OF TREES, CULTIVATION, ETC., IN PROTECTED FORESTS.

[Sections 32 and 76 (*d*).]

A.—Kanara District.

41. *Kanara Protected Forest Rules.*—The following rules 42 to 45 inclusive apply to the protected forests in the district of Kanara.

42. *Privileges open to occupants of spice gardens and their tenants in protected forests assigned to them as bettas.*—(1) Occupants of spice gardens and tenants holding under such occupants may exercise in the protected forests assigned as *betta* to the gardens or group of gardens of which they are the occupants or tenants, the following privileges:—

(*a*) They may graze their own cattle.

(*b*) They may cut grass for their own use.

(*c*) For the purpose of building cattle-sheds or temporary huts, sinking wells, digging water channels, clearing paths, erecting threshing floors or sugarcane mills, storing grass, straw grain, betelnuts, manure, or growing young plants in a nursery they may, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, clear or break up the land assigned as *betta*.

(*d*) They may burn undergrowth and lantana, due care being taken to prevent the fire spreading to reserved forests.

(*e*) They may remove for their own use, but not for manufacture, sale or barter, clay, earth and stones.

(*f*) Subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned, they may remove for their own use, but not for manufacture, sale or barter, any kind of forest produce in the said *betta*. These restrictions are:—

They shall not—

(*i*) lop or in any way injure any trees or saplings of the following species :—

teak, sandalwood, blackwood and ebony ;

(*ii*) except with the previous permission of the Mamlatdar, fell any living trees of the species mentioned in Schedule B hereto annexed.

(2) Any occupant of a garden who requires, for his own use, for a *bona fide* agricultural purpose, or for the construction and repair of his house situated in or adjacent to the garden to which the *betta* is assigned, any tree of the kinds mentioned in Schedule B, must apply in writing to the Mamlatdar, who shall, if satisfied that the demand is reasonable, grant permission to cut and remove the trees required on payment of one rupee per tree.

(3) Any occupant of a garden or group of gardens to which the *betta* is assigned may, with the previous permission in writing of the Mamlatdar, cut within the *betta* assigned, trees of the kinds mentioned in Schedule B, free of royalty, if such trees—

(*i*) come in the way of any cultivated crops ;

(*ii*) obstruct any water course ;

(*iii*) overhang any buildings ; or

(*iv*) come in the way of any approach road passing through the *betta* assigned.

43. *Suspension of privileges when abused.*—Whenever the Collector is of opinion that the privileges conferred by rule 42 have been or are being abused, to such an extent as to justify the suspension of such privileges, he may, subject to the general control of the Commissioner, suspend the exercise of all or any of the said privileges by any or all of the occupants or tenants of any garden or group of gardens or by their servants ; or may permit their exercise on payment of such fees as he may deem reasonable.

44. *Occupants of gardens and their tenants bound to preserve reserved trees in bettas and to report any damage to or loss of such trees.*—Every such occupant and tenant shall preserve all teak, blackwood, sandalwood and ebony trees and saplings thereof growing in the protected forests assigned as *betta* to the garden or group of gardens of which he is the occupant or tenant, and shall forthwith report to the nearest local Revenue or Forest officer any damage to, or loss of, any such tree or sapling, from any cause whatever.

45. *Occupants of gardens and their tenants not to permit or abet the cutting, etc., of reserved trees in bettas.*—No such occupant or tenant shall knowingly or wilfully permit or abet the cutting, lopping, injuring, appropriating or removing of any such tree or sapling by any other person.

B.—Thana, Kolaba and Nasik Districts.

46. *Rules for protected forests of Thana, Kolaba and Peint.*—The following rules 47 to 50 inclusive apply to the protected forests in the Thana and Kolaba districts and the Peint taluka of the Nasik district. Rule 51 applies to the protected forests in the Thana and Kolaba districts only.

47. *Definitions.*—In rules 48 to 51—

(*a*) the word "tree" includes all ground shoots which grow into trees, such as *kuda, kudi, pethari* and *chera*, but does not include bushes; and the word "bush" shall be deemed to include all ground shoots which do not grow into trees such as *kervand, ukshi, phangli, dhanti* and *nirgudi*;

(*b*) the word "injaili" refers to trees excluding those of the kinds mentioned against the district or taluka concerned in clause (*a*) of Schedule C hereto annexed;

(*c*) the word "cultivator" includes—

(*i*) all persons who personally cultivate the soil, whether as tenants or in their own right;

(*ii*) all landlords resident in a village and holding land therein, whether they cultivate the soil personally or through tenants;

but does not include non-resident landlords.

48. *No forest produce may be removed from protected forest except by cultivators.*—No forest produce shall be removed from a plot assigned for cultivation in a protected forest or from any trees in such plot except by the authorised cultivator of such plot; and no forest produce shall be removed from any protected forest in a village or from any trees in such protected forest except by a cultivator of that village.

49. *Cutting etc. of trees prohibited save as provided in these rules.*—Save as provided in rules 50 and 51 no person shall in any protected forest cut down, pollard, or lop any tree whatever.

50. *Cultivators may cut down, lop or pollard certain injaili trees subject to restrictions.*—In the protected forest of any village a cultivator of that village may cut down, lop or pollard for his own use any injaili trees other than the fruit trees mentioned against the district or taluka concerned in clause (*b*) of Schedule C hereto annexed in accordance with the following conditions but not otherwise:—

(*a*) in the case of injaili trees 10* feet high or higher—

(*i*) the leading shoot must be permanently preserved along with all shoots from the topmost third of the main stem;

(*ii*) shoots that have taken less than two years to grow may not be touched; only shoots that have taken two years or more to grow may be lopped off;

(*b*) in the case of injaili trees less than 10 feet high—

(*i*) where several stems spring from the same root or stump the best of such stems with all shoots from it shall be left untouched till the stem is 10 feet high, but all other shoots from the root or stump or from the ground within a yard of the untouched stem may be cut down to the ground;

* This should be translated in Marathi "1½ purush", a purush being the height to which an average man can reach standing.

(*ii*) no stem growing singly may be cut or its side shoots lopped, unless it has an untouched stem growing within a yard† of it.

Provided that with the previous permission of a revenue officer not lower in rank than a Mamlatdar in the case of protected forests of the districts of Thana and Kolaba, and of a forest officer not lower in rank than a Range Forest officer in the case of protected forests of the Peint taluka of the Nasik district, such cultivator may cut down for his own use—

(*a*) any injaili tree not useful for tahal or fruit ; and

(*b*) any fruit tree and any leading shoot or best stem referred to in clause (*a*) (*i*) and clause (*v*) (*i*) of the conditions mentioned above when in the opinion of such officer such tree, shoot or stem is no longer useful for fruit or tahal.

51. *Trees other than injaili may be cut with permission.*—(1) In the protected forest of any village in the districts of Thana and Kolaba a cultivator of that village may, with the previous permission of a revenue officer not inferior in rank to an Assistant Collector or Deputy Collector, cut down for his own use any tree other than an injaili tree.

(2) The Collector or Prant officer may, by written order delivered to the patel, authorise the cultivators of a village to cut down the after-growth of teak, blackwood and *tivas* trees, subject to the condition that two leading shoots from each stump with all their branches are left permanently untouched, and may at any time modify such order by withdrawing such authority either from particular cultivators or from all the cultivators or in respect of particular areas.

C.—Ahmednagar District.

52. *Rules for protected forests of certain villages in Akola taluka.*—The following rules 53 to 65 apply to the protected forest in the following villages of the Akola taluka of the district of Ahmednagar, namely:—

(1) Ambit.
(2) Ghatghar.
(3) Kumshet.
(4) Lavali Kotul.
(5) Pachnai.
(6) Panjre.
(7) Samrad.
(8) Shinganwadi.
(9) Shirpunje khurd.
(10) Udadawane.

53. *Lands of certain description may be cleared for cultivation.*— Lands of either of the two following descriptions may be cleared or broken up for cultivation in the said forest subject to the conditions, if any, respectively applicable thereto, viz.:—

(*a*) land the right to cultivate which has been recorded in an enquiry under section 29, or

(*b*) land let for cultivation under a lease which is at the time in force and has been granted under these rules.

54. *Unoccupied assessed land may be let out to resident villagers.*—The unoccupied land in the said forest suitable for cultivation having been divided off by the Survey Department, under the orders of the State Government, into fields which bear distinctive numbers and having been measured and assessed by the said Department at

† This should be translated in Marathi " 1½ hat ".

a moderate rent, any of the said fields (hereinafter called "numbers") may be let at the rent so assessed to any person who is, and has been for not less than five years previously, a resident of the village in which the number is situate, subject to the conditions contained in these rules.

55. *Lands may be leased by public auction.*—The Divisional Forest Officer may, in his discretion, lease any field on payment of a premium or after holding a public auction.

56. *Lease and counterpart agreement to be executed in each case.*—Every lease granted under these rules shall be in the form in Schedule D, hereto annexed, and shall be executed by such officer as is authorised under the rules in force in this behalf to execute such an instrument. No such lease shall be granted until the intending lessee has executed a counterpart agreement in the form in Schedule E, hereto annexed, bearing an endorsement of the tenor prescribed in the said form signed by the village officers.

57. *Period of lease to be prescribed by State Government.*—Leases shall be granted for such term of years as the State Government may prescribe from time to time.

58. *Rent to be paid in two instalments.*—The rent due in respect of lands leased under these rules shall be payable in two equal instalments on the 10th December and 10th January, respectively.

59. *Renewal of leases.*—On the expiry of the term of any lease granted under these rules, the lessee shall be entitled to a renewal of the lease for such term and subject to such conditions and the payment of such rent as the State Government shall think fit to prescribe.

60. *Cancellation of leases.*—Every lease granted or renewed under these rules may at any time be cancelled by the Divisional Forest Officer or the Conservator of Forests—

(*a*) if the lessee or any co-sharer of the land held by the lessee is convicted of any offence under section 33 and such conviction is not subsequently reversed or quashed ; or

(*b*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected, without the previous sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer or of the Conservator of Forests, to any mortgage charge, sub-lease or alienation ; or

(*c*) if the land included in the lease or any portion of it is subjected to *dalhi* cultivation ; or

(*d*) if any instalment of rent due in respect of the land is not paid, or recovered under section 82, before the close of the revenue year in which it is payable ; or

(*e*) if the lessee ceases to be a resident of the village in which the land is situate.

When a lease is cancelled under this rule, it shall be deemed for the purposes of Rule 53 to cease to be in force from such date as shall be fixed in this behalf by the officer cancelling the same.

61. *Appeals.*—An appeal shall lie from any order made by the Divisional Forest Officer under the last preceding rule to the Conservator of Forests. The order of the Conservator of Forests shall be final.

62. *Lessees may be granted concessions to remove forest produce from leased lands.*—No lease granted under these rules shall be deemed to confer upon the lessee any right in or over the trees or other forest produce of the land included in such lease; but subject to a reservation of the right of the State Government at any time to withdraw such concession and to the provisions of Rule 63, the lessee of any land may upon or from the said land—

(*a*) lop trees, not being trees which are reserved under section 30, for the purpose of obtaining *rab* for manure;

(*b*) with the written authority of the Divisional Forest Officer cut and remove trees, not being trees reserved, as aforesaid and not exceeding 15 inches in circumference at the base, which, in the opinion of the said officer, impede cultivation;

(*c*) pasture and cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats;

(*d*) gather and remove edible fruits and roots;

(*e*) gather and remove dead wood for fuel;

(*f*) quarry or gather and remove stones for his own use for any agricultural or domestic purpose.

63. *Precautions to be taken while lopping trees.*—Lessees exercising the privilege of lopping trees for obtaining *rab* granted by clause (*a*) of the last preceding rule, shall leave uncut a main leading shoot (*shenda*) of each tree which they so lop.

64. *Privileges to be exercised in unoccupied fields by resident villagers.*—Any person permanently residing in any of the said villages may, in any unoccupied field of the protected forest in the village in which he resides, pasture, or cut and remove grass for his own cattle, sheep and goats without license or payment of any fee.

The State Government may at any time withdraw this concession.

65. *Restrictions on pasturing of cattle or removal of grass.*—Except as provided in Rule 62 and in the last preceding rule, no cattle, sheep or goats may be pastured and no grass may be cut in a protected forest without written authority from the Divisional Forest Officer.

CHAPTER VI.

TRANSIT OF FOREST PRODUCE.

[Section 41.]

A.—Forest Passes.

66. *Regulation of transit of forest-produce by means of passes.*—No forest-produce shall be moved into, or from, or within any district of the State of Bombay, except as hereinafter provided, without a pass from some officer or person duly authorised by or under these rules to issue such pass, or otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of such pass or by any route or to any destination other than the route or destination specified in such pass:

Provided that no pass shall be required for the removal—

(*a*) except to a bunder, landing place or railway station—

(*i*) of any forest-produce which is being removed for private consumption by any person in exercise of a privilege granted in this behalf by the State Government, or of a right recognized under the Act, within the limits of a village as defined in the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, in which it is produced,

(*ii*) of twigs, leaves, brushwood and grass intended solely for conversion into ash-manure,

(*iii*) of such small branches as are given gratis from departmental cuttings solely for private consumption,

(*b*) of firewood not exceeding three inches in diameter at the thickest part, grass or leaves, the property of one person or the joint property of two or more persons, which is conveyed in quantities not exceeding one headload once in 24 hours unless it be brought to a bunder, landing place or railway station or to any areas to which the State Government may from time to time declare by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* that this exemption shall not extend, or

(*c*) of such forest-produce as may be exempted by the State Government from the operation of the rules in this Chapter by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

67. *Officers and persons to issue passes.*—(1) The following officers and persons shall have power to issue passes under these rules (namely) :—

Officers.

(*a*) for forest-produce from land which is not included in a reserved or protected forest and is more than ten miles distant from a reserved or protected forest, the revenue patel, or the police patel of the village if the revenue patel is illiterate, or village accountant, and

(*b*) for forest-produce from land other than that described in clause (*a*), the Conservator of Forests, the Divisional Forest Officer, the Sub-Divisional Forest Officer or any other officer including a revenue patel or police patel or village accountant, authorised in this behalf in writing by the Conservator of Forests, Divisional Forest Officer or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer ;

Other persons.

(*c*) for forest-produce owned by any person, such person or his agent, if so authorised in writing by the Conservator of Forests, or by any Divisional Forest Officer or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer specially empowered in this behalf in writing by the Conservator of Forests ; provided that such authorization shall specify the period during which it shall remain in force :

Provided that the Conservator of Forests may, in consultation with the Commissioner of Excise, require that for mhowra flowers to be removed from any specified area passes shall be issued only by the local Excise officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector.

(2) Any authorization may at any time be cancelled by the officer granting it.

68. *Passes what to contain.*—(1) Every forest pass issued under rule 67 shall specify :—

(*a*) the name of the person to whom such pass is granted ;
(*b*) the quantity and description of forest-produce covered by it ;
(*c*) in the case of forest-produce referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67, the name of the village and survey number in which it was produced ;
(*d*) the places from and to which such forest-produce is to be conveyed ;
(*e*) the route by which such forest-produce is to be conveyed ; and

(*f*) the period of time for which the pass is to be in force, which shall be calculated as follows :—The day of issue *plus* in the case of transport by a motor vehicle, a day for transit to any point up to 80 miles from the village of origin *plus* an additional day for every additional 80 miles or fraction thereof, and, in the case of any other form of transport, a day for transit to any point up to 15 miles from the village of origin *plus* an additional day for every additional 15 miles or fraction thereof.

(2) The colour and form of each pass and the sum to be paid in respect of each book of forest passes will be such as may be prescribed by the Chief Conservator of Forests, with the previous sanction of the State Government.

69. *Separate pass for each load.*—No forest pass shall ordinarily cover more than one load, whether such load be carried by a person, an animal or in a vehicle. But the Divisional Forest Officer, subject to the control of the Conservator of Forests, may, whenever he deems fit, order that one pass may cover any number of headloads or animal loads not exceeding 50 and any number of cart loads not exceeding 10 for journeys not exceeding 15 miles from and to the same places and undertaken at one and the same time.

70. *Pass not to be tampered with.*—No alteration shall be made in anything printed or written on any forest pass, except in the matter of route and period and this may only be done by an authorised officer for sufficient reason to be mentioned in the pass.

B.—Passes issued by private persons.

71. *Books of blank passes to be supplied to persons authorised to issue them.*—(1) When the Conservator of Forests or any duly empowered Divisional Forest Officer authorises any person or the agent of any person under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67 to issue forest passes, he shall furnish such person from time to time with authenticated books of blank passes.

(2) The said person to whom such book is supplied shall pay the sum, if any, fixed under rule 68 (2).

(3) No person who has been authorised to issue passes shall issue passes otherwise than in accordance with the conditions of his authorization.

(4) No such person shall charge any fee for any pass issued.

(5) *Counterfoils of used passes to be returned.*—The counterfoils of all used passes shall be returned to the officer from whom the book of passes was received and no fresh pass-book shall be supplied until the counterfoils of all passes previously used have been so returned.

(6) *Counterfoils to be produced for inspection on demand.*—Any person or the agent of any person who has been authorised to issue forest passes under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67 shall be bound if called upon by any forest-officer to produce for inspection or to give up the counterfoils of all passes which have been issued by such person or agent.

(7) *Procedure on cancellation or expiry of authority to issue passes.*—In the event of any authority given under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67 being at any time cancelled under sub-sule (2) of the said rule or on the expiry of the period specified in such authority, the person whose authority is so cancelled or the person, the period

of whose authority has so expired, as the case may be, shall forthwith return to the officer who gave the authority every unused book of forest passes and the unused portion of any such book in his possession, together with the counterfoils of used passes, if any, which he has not already returned, and the said person shall be entitled when he has returned all such unused books or portions thereof and the counterfoils of used passes as aforesaid, to receive a refund of the amount paid by him in respect of every such unused book but no refund shall be allowed in respect of any portion of such book.

(8) *Forest passes issued by private persons when invalid.*—No forest pass issued by any person or by the agent of any person authorised under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67 to issue forest passes shall have any validity,

(*a*) if such pass is not prepared on a blank form supplied for this purpose under sub-rule (1) of rule 71, or

(*b*) if the same is issued after receipt by such person of an order cancelling the authority to issue such passes, or

(*c*) if the same is issued by such person after the expiry of the period specified in the authority given for the issue of such passes.

C.—Forest-produce imported otherwise than by sea.

72. *Foreign pass.*—All forest-produce imported into the State of Bombay otherwise than by sea shall be covered by a foreign pass registered under rule 73, and, in the case of timber exceeding the dimensions mentioned in rule 82 and of scented sandalwood, bear a foreign property mark registered under rule 73.

73. *Form, etc., of foreign passes must be registered in Conservator's office.*—Every foreign pass must be in a form which, and must be signed by an official whose designation, have been registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle into which it is sought to import forest produce thereunder, and every foreign property mark must be of a description which has been registered in the said office.

Provided that, at the request of any Part B State, the forest-produce from such State may be allowed to be imported into the State of Bombay—

(*i*) if the import of such forest-produce is covered by a foreign pass signed by a contractor or his agent whose specimen signature shall have been registered in the office of the Divisional Forest Officer in charge of the Division in which the forest-produce is sought to be imported, and

(*ii*) if the office stamp of the official of the Part B State, who shall have been authorised by the Part B State to issue books of foreign passes to contractors for the export of forest-produce to a Part A State shall have been affixed to or imprinted on the pass under which the forest-produce is sought to be imported.

74. *Divisional Forest Officer may refuse to register signature.*—In cases under the proviso to rule 73, the Divisional Forest Officer may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, refuse to register the specimen signature of any contractor or his agent.

75. *Imported forest-produce may be conveyed to first depot without a pass under rule 67.*—Any forest-produce which is imported otherwise than by sea may be conveyed within the limits of the State of Bombay as far as the first depot established

under rule 78 without a pass issued under rule 67, if it is covered by a foreign pass registered under rule 73, and if stacked or deposited in any place between such limits and such depot the foreign pass covering the material shall at once be delivered at that depot.

76. *Conservator may direct use of a transit mark for imported timber.*—If the Conservator of Forests shall so direct, no timber exceeding the dimensions mentioned in rule 82 and no scented sandalwood which has been imported as aforesaid shall be moved beyond such first depot, without first having stamped upon it a Government transit mark of such description as the Conservator shall prescribe.

D.—Saving of recognised privileges.

77. *Saving of recognized privileges.*—Nothing in rules 66 to 76 inclusive shall be deemed to require or to have required the possession of a pass in cases where exemptions from such possession for enjoyment of certain privileges recognised by the State Government have been granted before the passing of these rules.

E.—Forest Depots.

78. *Depots and their purposes.*—The Conservator of Forests may establish at such places as he shall think fit, depots to which forest-produce shall be taken—

(*a*) for examination previous to the grant of a pass in respect thereof under these rules ; or

(*b*) for determining the amount of money, if any, payable on account thereof to Government ; and for the payment of any money so found to be due ; or

(*c*) in order that any mark required by law or by these rules to be affixed thereto, may be so affixed.

79. *Situation of depots to be published.*—The Conservator of Forests shall make known from time to time by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and locally in such manner as he deems fit, the name and situation of each depot in his Circle.

80. *Depot to be in charge of an officer.*—Each depot shall be in charge of an officer appointed by or under the orders of the Conservator of Forests without whose permission no forest-produce shall be brought into, stored at, or removed from the depot.

81. *Vessels conveying forest produce by river to call at depot on banks.*—The person in charge of any vessel which carries forest-produce on a river, on the banks of which one or more depots established under these rules are situated, shall call and stop his vessel at every such depot which he has to pass, in order that the forest-produce may be examined, if necessary, under the provisions of rule 85 and the person in charge of such vessel shall not proceed with such vessel past any such depot without the permission of the forest officer in charge of such depot.

F.—Property and Transit Marks.

82. *Property and transit marks to be affixed to timber exceeding a certain size.*—Except when it is the property of Government, timber exceeding 9 inches in girth at the thickest part and 6 feet in length and scented sandalwood of any dimensions shall not be moved from or within any district of the State of Bombay unless it bears a distinguishable private property mark of the owner of such timber of a description which has been registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests of the Circle or of the Divisional Forest Officer, and also if the Conservator so directs unless it bears a Government transit mark of such description as shall from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the said Conservator.

83. *Registration of forms of passes or marks.*—The Conservator of Forests or the Divisional Forests Officer shall upon receipt of an application for registration of any form or mark for the purpose of rule 73 or rule 82 enquire into the authenticity of the same, and if he sees no objection, shall on payment by the applicant of such fee as shall from time to time be prescribed by the State Government in this behalf, register such form or mark in his office. Every such registration shall hold good for a period of one year only, except in the case of forms and marks of Governments of Part B States or of foreign Governments, the registration of which shall hold good till they are modified or replaced by new forms or marks.

84. *Government marks not to be imitated or effaced.*—No person other than a forest officer whose duty it is to use such marks shall use any property mark for timber identical with, or nearly resembling, any Government transit mark, or any mark with which timber belonging to Government is marked; and no person shall, while any timber is in transit under a pass issued by any person or by the agent of any person authorised in this behalf under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 67 alter or efface any mark on the same.

G.—Stoppage in transit.

85. *Forest-produce in transit may be stopped and examined by certain officers.*—(1) Forest-produce in transit may be stopped and examined at any place by any forest, police or revenue officer if such officer shall have reasonable grounds for suspecting that any money which is due to Government in respect thereof has not been paid, or that any forest offence has been or is being committed in respect thereof:

Provided always that no such officer shall vexatiously or unnecessarily delay the transit of any forest-produce which is lawfully in transit, nor vexatiously or unnecessarily unload any such forest-produce, or cause the same to be unloaded, for the purpose of examination.

(2) The person in charge of such forest-produce shall furnish to any such officer all the information which he is able to give regarding the same, and if he is removing the same under a pass shall produce such pass, on demand, for the inspection of such officer, and shall not in any way prevent or resist the stoppage or examination of the said forest-produce by such officer.

H.—Obstruction of channels.

86. *Prohibition of the obstruction of channels or banks of rivers.*—No person shall close up or obstruct the channel or any portion of the bank of any river lawfully used for the transit of forest produce, or throw grass, brushwood, branches or leaves into any such river, or do any other act which may cause such river to be closed or obstructed.

87. *Measures to be taken for removal of obstructions.*—(1) Any forest officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Conservator of Forests, may take such measures as he shall at any time deem to be emergently necessary for the prevention or removal of any obstruction of the channel, or of any part of a bank of a river lawfully used for the transit of forest-produce; but any such case which is not emergent shall be reported to the Collector, who may by written notice require the person whose act or negligence has caused or is likely to cause the obstruction, to remove or take steps for preventing the same within a period to be named in such notice, and, if such person fails to comply with such notice, may himself cause such measures to be taken as he shall deem necessary.

(2) The cost reasonably incurred by a forest officer or by the Collector under this rule shall be payable to the State Government by the person whose act or negligence has necessitated the same.

I.—Conversion of timber within one mile of forests.

88. *Prohibiting conversion of timber.*—Within the limits of any reserved or protected forests in charge of the Forest Department and—

(*i*) within one mile of such limits, no person shall establish a saw-pit for the cutting, converting or fashioning of timber or manufacture of charcoal, without the previous sanction in writing of a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a Range Forest Officer ; and

(*ii*) within five miles of such limits no person shall erect any machinery or other plant for cutting, converting and fashioning of timber without the previous sanction, in writing, of a Forest Officer not lower in rank than a Divisional Forest Officer, who may, while granting such permission, impose suitable conditions for safeguarding Government interests.

When an applicant does not receive, within one month, a definite reply from the Range Forest Officer to his written request to establish a saw-pit, he may start the work forthwith, provided that this will not absolve him from liability to proceedings, if it is found that any timber is the property of Government.

In the case of erection of machinery or other plant for cutting, converting and fashioning of timber, the applicant shall not start erection of the machinery or plant unless the sanction of the Divisional Forest Officer concerned is received by him in writing.

Explanation.—This rule does not apply to the ordinary operations of domestic carpentry or to other similar work on a small scale.

J.—Exclusion of local areas from applicability of rules.

89. *Local areas to which the rules are not applicable to be published.*—The State Government may by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette* exempt from the operation of the rules contained in this Chapter any local area specified in such notification.

CHAPTER VII.

TREES IN OCCUPIED LANDS.

[Sections 41 and 76.]

A.—Preservation, protection and exploitation of reserved and other trees in occupied lands.

90. *Reserved trees.*—The expression "reserved trees" in this Chapter shall include teak, blackwood, sandalwood, and other trees or their aftergrowth, the right of Government to which has been reserved under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 or rules made thereunder.

91. *Cutting etc. of reserved trees in occupied lands prohibited except when permitted.*—No person shall cut, lop, or in any way injure, appropriate or remove any reserved tree, or any loppings thereof, which is grown or growing on lands belonging to or in the occupation of private persons ; or knowingly or wilfully permit or abet the cutting, lopping, injuring, appropriating or removing of the same by any other person, without having first obtained permission in accordance with the rules in this Chapter.

92. *Purchasers of reserved trees not to be obstructed in cutting and removing them.*—(1) No person shall obstruct any purchaser, lessee or other transferee of the trees mentioned in rule 91, in cutting, lopping, injuring, appropriating or removing such trees when the cutting, lopping, injuring or removing of such trees is done by the purchaser, lessee or transferee or any person acting on his behalf with the previous permission of the Collector or the Conservator of Forests.

(2) *Collector and other officers may assist purchasers in cutting and removing reserved trees.*—It shall be lawful for the Collector, any Forest officer or Police officer to render assistance to a purchaser, lessee or other transferee of such trees or any person acting on his behalf in the cutting, lopping, injuring, appropriating or removing of the same.

93. *Occupants responsible for preservation of reserved trees.*—Every occupant or holder of land shall be responsible for the due preservation of all reserved trees growing on the land and shall, in the event of an injury to any such tree from whatever cause, as soon as possible report such fact to the nearest local Revenue or Forest officer.

94. *Royalty to be paid before cutting or removal of reserved trees and permission required for cutting, etc., of sandalwood and certain other timber.*—(1) No person shall—

(*a*) cut or remove reserved trees without paying the royalty prescribed by the State Government or value thereof and without obtaining a receipt for such payment passed by a Forest officer empowered by the Conservator of Forests in this behalf, or

(*b*) without obtaining permission from the Divisional Forest Officer, the grant of which shall be subject to such conditions as the State Government may from time to time prescribe,

(*i*) cut or uproot reserved trees or remove timber obtained from reserved or unreserved trees, of the species mentioned in column 2 of the Schedule F hereto annexed in or from the districts or parts of districts mentioned against them in column 3 of the said Schedule,

or

(*ii*) cut or mark timber obtained from reserved or unreserved sandalwood trees or convert the same into powder or oil or in any other manner.

(2) Nothing contained in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed in any way to modify or cancel any order regarding reservation of trees made under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or of the Land Revenue Rules, 1921.

95. *Mode of application for permission to cut and remove trees or timber.*—Every person seeking to obtain permission for cutting or uprooting any trees or removing any timber referred to in rule 94 shall apply in writing to the Divisional Forest Officer. Every such application shall clearly specify the survey numbers, the names of the villlages, the name of the taluka and the number and kinds of trees sought to be cut or uprooted or the kind and quantity of the timber sought to be removed from each survey number. In case the survey numbers containing the trees or timber are held by a number of persons, a joint application shall be made by all the occupants if however one of the occupants applies for permission, the written consent of the remaining occupants to allow the applicant to cut or uproot the trees or remove the timber shall be appended to the application.

96. *Enquiries to be made by the Divisional Forest Officer and grant of permission.*—On receipt of an application under rule 95, the Divisional Forest Officer shall make such enquiry as he deems necessary regarding the title of the applicant to the trees or timber, and on the conclusion of such enquiry he shall, unless there is any reason to the contrary and subject to any limitations or conditions prescribed under rule 94 by the State Government in this behalf, give the permission in writing applied for:

Provided that in the case of reserved trees the prescribed royalty or value thereof shall be recovered before such permission is granted.

Provided further that permission to cut aftergrowth of teak in Varkas lands in the Thana district, the right to which vests in Government, shall not be given unless the trees sought to be cut are required for the genuine agricultural or domestic needs of the applicants or for the benefit of the villagers generally and are not required for sale or barter.

97. *Conditions of the permission to be observed by the applicant.*—Every applicant shall be bound by the conditions contained in the permission granted under rule 96. Such permission shall specify *inter alia* the name of the officer to whom the permit is to be shown by the applicant prior to the cutting or uprooting of the trees or removal of the timber and the period within which the trees are to be cut or uprooted or the timber is to be removed.

98. *Cutting, etc., to be done after marking.*—On receipt of the permission the applicant shall take it to the officer named therein and shall cut or uproot the trees or remove the timber after they have been marked by that officer with such mark as may be prescribed for the purpose by the Conservator of Forests.

99. *Transit rules in Chapter VI to apply in the matter of removal and conversion.*—The rules in Chapter VI shall apply in the matter of removal and conversion of the timber referred to in this Chapter. The following supplementary rules 100 to 104 shall apply in addition in regard to the conversion and marking of all sandalwood timber referred to in clause (*b*) (*ii*) of rule 94 (1), and rules 105 to 108 shall apply in regard to the conversion of timber obtained from other trees referred to in rule 94.

B.—Conversion and marking of sandalwood.

100. *Mode of application for permission for conversion or marking of sandalwood.*—An application for the grant of permission for conversion or marking of sandalwood timber under clause (*b*) (*ii*) of rule 94 (1) shall clearly show the source from which the sandalwood timber has been derived and shall be accompanied by documents proving the applicant's title to the same.

101. *Enquiry to be made by the Divisional Forest Officer.*—On receipt of an application under rule 100, the Divisional Forest Officer, after making such enquiries as he deems necessary, regarding the applicant's title to the sandalwood timber, shall, on the conclusion of such enquiries, issue the necessary permission if the timber is found to belong to the applicant.

102. *Conditions to be observed by the applicant.*—The applicant shall be bound by the conditions contained in the permit under rule 101. Such permit shall specify *inter alia* the name of the place or places where and the period within which the conversion of sandalwood shall be carried out.

103. *Private property marks to be registered by dealers in sandalwood.*—Dealers in sandalwood who wish to sell the wood wholesale or retail must get their private property marks registered as provided in the rules contained in Chapter VI.

104. *Return of permit.*—On expiry of the period entered in the permit issued under rule 101 it shall be returned to the Divisional Forest Officer.

C.—Conversion of trees other than sandalwood.

105. *Mode of application for conversion of timber other than sandalwood.*—If the timber obtained from trees other than sandalwood, referred to in rule 94, is sought to be converted at a place to which the provisions of rule 88 are applicable, the applicant shall apply in writing for permission to the Range Forest Officer giving him the particulars as to the place, time and quantity of timber sought to be converted and such other particulars as may be required by that officer.

106. *Enquiries to be made by Range Forest Officer and issue of sawing permit.*—On receipt of an application under rule 105, the Range Forest Officer shall make such enquiry regarding the timber to be converted and the place where the saw-pit is to be erected and on satisfying himself as to the source and ownership of the timber to be converted and on seeing that it is not stolen from the forests he shall issue a sawing permit to the applicant.

107. *Conditions to be observed by the applicant.*—The applicant on receipt of the sawing permit shall be bound by the conditions contained therein. Such permit shall specify, *inter alia*, the name of the applicant to whom the permit is given, the place where the saw-pit is to be erected and the period within which the timber is to be converted.

108. *Return of sawing permit.*—On expiry of the period entered in the sawing permit issued under rule 106 the applicant shall return the same to the Range Forest Officer.

CHAPTER VIII.

Drift and Stranded Timber.

[Section 51.]

109. *Collection of drift and stranded timber and disposal thereafter.*—(1) Any person may collect timber of any of the descriptions set forth in section 45 and, pending the bringing of the same to the proper depot for the reception of drift-timber, may keep the same in his own custody, but he shall report his having done so within twenty-four hours to the nearest Forest-officer.

(2) The Forest-officer in charge of the Range in which the timber has been found shall, pending completion of the proceedings under sections 46 to 48, take possession of the timber and unless in his opinion the probable proceeds of the sale of timber are not likely to exceed the cost incurred on collecting it together with the probable cost of conveying it to a depot appointed for the reception of drift timber, he shall convey the timber to such depot.

110. *Registration of boats for salving and collecting timber.*—Any person may register in the office of the Conservator of Forests one or more boats for use in salving and collecting timber on payment of a fee of one rupee for each boat.

Such registration shall hold good for the period of one year only, but may be repeated from year to year.

111. *Persons collecting timber entitled to recompense.*—Every person, whether Forest-officer or not, who collects any such timber, shall be entitled to receive a recompense equal to 50 per centum of the estimated value of the timber. Such estimate shall be made by any Forest-officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Conservator of Forests, whom the Conservator specially authorizes in this behalf and the recompense shall be paid at once by the State Government:

Provided that in special cases the Conservator may increase the amount of the recompense to a sum not exceeding 75 per centum of the value of the timber collected.

112. *When collected timber belongs to private person such person to pay all costs.*—If the timber collected shall be proved to be the property of any person other than the State Government, such person shall be liable to pay to the State Government under section 50 of the Act the following amounts, viz.:—

(1) on account of salving and collecting, the actual amount of recompense paid to the person who collected it;

(2) on account of moving, the actual cost incurred in moving it to the depot for the reception of drift timber;

(3) on account of storing, such fees as shall from time to time be fixed by the Conservator of Forests, with the previous sanction of the State Government for the storing of timber at such depot.

113. *No person other than authorised Forest-officer to mark timber.*—No person other than a Forest-officer authorised in this behalf by the Conservator of Forests shall mark any timber to which the rules in this chapter apply.

CHAPTER IX.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF FOREST OFFICERS AND REVENUE OFFICERS.

[Section 76 (*a*).]

114. *Commissioner to be chief controlling authority.*—Subject to the control and direction of the State Government, the Chief Controlling Authority in any division in all matters relating to forest administration, except those mentioned in rule 115, shall be the Commissioner.

115. *Duties of Commissioners.*—Except in matters relating to departmental finance, purely technical forest operations, appointment, leave or transfer of establishment, and other matters with which the Chief Conservator is empowered to deal the Commissioners, Northern, Central and Southern Divisions shall, for the purposes of administration,—

(*a*) issue orders and instructions to Collecetors and Conservetors;

(*b*) interpret the orders of the State Government where any question arises as to the meaning of such orders;

(*c*) settle all matters in which any difference of opinion arises between the Forest Department and any other department;

(*d*) promote generally the harmonious working of the Revenue and Forest Departments; and

(*e*) receive, consider and when such reference is necessary, refer to the State Government, with their own views in each case, all reports respecting forest matters submitted to them, whether from the Revenue or from the Forest Department.

116. *Collectors to be responsible for forest administration.*—Except in matters relating to purely technical forest operations, the Collector of each district is responsible for forest administration and the Divisional Forest officers shall be assistants to the Collector and subject to his orders.

117. *Chief Conservator, his powers and duties.*—The Chief Conservator of Forests is the head of the Forest Department and the technical adviser of the State Government in forest matters. He is empowered to deal on his own authority with purely technical questions, such as the operation of sanctioned working plans, fire protection and silvicultural operations generally, and with matters regarding which powers have been delegated to him. In regard to all purely technical matters he will be the controlling authority over the Conservators and in regard to other matters he shall be in the position of adviser, being consulted either by the Commissioner or by the State Government as the case may be.

118. *Powers of Conservators.*—Subject to the other provisions of these rules and subject to the instructions issued by the Chief Conservator from time to time, each Conservator of Forests in his own Circle shall direct all technical forest operations.

119. *Conservators to control Forest-officers.*—Except in so far as is otherwise directed in orders of the State Government, the departmental control of all Forest-officers in a Circle vests in the Conservator of Forests of that Circle, subject to the control of the Chief Conservator.

120. *Procedure regarding departmental communications.*—In matters relating to departmental finance or to appointment, transfer or leave of establishment, and in those mentioned in rule 117, as matters to be dealt with by the Chief Conservator, on his own authority, the Conservators shall address all communications to the Chief Conservator. On other subjects they shall address the Commissioner concerned.

121. *Divisional Forest officers.*—All Divisional Forest Officers and their subordinates shall, in all but purely technical matters, be subordinate to the Collector of the district in which they are serving. Postings, punishments, rewards, leave and transfer of subordinate forest establishment shall be made, awarded or granted by the Divisional Forest Officer subject to the general power of control vested in the Chief Conservator of Forests.

122. *Powers of Collector and Divisional Forest Officer regarding local supply, public rights, pastures, etc.*—In all matters relating to supply of forest produce including grass for the domestic and agricultural requirements of the villagers, grazing and the rights and privileges of the people in or in respect of forest, orders shall be issued by the Divisional Forest Officer after approval by the Collector.

The management and control of the pastures and fodder reserves handed over to the Revenue Department vests exclusively in the Collector subject to the orders of the Commissioner and of the State Government. In this respect the Conservator of Forests and the Divisional Forest Officers are to act in the capacity of consultative officers, advising and giving their opinions on all questions of a technical character that may be referred to them by any of the said authorities.

123. *Forest compartment not to be closed except under the orders of the Collector.*—No forest compartment shall be closed, whether for planting or reboisement or for punitive purposes, except under the order or with the approval of the Collector.

This rule does not apply to the closure of compartments in accordance with a duly sanctioned working plan.

124. *Certain cases to be submitted through the Collector—Difference of opinion.*—Subject to any instructions which may be given by the Commissioner, orders issued by a Conservator to any Divisional Forest Officer and all correspondence between the Conservator and any such officer on the following subjects shall be forwarded through the Collector who will record such remarks thereon or in matters other than such as are described in rules 117 and 118 give such directions with regard thereto as he thinks fit :—

Working Plans,

Fixing of rates for sale of minor forest produce,

Forest Settlements,

Afforestation and disforestation,

Rights and privileges,

Closure of forest areas in respect of grazing or other privileges,

Enhancement or reduction of grazing fees,

Local supply of fuel grass and grazing,

Rab, dalhi or kumri cultivation,

Annual administration report,

Recovery of forest revenue or outstandings under section 82 and of penalties due under bond under section 85 of the Act,

Supply of fire-arms,

Diaries of Divisional Forest Officers,

Civil suits,

Thefts of Government money.

In the event of a difference of opinion between a Collector and the Conservator of Forests, either officer may refer the matter to the Commissioner, who will either dispose of the reference himself, or, if he thinks it necessary, obtain the orders of the State Government.

125. *Orders of forest-officers to village-officers to be ordinarily sent through Mamlatdar.*—Orders by forest officers to village-officers shall ordinarily be sent through the Mamlatdar to whom the village-officers are subordinate but may, if urgent, be sent direct : provided that in the latter case a copy of the order shall at the same time be sent to such Mamlatdar as aforesaid.

126. *Forest guards not to leave beat for report to revenue or police officer.*—No revenue or police officer shall call a forest guard off his beat, nor shall a forest guard leave his beat in order to report himself to such officer.

127. *Action to be taken when felling of a compartment is delayed beyond due time.*—(1) If it becomes necessary to delay the felling of a compartment beyond the time at which such felling would, according to regular rotation, be due, the Divisional Forest Officer shall, subject to the orders of the Conservator and the Chief Conservator as regards deviations from sanctioned working plans, and with the approval of the Collector when necessary under rule 122, make arrangements for meeting the requirements of villagers in the locality.

(2) For such purpose the villagers may, if necessary, and if no other arrangement is practicable, be permitted to enter the compartment the felling whereof has been so delayed and lop for themselves, under the supervision of a forest subordinate appointed for the purpose by the Divisional Forest Officer, the material to which, but for such delay, they would have been entitled.

CHAPTER X.

CONTRACTS.

[Sections 76 (*d*) and 85.]

128. *Persons entering into contract with Forest-officers should execute written instrument to perform contract and to pay expenses in case of breach.*—Whoever enters into any contract with any Forest-officer acting on behalf of the Governor of Bombay, shall, if so required by such Forest-officer, bind himself by a written instrument to perform such contract and to pay to such Forest-officer on behalf of the Governor of Bombay the expenses necessary for or incurred in the execution of any work or thing to be done which he has bound himself but has failed to do.

Explanation.—A person, who makes a written tender for a contract, or who signs the conditions of an auction sale at which he is a bidder, such tender or conditions of sale being on or in a form furnished by a Forest-officer for that purpose, whereby he—

(*a*) binds himself to perform the contract for which he tenders or bids, in the event of his tender or bid being accepted, or

(*b*) binds himself not to withdraw his tender or bid during the time that may lapse before its acceptance or refusal is communicated to him,

shall be deemed to have been required by such Forest-officer to bind himself as aforesaid, and

in case (*a*) on the acceptance of his tender or bid, or

in case (*b*) on the making of his tender or bid,

to have bound himself accordingly, within the meaning of this rule; and any such person need not enter into a separate written instrument for the purpose, unless specially so required by the Forest-officer with whom he contracts.

CHAPTER XI.

PENALTIES AND REWARDS

[Sections 42, 51 and 76 (*b*).]

129. *Penalties for breach of certain rules.*—Whoever contravenes the provisions of rules 66, 70, 71 (3) to (7), 72, 75, 76, 80 to 82, 84, 85 (2), 86, 88, 102, 104, 105, 107 to 109, or 113 shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

130. *Rewards out of fines and confiscations.*—A Conservator of Forests or a Divisional Forest Officer of not less than seven years' service in gazetted rank empowered by the Conservator in this behalf, and in the case of reserved or protected forests handed over to the Revenue Department for management, the Collector of the district may authorise payment by way of reward, of such sum as he deems fit out of the fine recovered or the proceeds of property confiscated under the Act, to any person by whose assistance the conviction was obtained or the property liable to confiscation discovered :

Provided that except in any case where the Magistrate otherwise directs, the aggregate amount of rewards paid under this rule shall not exceed one-half the net proceeds of the fine or confiscation.

SCHEDULE A.

[*See* Rule 35.]

Game Book.

Block————————.

Kind of game.	Number allowed to be shot	Date of shooting.	Dimensions.	Name of sportsman with number shot.	Balance available for shooting.
Bison ...	...	1st head, 2nd head, etc.	Outside span of horns.	...	...
Sambhar ...	...	Do.	(Length of horns).	...	...
Cheetal ...	...	Do.	Do.	...	...
Tiger ...	...	.....	(Length from nose to tip of tail between uprights : length of tail and height from heel to top of shoulder).	...	...
Panther ...	...	.....	Do.	...	...
Others (bears, pig, wild dog, hyena, etc.).	.....	(Number shot).	.....	...	...

SCHEDULE B.

[*See* Rule 42 (1) (*f*) (*ii*).]

List of trees which the occupants of spice gardens in Kanara and their tenants may not, without the previous permission of the Mamlatdar, fell in the protected forest assigned to them as betta.

1. *Balghe,*	*Vitex altissima.*
2. *Karimutal,*	*Cugeinia dalbergioides.*
3. *Shiwani,*	*Gmelina arborea.*
4. *Hirda,*	*Terminalia chebula.*
5. *Honni,*	*Pterocarpus marsupium.*
6. *Jhall,*	*Shorea talura.*
7. *Matti,*	*Terminalia tomentosa.*

8.	*Nandi* or *nana*,	*Lagerstroemia microcarpa*
9.	*Phanas*,	*Artocarpus integrifolia.*
10.	*Wonte*,	*Artocarpus lakoocha.*
11.	*Bokli* or *nanja*,	*Mimusops elengi.*
12.	*Heddi*,	*Adina cordifolia.*
13.	*Sagdi*,	*Schleichera trijuga.*
14.	*God hunshi*,	*Albizzia odoratissima.*
15.	*Holimatti*,	*Terminalia arjuna.*
16.	*Sampige*,	*Flacourtia montana.*
17.	*Haiga* or *kabsi*,	*Hopea wightiana.*
18.	*Manjuti*,	*Adenanthera pavonina.*
19.	*Surhonni*,	*Calophyllum tomentosum.*
20.	*Hebbalsu* or *patphanas*,	*Artocarpus hirsuta.*
21.	*Jamba*,	*Xylia xylocarpa.*
22.	*Mashi* or *phudgus*,	*Alseodaphne semicarpifolia.*
23.	*Kavanchi*,	*Bridelia retusa.*
24.	*Kalamb*,	*Stephegyne parvifolia.*
25.	*Siris*,	*Albizzia lebbek.*
26.	*Belati*,	*Albizzia procera.*
27.	*Kharsing* or *gensu*,	*Stereospermum xylocarpum*
28.	*Hongal* or *kindal*,	*Terminalia paniculata.*
29.	*Dadsal*,	*Grewia tiliaefolia.*
30.	*Dindal*,	*Anogeissus latifolia.*
31.	*Womb*,	*Saccopetalum tomentosum.*
32.	*Devdar lal*,	*Chikrassia tabularis.*
33.	*Devdar pandra*,	*Cedrela toona.*
34.	*Mhowra*,	*Bassia latifolia.*
35.	*Moha* or *ippi*,	*Bassia longifolia.*
36.	*Bobbi* or *irai*,	*Calophyllum wightianum.*

SCHEDULE C.

[*See* Rules 47 (*b*) and 50.]

(*a*) Kinds of trees excluded from the term "*injaili*" as defined in rule 47 (*b*)—

(*i*) in the case of the protected forest in the district of Thana :—

1. Teak (*Tectona grandis*),
2. Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*),
3. Sandalwood (*Santalum album*),
4. *Tiwas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*),
5. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*) ;

(*ii*) in the case of the protected forest in the Peint taluka of the Nasik district :—

1. Teak (*Tectona grandis*),
2. Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*),
3. Sandalwood (*Santalum album*),
4. *Tiwas* (*Ougeinia dalbergioides*),
5. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*).
6. *Mhowra* (*Bassia latifolia*),
7. *Hirda* (*Terminalia chebula*),
8. Mango (*Mangifera indica*),
9. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*) ;

(*iii*) in the case of the protected forest in the district of Kolaba :—

1. Teak (*Tectona grandis*),
2. Blackwood (*Dalbergia latifolia*),
3. Sandalwood (*Santalum album*),
4. *Khair* (*Acacia catechu*),
5. *Apta* (*Bauhinia racemosa*),
6. *Dhavda* (*Anogerissus latifolia*),
7. *Dhamni* (*Grewia tiliaefolia*),
8. *Shivani* (*Gmelina arborea*),
9. *Jamba* (*Xylia xylocarpa*).

(*b*) Kinds of *injaili* fruit trees referred to in rule 50, which a cultivator shall not cut down, lop or pollard :—

(*i*) in the protected forest in the district of Thana :—

1. *Hirda* (*Teminalia chebula*).
2. Mango (*Mangifera indica*),
3. *Mhowra* (*Bassia latifolia*),
4. Tamarind (*Tamarindus indica*),

and in addition the thirteen kinds of trees mentioned in clause (*ii*) below ;

(*ii*) in the protected forest in the Peint taluka of the Nasik district :—

1. *Alu* (*Vangueria spinosa*),
2. *Ambada* (*Spondias mangifera*),
3. *Awla* (*Phyllanthus emblica*),

4. *Beheda* (*Terminalia belerica*),

5. *Bhokar* (*Cordia myxa*),

6. *Bor* (*Zizyphus jujuba*),

7. *Jambul* (*Eugenia jambolana*),

8. *Kawath* (*Feronia elephantum*),

9. *Phanas* (*Artocarpus integrifolia*),

10. *Tad* palm (*Borassus flabellifer*) except for lopping of leaves for the gatherer's domestic use for thatching only.

11. *Temburni* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*),

12. *Toran* (*Zizyphus inoplii*),

13. *Umbar* (*Ficus glomerata*) ;

(*iii*) in the protected forest in the district of Kolaba :—

1. *Hirda* (*Terminalia chebula*),

2. Mango (*Mangifera indica*),

3. *Mhowra* (*Bassia latifolia*),

4. *Temburni* (*Diospyros melanoxylon*).

SCHEDULE D.

[*See* Rule 56.]

Form of Lease.

To *A. B.*, resident of

I, *C. D.* (here enter *the executant's official designation*), on behalf of the Governor of Bombay, hereby grant to you *A.B.*, a lease for years, commencing from the day of 19 , of the field No. in the protected forest of the village of in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District on payment of an annual rent therefor of Rs.

This lease is granted subject to the provisions of the Indian Forest Act, 1927, and of the rules made thereunder.

Dated the day of 19 .

(Signed) *C. D.*

SCHEDULE E.

[*See* Rule 56.]

Form of Counterpart Agreement.

To the Governor of Bombay.

I, *A.B.*, inhabitant of in the Akola Taluka of the Ahmednagar District, hereby accept the lease of the field No. in the Protected Forest of the above village for the term of years, commencing on the day of 19 , subject to the provisions of Indian Forest Act, 1927, and the rules made under this Act, and I undertake to pay annually Rs. on account of the rent of the said No. in the instalments and on the dates prescribed in this behalf in the rules aforesaid.

Dated the day of 19 .

Written by

(Signed)

Signed by *A.B.* in the presence of

_____

_____

Endorsement.

We, the undersigned, declare that, to the best of our knowledge and from the best information we have been able after careful inquiry to obtain, the person who has executed this agreement is *A.B.*, resident of the abovenamed village of and that he has been residing in the said village for a period exceeding five years and is a fit person to be accepted as responsible for the punctual payment of the rent of the land which has been leased to him.

(Signed) *E. F.*, Patel
(Signed) *G. H.*, Accountant, } of the above village of

SCHEDULE F.

[*See* Rule 94 (1) (*b*) (*i*).]

List of trees in each district which may not be cut or removed without the permission of the Divisional Forest officer under clause (1) (b) (i) of rule 94.

Name of district.	Species of trees to which rule 94 (1) (*b*) (*i*) applies.	Areas to which rule 94 (1) applies.
1	2	3
1. Broach and Panch Mahals	1. Teak ... 2. Blackwood ... 3. Sandalwood ...	Panch Mahals Sub-division.
2. Surat ... 3. Nasik ... 4. East Khandesh ... 5. West Khandesh ... 6. Poona ... 7. Satara ... 8. Kolaba ... 9. Belgaum ... 10. Dharwar ... 11. Bijapur ...	1. Teak ... 2. Blackwood ... 3. Sandalwood ...	Whole districts.
12. Thana ...	1. Teak ... 2. Blackwood ... 3. Sandalwood ... 4. *Tiwas, (Ougeinia dalbergioides).*	Whole district. Talukas coming under the Sanjan and Kalvan Settlements, viz. Vada, Shahapur (including Mokhada Peta), Dahanu (excluding Umbergaon Peta) and part of Mahim.
13. Ahmednagar ...	1. Teak ... 2. Blackwood ... 3. Sandalwood ... 4. Jambul, (*Eugenia jambolana*).	Whole district. Occupied lands on the banks of the rivers Mula, Pravara, Mhais and Mhalungi in the Parner, Rahuri, Sangamner and Akola talukas.
14. Canara ...	1. Teak ... 2. Blackwood. 3. Sandalwood. 4. *Honne, (Pterocarpus marsupium).* 5. *Matti, (Terminalia tomentosa).*	Whole district.

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 4499-J, dated 7th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 112). Rule 66.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of the proviso to rule 66 of the Bombay Forest Rules, 1942, published in Government Notification, in the Revenue Department, No. 4335/39, dated the 1st October 1942, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the exemption granted under the said clause shall not extend to the towns of Halol and Shehra in the Panch Mahals District.

Ss. 41, 42 & 76. Bombay Reserved Trees Cutting and Removal Rules, 1936.

G. N., R. D., No. 5827/28, dated 15th December 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 2058-60).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 7480/33, dated 27th September 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 41, 42 and 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), and by section 214 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, (Bom. V of 1879), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for regulating the preservation and exploitation of trees growing in occupied lands in the State of Bombay and of the kinds the right of Government to which has been reserved under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and the rules made thereunder, except sandalwood in the Dharwar, Canara Belgaum, Bijapur and Satara Districts, namely :—

1. *Reserved trees.*—The expression 'reserved trees' in these rules shall include trees or their after growth the right of Government to which has been reserved under the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or rules made thereunder.

2. *Preservation of reserved trees.*—Every occupant or holder of land shall be responsible for the due preservation of all reserved trees growing on the land and shall, in the event of an injury to any such tree from whatever cause, as soon as possible report such fact to the nearest local Revenue or Forest Officer.

3. *Cutting or removal of reserved trees to be subject to payment of royalty or written permission from the Divisional Forest Officer.*—No person shall cut or remove—

(*a*) reserved trees without paying the prescribed royalty or value thereof and without obtaining a receipt for such payment passed by duly empowered Forest Officer, or

(*b*) trees of the reserved kind (over which Government has no rights) without obtaining permission from the Divisional Forest Officer. Such permission shall be given subject to such conditions as the State Government may from time to time prescribe.

4. *Power to recover royalty or value to vest in Divisional Forest Officer.*—The power to recover the prescribed royalty for each tree or the full value of the trees sought to be cut shall vest in the Divisional Forest Officer subject to such conditions as the State Government may from time to time prescribe.

5. *Mode of application for permission to cut and remove trees.*—Every person seeking to obtain permission for cutting or removing any tree referred to in rule 3 shall apply in writing to the Divisional Forest Officer. Such application shall clearly specify the survey numbers, the names of the villages, the name of the taluka and the number and kinds of trees sought to be cut or removed from each survey number. In case the survey numbers containing the trees are held by a number of persons, a joint application shall be made by all the occupants ; if however one of the occupants applies for permission, the written consent of the remaining occupants to allow the applicant to cut and remove the trees shall be appended to the application.

6. *Enquiries to be made by the Divisional Forest Officer and grant of permission.*—On receipt of an application under rule 5, the Divisional Forest Officer shall make such further enquiry as he deems necessary regarding the title of the applicant to the trees, and on the conclusion of such enquiry he shall, unless there is any reason to the contrary and subject to any limitations or conditions prescribed under

rule 3 or 4 by the State Government in this behalf, recover from the applicant the royalty or value of the trees under rule 4 and give the permission in writing applied for :

Provided that if the trees are found to belong to the applicant, no royalty or value shall be recovered :

Provided further that permission to cut aftergrowth of teak in Varkas lands in the Thana District, the right to which vests in Government shall not be given unless the trees sought to be cut are required for the genuine agricultural or domestic needs of the applicants or for the benefit of the villagers generally and are not required for sale or barter.

7. *Conditions of the permission to be observed by applicant.*—Every applicant shall be bound by the conditions contained in the permission granted under rule 6. Such permission shall specify *inter alia* the name of the officer to whom the permit is to be shown by the applicant prior to the cutting or removal of the trees and the period within which the trees are to be cut or removed.

8. *Cutting and removal under rule 6.*—On receipt of the permission the applicant shall take it to the officer named therein and shall cut or remove the trees after they have been marked by that officer with such mark as may be prescribed for the purpose by the Conservator of Forests.

9. *Mode of removal and conversion.*—The removal and conversion of the trees by an applicant shall be subject to the provisions of the Bombay Presidency Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1922.

10. *Mode of application for conversion.*—If the material sought to be converted falls under rule 24 of the Bombay Presidency Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1922, the applicant shall apply in writing for permission to the Range Forest Officer giving him the particulars as to the place, time and quantity of material sought to be converted and such other particulars as may be required by that officer.

11. *Enquiries to be made by the Range Forest Officer.*—On receipt of an application under rule 10, the Range Forest Officer shall make such enquiry regarding the timber to be converted and the place where the saw-pit is to be erected and on satisfying himself as to the source and ownership of the material to be converted and on seeing that it is not stolen from the forests he shall issue a sawing permit to the applicant.

12. *Conditions to be observed by the applicant.*—The applicant on receipt of the sawing permit shall be bound by the conditions contained therein. Such permit shall specify, *inter alia*, the name of the applicant to whom the permit is given, the place where the saw-pit is to be erected and the period within which the timber is to be converted.

13. *Return of the sawing permit.*—On expiry of the period entered in the sawing permit issued under rule 11, the applicant shall return the same to the Range Forest Officer.

14. *Penalty for breach of the rules.*—Any person who infringes any of these rules, except rule 2, shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to Rs. 500 or with both. The penalty for infringement of rule 2 shall be that specified in section 77 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927.

15. *Applicability of the rules.*—In other respects the Bombay Presidency Forest Produce Transit Rules, 1922, shall apply.

16. These rules shall be called "the Bombay Reserved Trees Cutting and Removal Rules, 1936."

S. 76

G. N., A. & F. D., No. 5133/48513-J, dated 19th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 558).

Amended by G. N., A. &. F. D., No. 5133/21877-J, dated 28th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 76 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the provisions of Chapter V of the said Act, namely :—

1. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*a*) " Act " means the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ;

(*b*) " Forest Officer " means any Forest Officer not lower in rank than a Divisional Forest Officer or Sub-Divisional Forest Officer in charge of an independent Sub-Division ;

(*c*) " Form " means a Form appended to these rules.

2. *Form of notice under section 35 (3).*—A notice under sub-section (*3*) of section 35 shall be in Form I.

3. *Officer by whom objections, etc., shall be heard.*—The objections, if any, of the owner and any evidence produced by him in support of the same, after a notice under sub-section (*3*) of section 35 is issued to him, shall be heard by the Forest Officer in charge of the Division or an independent Sub-Division in which the Forest is situate.

4. *Action to be taken by Forest Officer after hearing objections, etc.*—After the objections, if any, of the owner and the evidence produced by him in support of the same are heard by the Forest Officer, the same shall be submitted by the Forest Officer through his superior Forest Officer to the State Government, with his remarks for its consideration.

5. *Issue of notification, etc., by State Government.*—On consideration of the objections, if any, of the owner and any evidence produced by him, if the State Government is satisfied that regulation or prohibition of any act specified in sub-section (*1*) of section 35 for any of the purposes specified therein or construction of any work for such purpose is necessary, it shall make a notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 35 or begin construction of work under sub-section (*2*) of the said section, as the case may be.

6. *Form of notice under sub-section (1) of section 36.*—A notice under sub-section (*1*) of section 36 shall be in Form II.

7. *Management of forest placed under control of Forest Officer under section 36 (1).*—(1) The Forest Officer under whose control any forest is placed under section 36 (*1*) of the Act shall manage such forest according to the scheme and programme account of by the State Government in that behalf. He shall maintain a proper prepared revenue and expenditure in respect of the management of such forest.

(2) The net profits, if any, shall be paid to the owner under sub-section (*2*) of section 36 of the Act after the whole of the scheme drawn up for the management of the forest has been executed and after the aggregate cost incurred on the scheme is defrayed and judi, if any, due to Government is recovered.

8. *Particulars to be specified in representation made under section 38.*—(1) Every representation made to the Collector under section 38 of the Act by any owner of any land shall contain the following particulars, namely :—

(*i*) name of the village with the name of taluka ir which the land is situated,

(*ii*) survey numbers comprising the land ;

(*iii*) terms on which the land shall be managed by the Forest Officer ; and

(*iv*) the provisions of the Act which shall apply to the land.

(2) Every representation shall be accompanied by authenticated extracts from the village records establishing owner's title to the land.

9. *Action to be taken by the Collector on receipt of representation under section 38.*—On receipt of a representation made by any owner of a land under section 38 the Collector shall verify whether the person making the representation has lawful title to such land and on being satisfied, he shall submit the representation to the State Government for necessary action. He shall specify the terms of management as finally agreed upon in consultation with the Forest Department. In every case such terms should state *inter alia*, the period of management, the source from which the cost of management shall be met, and the method of sharing the profit or loss accruing from the management and they should be attested by the owner as well as the Forest Officer under whose control the land is placed.

10. *Mode of management.*—The Forest Officer under whose control the land is placed shall manage it strictly in accordance with the terms mutually agreed upon and the provisions of the Act applied in that behalf by the State Government under sub-section (2) of section 38.

FORM I.

(*See* rule 2.)

Notice.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1952.

No. .—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 35 of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927), the Government of Bombay calls on to appear before on or before to show cause why the accompanying notification should not be made by the Government of Bombay under sub-section (*1*) of section 35 of the said Act in respect of the forests specified below and belonging to him.

If the said fails to comply with this notice it will be assumed that the said has no objection to making the said notification.

(Here enter the particulars of the forests owned by the said person.)

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Secretary to Government.

FORM II.

(*See* rule 6.)

Notice.

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1952.

To

*Whereas it has come to the notice of the Government of Bombay that you have been neglecting to abide by or wilfully disobeying the regulations or prohibitions specified in the schedule appended hereto and which have been imposed by Government Notification in the Agriculture and Forests Department, No. dated in respect of the forest specified in the Schedule hereto annexed ; or

*Whereas it is necessary for the purposes of constructing work under section 35(*2*) of the Indian Forest Act, 1927 ;

It is intended to take over the management of the said forest under the provisions of section 36 of the said Act and place it under the control of the Forest Officer for management and to declare that sections of the said Act shall apply to the said forest.

You are hereby directed to show cause by why such an order placing the forest under control of the Forest Officer should not be made and state your objections, if any, in that connection.

Schedule.

(Here insert the relevant regulations or prohibitions which have been alleged to have been infringed by an owner of a forest.)

Dated at the day of 19

By order of the Governor of Bombay,

Secretary to Government.

*Strike out whichever is not necessary.

THE DANGEROUS DRUGS ACT, 1930 (II OF 1930).

G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28, dated 31st January 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 216). S. 4 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 4 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule :—

RULE.

Any person may, for his own consumption but not for any other purpose, manufacture or have in his possession, any quantity of prepared opium not exceeding a quarter of a tola, provided that such prepared opium is manufactured from opium lawfully possessed for his own consumption.

G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28, dated 24th May 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 726). S. 7

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), which have been delegated to the Provincial Government by the Governor General in Council by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department (Central Revenues) No. 17, dated the 23rd October 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that capsules of the poppy which have been lanced and dried or from which the juice has been extracted may be imported into, or exported from the State of Bombay by any person without restriction, from or to Portuguese Settlement adjoining the said State.

G. N., R. D., No. 375/33, dated 17th January 1936 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 177 to 204). S. 8 (2) Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 375/33, dated 24th Jan. 1938.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5878/33, dated 29th Nov. 1938.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6615/33 (a), dated 5th Feb. 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3668/39, dated 13th Nov. 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. C. 1652-V, dated 11th July 1941.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 375/33, dated 6th Aug. 1942.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 10688/39, dated 29th May 1948.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 375/33, dated 7th June 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8081/45(a), dated 11th Aug. 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 8 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay are pleased to make the following rules to permit and to regulate—

(a) the interprovincial import and export into and from the State of Bombay, the transport, possession and sale of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) and of coca leaf ; and

(b) the manufacture of medicinal opium or of any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which the maker is lawfully entitled to possess in the State of Bombay.

I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. These rules may be cited as the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context:—

(1) " The Act " means the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ;

(2) " Approved practitioner " means—

(*i*) any person registered as a medical practitoner under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners for the time being in force in any part of India, or

(*ii*) any person registered as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom amending the same, or under any law for the registration of dentists for the time being in force in any part of India, or

(*iii*) any person possessed of qualifications which render him eligible for registration as a medical practitioner under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, or as a dentist under the Dentists Act, 1878, or any Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom amending the same or under any law for the registration of medical practitioners or dentists for the time being in force in any part of India and approved by the Collector for the purpose of these rules, or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India, or

(*iv*) any other person engaged in medical or veterinary practice and approved by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, or by an officer duly empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, for the purpose of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India ;

(3) " Collector " means the chief officer in charge of the revenue administration of a district, for the time being, and includes any officer either generally or specially authorised by Government to exercise throughout the State of Bombay or in any specified area therein all or any of the powers of a Collector under these rules ;

(4) " Government " means the Government of Bombay ;

(4A) " India " means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir ;

(5) " Licensed chemist " means a person who has obtained a license under these rules for the possession and sale or dispensing on prescription of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) and of coca leaf ;

(6) " Licensed dealer in manufactured drugs " means a person who has obtained a license under these rules—

(*i*) for the manufacture of medicinal opium or of any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess, or

(*ii*) for the possession and sale, otherwise than on prescriptions of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) and of coca leaf ;

(7) " To export " means to export interprovincially out of the State of Bombay ;

" To import " means to import interprovincially into the State of Bombay.

II.—MANUFACTURE.

3. No licensed dealer in manufactured drugs shall, except in accordance with the conditions of his license and except on the premises licensed for the purpose under these rules, manufacture medicinal opium or any preparation containing morphine, diacetylemorphine or cocaine from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess.

4. No licensed chemist shall dispense manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium), except on prescriptions and in accordance with the conditions of his license.

III.—POSSESSION.

5. No person shall possess any manufactured drug (other than prepared opium) except in such quantity as has been at one time dispensed or sold for his use in accordance with the provisions of rule 4 or 25 of these rules or of corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India, the import wherefrom into, or export whereto from, the State of Bombay, of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium), has been permitted under the rules framed by the State Government in exercise of the powers and duties under or in relation to sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Act entrusted to it by Government of India, Finance Department (Central Revenues), Notification No. 13, dated the 14th August 1937.

6. (1) No approved practitioner shall for the purpose of sale possess any quantity of opium derivatives or medicinal hemp:

Provided that such practitioner may, for use in his practice possess—

(*a*) opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) containing in the aggregate not more than 120 grains of either morphine or diacetylmorphine or both, and

(*b*) medicinal hemp not exceeding 1 oz. of extract or 4 ozs. of tincture or both:

Provided further that the Collector may, by special order, authorise any such practitioner to possess as aforesaid any larger quantity of the said drugs.

(2) No approved practitioner shall, for the purpose of sale possess any quantity of coca derivatives:

Provided that such practitioner may under a special permit granted in this behalf by the Collector, in Form DD 3 hereto annexed possess for use in his practice coca derivatives containing not more than 60 grains of cocaine in the aggregate:

Provided further that the Collector may authorise any such practitioner to possess as aforesaid a larger quantity of coca derivatives containing not more than 120 grains of cocaine.

(3) The expression "use in his practice" in sub-rules (1) and (2) means only the actual direct administration of the drug in injections, surgical operations or other emergent cases by or in the presence of an approved practitioner. All other issues of the drug by an approved practitioner shall be deemed to be sales, except in the case of issues free of charge from specially recognised charitable medical institutions.

7. (1) A medical officer belonging to the Subordinate Medical Service in charge of Government and Government grant-in-aid Medical Institutions may possess manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) for use in such institutions.

(2) An approved practitioner in charge of Local Board or Municipal dispensaries or in charge of hospitals and dispensaries belonging to missions and other corporate bodies may possess manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) required for use in such dispensaries and hospitals.

(3) An approved practitioner in charge of hospitals and dispensaries belonging to railways administered by Government may possess manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) for use in such hospitals and dispensaries.

8. (1) No person, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Collector by an order made under rule 28 (1) shall possess opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) and medicinal hemp and not exceeding such quantities and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such order.

(2) No person, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Collector by an order made under rule 28 (2), (3) or (4) shall possess and use manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) for educational or scientific purposes or for use in an emergency and not exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such order.

9. No licensed dealer in manufactured drugs or licensed chemist shall possess manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) except in such quantity and in such manner as may be specified in his license.

10. No person shall, without an authorization granted to him under these rules for the import, export or transport of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) possess such drugs exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such authorization.

IV.—Import, Export and Transport.

11. No person shall import, export or transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) except in such quantities as he may lawfully possess under rule 5.

12. (1) No approved practitioner shall import, export or transport opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) and medicinal hemp except in such quantities as he may lawfully possess under rule 6 (1).

(2) No practitioner shall, without a license in Form DD 2 hereto annexed or a special permit in Form DD 3 hereto annexed, import, export or transport coca derivatives containing not more than 20 grains of cocaine for use in his practice, provided that no such export or transport shall be made for sale.

13. (1) An approved practitioner in charge of hospitals and dispensaries belonging to railways administered by Government may transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) required for use in such hospitals and dispensaries.

(2) A medical officer belonging to the subordinate medical service in charge of Government and Government grant-in-aid medical institutions may transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) required for use in such institutions.

14. (1) No person, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Collector by an order made under rule 28 (1), shall import or transport opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) or medicinal hemp and not exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such order, on an indent countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer, Civil Surgeon or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department.

(2) No person, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Collector by an order made under rule 28 (2), shall transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) for educational or scientific purposes and not exceeding such quantities and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such order.

15. No person shall, without an authorization granted to him under these rules for the import of any manufactured drug (other than prepared opium), import that drug exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such authorization.

16. No licensed dealer in manufactured drugs shall, unless permitted by the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, or by an officer duly empowered in this behalf by the Commissioner of Excise, Bombay, import medicinal opium from the Ghazipur Factory (hereinafter referred to as " the Factory "). Such import shall be permitted subject to the following conditions :—

(1) Every application for the supply of medicinal opium shall be sent to the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, through the Collector. Such application if approved by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, will be forwarded to the Opium Agent, Benares, for decision.

(2) The stock in hand on the date of application shall be stated and the quantity of opium applied for shall not be more than sufficient for six months' manufacture, subject, however, to the minimum of 5 pounds prescribed in sub-rule (9) for individual indents.

(3) The purposes for which the medicinal opium is required shall be specified in the application.

(4) An intimation of the despatch of each consignment shall be sent by the Superintendent of the Factory to the Collector who shall make arrangements for its examination on arrival by a responsible officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Excise.

(5) A complete record of the quantity of medicinal opium received and used for each preparation, with the amount of each product manufactured and its morphine contents shall be maintained in such form as the Collector may prescribe. Such record shall be periodically examined by the Superintendent of Excise and shall also be open to inspection by any Excise Officer not below the rank of Assistant Inspector.

(6) Every consignment on arrival shall be examined by the officer referred to in sub-rule (4) and immediately brought to account in the form prescribed in sub-rule (5). No part of the medicinal opium shall be medicated except in the presence of such officer, who shall witness—

(*a*) in the case of liquid extracts or tinctures—the beginning of the planning in the evaporators or the addition of the solvent in the percolators ;

(*b*) in the case of mixtures—the thorough admixture of the medicinal opium with other drugs.

Two clear days' notice shall be given to such officer of any medication of medicinal opium.

(7) No medicinal opium shall under any circumstances be sold or shall be allowed to be removed from the premises of the person to whom it has been issued, otherwise than as part of a manufactured medicinal preparation, and no medicinal opium shall be used for purposes other than those specified in the application.

(8) It shall be competent to Government to supply medicinal opium to such persons as they deem fit.

(9) The limit of the amount of medicinal opium to be supplied to any person in any one year commencing from the 1st day of April shall be 400 pounds ; and individual indents shall not be for less than 5 pounds or more than 100 pounds at a time except in case of special urgency ;

(10) Medicinal opium shall be supplied to any person at such price as may from time to time be fixed by the Opium Agent, Benares.

17. No licensed dealer in manufactured drugs shall, except under an authorization granted under rule 32 and subject to the conditions of his license, export manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) to any part of India outside the State of Bombay.

An indent for opium derivative (other than prepared opium) or medicinal hemp, countersigned by the Chief Medical Officer, Civil Surgeon or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department shall, for the purpose of this rule, be deemed to be an authorization.

18. No person, unless he is authorised in this behalf by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, by a special order made under rule 29, shall export opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) or medicinal hemp exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such order.

19. No person shall, without an authorization granted to him under these rules for the transport of manufatured drug (other than prepared opium) transport the drugs exceeding such quantity and otherwise than in such manner as may be specified in such authorization.

20. Every person importing, exporting or transporting manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) shall comply with such general or special directions as may, from time to time, be issued by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay.

21. Except as provided in rule 22, no person shall import, export or transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) by post, into, out of or within the State of Bombay.

22. Import, export or transport of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) shall be allowed by inland post subject to the following conditions, namely :—

(*a*) Only the parcel post shall be used and the parcels shall be insured ;

(*b*) the parcel shall be covered by a permit issued in this behalf by the competent authority at the place to which the parcel is addressed ;

(*c*) the parcel shall be accompanied by a declaration showing the names of the consignor and the consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the permit covering the import, export or transport, as the case may be, and the number of the license, if any, held by the consignor or the consignee ;

(*d*) the consignor and the consignee, if they are licensees, shall show distinctly in their account books, the names of the consignee and the consignor, respectively, and the quantities of the drugs imported, exported or transported by and to them, as the case may be, from time to time, by post.

23. Nothing in these rules shall be deemed to permit the import of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) from any part of India outside the State of Bombay unless the rules for the time being in force in such parts of India relating to the inter-provincial export, have been complied with.

24. (1) A licensed dealer in manufactured drugs may sell, otherwise than on prescription manufactured drugs other than prepared opium, subject to the conditions of his license.

(2) He shall maintain a written record of every sale made under this license in the manner laid down therein and in such manner as the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may from time to time direct, and shall preserve such record for not less than two years from the date of the last entry therein.

25. No licensed chemist shall sell manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) otherwise than on prescription and subject to the conditions of his license.

VI.—Conditions relating to Prescriptions.

26. A prescription for the supply of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) shall comply with the following conditions :—

(1) The prescription shall be in writing and shall be dated and signed by an approved practitioner with his full name, qualifications and address. The prescription shall also specify the name and address of the person to whom such prescription is given and the total quantity of the drug to be supplied thereon. If the drug to be supplied be coca derivatives, the quantity shall not contain more than 6 grains of cocaine : Provided that the Collector may by a special order authorise the supply of a larger quantity in the circumstances of any particular case.

(2) The prescription shall not be given for the use of the prescriber himself.

(3) A prescription given by a registered dentist shall be only for the purpose of dental treatment and shall be marked " For local dental treatment only ".

(4) A prescription given by an approved Veterinary Surgeon shall be only for the purpose of treatment of animals and shall be marked " For animal treatment only ".

(5) No practitioner shall give any prescription for the supply of any of the manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) otherwise than in accordance with the foregoing conditions.

VII.—Approval, Authorization, Licenses and Passes.

27. (1) The Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may, for the purposes of rule 2 (2) (*iv*) aprove any person engaged in medical or veterinary practice.

(2) The Collector may in like manner approve any person possessed of the qualifications specified in rule 2 (2) (*iii*) for the purposes of that rule.

28. The Collector may, with the sanction of the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, by a general or special order, authorise—

(1) any approved practitioner in managing or supervising charge of a hospital or a dispensary to possess, import and transport opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) and medicinal hemp in such quantity and in such manner as may be specified in such order ;

(2) any person in charge of an educational institution or engaged in scientific research to possess and use, for educational and scientific purposes only, manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) in such quantity and in such manner as may be specified in such order ;

(3) a pilot of an aircraft to possess and use on the aircraft in an emergency preparations containing morphine in such quantity and in such manner as may be specified in such order ;

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(4) any person in charge of an ambulance or a first aid station or a first aid box to possess and use in an emergency manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) in such quantity and in such manner as may be specified in such order.

29. The Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may by a special order authorise any person to export opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) or medicinal hemp, subject to such conditions as may be specified in such order.

30. The Collector or any other officer empowered in this behalf by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may grant a dealer's license in Form DD 1 hereto annexed, or a chemist's license in Form DD 2 hereto annexed, to any person who in the opinion of the Collector or such officer, as the case may be, is not likely to abuse such grant, and may fix the quantity of the drugs to be possessed under such licenses.

31. The Collector or such other officer, as the Collector may empower in this behalf, may grant to any licensed dealer in manufactured drugs, or to a licensed chemist an authorization in Form DD 4 hereto annexed, for the import inter-provincially of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) not exceeding the quantity which such dealer or chemist may lawfully possess.

32. When any manufactured drug (other than prepared opium) is to be exported to any part of India outside the State of Bombay the person intending to export the same shall first obtain a no-objection certificate from an officer authorised in this behalf under the corresponding rules in force in such other part of India and present such certificate, along with the indent, to the Collector or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf, at the place of export, who shall then, if he sees no objection, issue an export authorization in Form DD 5 hereto annexed :

Provided that in the case of export of drugs required for use in Government Medical institutions no such no-objection certificate shall be necessary if the Controlling Medical Officer, not below the rank of a Civil Surgeon, or the Superintendent of the Civil Veterinary Department in the district to which the drug is to be exported, certifies by endrosement on the requisition or indent that the drug is required for *bona fide* Government purposes and intimates the facts to the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, of the places from and to which the drug is to be exported.

33. When any manufactured drug (other than prepared opium) is to be transported, the person intending to transport the same shall first obtain a transport authorization in Form DD 6 hereto annexed, from the Collector or such other officer as may be authorised by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, in this behalf at the place to which the drug is to be transported and present it to the Collector or such other officer as may be authorised by the Director of Excise, and Prohibition, Bombay, in this behalf at the place from which the drug is to be transported, who shall complete the authorization and allow the removal of the drug, provided that the quantity of the drug does not exceed the quantity which such person may lawfully possess.

34. The Collector may grant a special authorization in Form DD 3 hereto annexed, to an approved practitioner for the possession for use in the exercise of his practice, but not for sale, of coca derivatives containing not more than 60 grains of cocaine :

Provided that the Collector may allow a larger quantity of the drug containing not more than 120 grains of cocaine, in such cases as he may, having regard to the requirements of the permit holder, considered advisable.

34A. Fees in respect of the transfer of a licence from one site to another or from one name to another, the grant of a duplicate copy of a licence, authorisation or pass, the amendment of licence or authorisation shall be charged at the rates and be paid at the place and in the manner mentioned below :—

(1) *Fee for the transfer of a licensed premises to a new site.*—The fee payable in respect of the transfer of a licence in Form DD 1 from one site to another shall be Rs. 2 and that in Form DD 2, Re. 1. The fee shall be paid before such transfer takes place :

Provided that if consequent on unforeseen circumstances such as fire, earthquake, lightning or any other act of God or by reason of the prevalence of an epidemic, the Collector directs the transfer of a licence from one site to another, no fee shall be chargeable for such transfer. Should the licensee, however, desire to establish himself permanently at such new site, the licensee shall be liable to pay the prescribed fee for such transfer :

Provided further that no fee shall be chargeable for the transfer of a licence from one site to another when such transfer is made within thirty days of the date on which the licence was granted or when, in the opinion of the Collector, such transfer is necessary on administrative grounds.

(2) *Fee for the transfer of licences from one name to another.*—The fee payable in respect of the transfer of a licence in Form DD 1 from one name to another shall be Rs. 2 and that in Form DD 2, Re. 1. The fee shall be paid before such transfer takes place.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule, an admission into or withdrawal of a partner from the business of a licensee with the approval of the Collector shall be deemed to be a transfer of licence from one name to another, except in the case of a transfer of licence from the name of a deceased licensee or partner of such licensee to that of his legal heir or representative.

(3) *Fee for the grant of a duplicate copy of a licence, an authorisation or a pass.*—The fee payable for supply to a licensee of a duplicate copy of a licence, authorisation or pass shall be Re. 1.

(4) *Fee for amendment in a licence or authorisation.*—The fee payable for each amendment to be made in a licence or authorisation shall be Re. 1.

(5) *Place of payment.*—The fees payable under these rules shall be paid in the case of the Town and Island of Bombay at the office of the Chief Account Officer of Excise, Bombay, and in the case of the mofussil at the nearest Huzur or Taluka Treasury.

35. (1) Subject to any directions that the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may give in this behalf, the officer who has granted a licence or has by order approved or authorised, any person under these rules—

(*a*) may cancel, or suspend such license or order—

(*i*) if such person—

(*a*) has failed to pay any duty or fee payable by him, or

(*b*) has by himself or by any servant or person acting on his behalf, committed any breach of the conditions of such license or order or of these rules, or

(*c*) has been convicted of any offence under the act or under the law for the time being in force relating to excise revenue or of any criminal offence ;

(*ii*) if it is a condition of such license or order that it may be cancelled or suspended at the will of such officer ;

(*iii*) in any other case, after giving to such person fifteen days' notice ; and

(*b*) shall cancel such license or order within fifteen days of the receipt from such person of a notice to the effect that he desires to surrender the same.

(2) When such license or order has been cancelled or suspended as aforesaid, such person shall forthwith make over to the Collector, along with the license, all the manufactured drugs then in his possession.

36. In the case of preparations and admixtures containing cocaine, morphine or diacetylmorphine, the limit wherever specified shall be with reference to the cocaine, morphine or diacetylmorphine contents, respectivey, and not with reference to the quantity or bulk of the preparation, and the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drugs present in such container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.

VIII.—Disposal of Drugs and Confiscated Articles.

37. (1) Whenever any article is ordered to be confiscated under section 34 of the Act for an offence committed in contravention of these rules, the Magistrate or the Officer, authorised by the State Government, who orders confiscation, shall make over such article to the Collector for disposal.

(2) The Collector shall cause—

(*a*) all manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) and diacetylmorphine, confiscated and made over to him under sub-rule (1) and

(*b*) all manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) made over to him under rule 35 (2) ;

to be examined by the Chemical Analyser to Government. All confiscated diacetylmorphine shall be destroyed. If any drugs examined by the said Chemical Analyser are certified by him to be fit for use, the Collector may sell them to any dealer in manufactured drugs or chemist licensed under these rules or under any corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India outside the State of Bombay or to any person authorised by an order made under rule 28 or any corresponding rules in force as aforesaid. The Collector may require any licensed dealer in manufactured drugs or licensed chemist to purchase at such price as the Collector may direct any quantity of such drugs not exceeding such quantity as the Collector may determine to be ordinarily saleable by him in two months. The sale proceeds of the confiscated drugs shall be credited to Government. The sale proceeds of the drugs made over to the Collector under sub-rule (2) of rule 35, shall, however, be paid to the person whose license has been cancelled or suspended. If any such drugs are certified by the said Chemcial Analyser to be unfit for use, the Collector shall cause them to be destroyed.

(3) The Collector shall dispose of all articles, made over to him under sub-rule (1) other than those mentioned in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (2), in such manner as he may think fit.

IX.—Issue of Subsidiary Orders.

38. Subject to the provisions of the Act and of these rules, the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, may from time to time give such directions as it may think fit for purpose of carrying out the provisions of these rules.

X.—EXEMPTIONS.

39. All preparations containing not more than 0·2 per cent. of morphine or 0·1 per cent. of cocaine and any preparation which the Central Government may by notification in the *Gazette of India* made in pursuance of a finding under article 8 of the Geneva Convention declare not to be a manufactured drugs, may be imported, exported, transported, possessed or sold without any restriction.

40. The provisions of these rules shall not apply to the import, export, transport, possession or sale of codeine, deonin and their respective salts, unless the quantity involved in any transaction or possessed at any one time exceeds one pound.

41. (1) For the purposes of these rules the Collector shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Director of Excise and Prohibition Bombay. Either on appeal by the party aggrieved or otherwise any order of the Superintendent of Excise is liable to be modified or cancelled by the Collector and any order of the Collector is liable to be modified or cancelled by the Director of Excise and Prohibition.

(2) An appeal shall lie to the Government from any order passed by the Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay, except in the case of any order passed by such authority on appeal from an order passed by any officer subordinate to such authority.

(3) An appeal under these rules shall be made within ninety days from the date of the order complained of.

(4) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this rule, the provisions of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, and of the rules made thereunder relating to appeals shall, so far as may be, apply to appeals under these rules.

(5) The Government may call for and examine the record of any order passed by any officer or authority subordinate to it for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of such order and may modify, annul or reverse such order and may pass such order as it deems fit.

FORM DD 1.

Licence for the manufacture, possession, and sale, otherwise than on prescription, of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) by dealers.

No.

Licence is hereby granted to of following the profession of at (hereinafter called the licensee) authorising him under and subject to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and the rules made thereunder—

(*a*) to possess and sell, otherwise than on prescription, manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) and coca leaf, and

(*b*) to manufacture medicinal opium or any preparation containing morphine, diacetylmorphine or cocaine from materials which he is lawfully entitled to possess at his shop situated at

in the Taluka of the District of / City of Bombay for

a period of one year commencing from the 1st day of April 19 and ending the 31st day of March 19 on payment of a fee of Rs. 10 and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, viz :—

1. The licensee shall purchase all manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) to be sold under this license from a dealer in manufactured drugs licensed under the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India or in accordance with condition 8, or import such drugs from abroad in accordance with the rules issued under section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, by the Central Government. He shall not receive or have in his possession manufactured drugs, other than prepared opium, obtained otherwise than as permitted under this condition. Nor shall he receive or have in his possession any quantity of—

(*a*) coca derivatives containing in the aggregate more than * of cocaine,

(*b*) opium derivatives (other than prepared opium) containing in the aggregate more than * of either morphine, diacetylmorphine or both,

(*c*) medicinal hemp exceeding * in the case of extract and * in the case of tinctures.

In the case of preparations and admixtures of coca derivatives and opium derivatives, the limit shall be fixed with reference to the cocaine and morphine contents respectively, and not with reference to the quantity or bulk of the preparations, and the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of the preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.

2. The Licensee shall not keep, store or sell manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) in any place except in his shop described above. If he wishes to remove any manufactured drug from one place to another he shall first obtain a transport authorization from the Collector for the purpose.

3. The Licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person appointed to officiate for him in carrying on the business of the said shop and of all his servants as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

4. The Licensee shall not sell—

(1) Opium derivatives or medicinal hemp except—

(*a*) to a dealer in manufactured drugs or a chemist licensed under the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India outside the State of Bombay.

(*b*) to an approved practitioner ;

* To be fixed by the Collector.

(*c*) to a person specially authorised by the Collector to possess the drug under rule 28 of the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India outside the State of Bombay ; and

(*d*) to a person holding an export authorization granted under these rules, or under the rules issued under section 7 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 ;

(*e*) to a medical officer belonging to the subordinate medical service in charge of Government and Government grant-in-aid medical institutions.

(2) Coca derivatives, except to—

(*a*) to a dealer in manufactured drugs or a chemist or approved practitioner licensed under the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India outside the State of Bombay, or

(*b*) to an approved practitioner holding a special permit granted by the Collector for the possession of the drug :

Provided that—

(*i*) the quantity of the drug sold shall not exceed the quantity which such dealer, chemist, practitioner or person, as the case may be, may lawfully possess,

(*ii*) the drug shall not be delivered to any person not licensed or otherwise authorised to be in possession of the drug, who purports to be sent by or on behalf of a person so licensed or authorised, unless such person produces an authority in writing signed by the person so licensed or authorised to receive the drug on his behalf and unless the licensee is satisfied that the authority is genuine, and

(*iii*) where for the removal of the drug an authorization is required, the licensee shall before permitting the removal of the drug from his shop by the purchaser, satisfy himself that the purchaser has obtained the necessary permit from the Collector ;

(*c*) to any person in charge of an educational institution or engaged in scientific research and authorised by the Collector under rule 28 (2) of the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, to possess and use such drugs ;

(*d*) to a medical officer belonging to the subordinate medical service in charge of Government and Government grant-in-aid medical institutions, or to an approved practitioner in charge of Local Board or Municipal dispensaries, or in charge of hospitals and dispensaries belonging to Missions and other corporate bodies or railways.

5. The Licensee may import, export or transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) through the inland post, subject to the following conditions—

(*a*) only the parcel post shall be used and the parcel shall be insured ;

(*b*) the parcel shall be covered by an authorization issued by the competent authority at the place to which the parcel is addressed ;

(*c*) the parcel shall be accompanied by a declaratoin showing the names of the consigner and the consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the permit covering the import, export or transport, as the case may be, and the number of the licence, if any, held by the consignor and by the consignee ;

(*d*) the consignor and the consignee, if they are licensees shall show distinctly in their account books, the names of the consignee and the consignor, respectively, and the quantities of the drugs imported, exported or transported by or to them from time to time by post.

6. (1) The Licensee shall keep accounts of the manufactured drugs received, sold and held in stock by him from time to time, in the form prescribed by the Collector. The accounts shall be plainly and correctly written up in books bound, paged and sealed with the Collector's seal and shall show in each case of purchase or sale the date of the transaction and the name and the address of the person or firm from whom the purchase was made or to whom or on whose behalf the drug was sold, as the case may be.

(2) The Licensee shall preserve the said accounts and authorizations for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the account book and shall produce them, together with this licence and any manufactured drugs that may be in his possession at the time, for inspection on demand by the Collector or any other officer duly authorised by him in this behalf.

7. (1) This licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Collector at any time—

(*a*) for non-payment of duty or fee payable by the Licensee ;

(*b*) for default or violation by himself or by any servant or person acting on his behalf of any of the conditions specified in this licence or of the provisions of the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935 ;

(*c*) if the Licensee be convicted of a breach of the peace or of any offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, or under the law for the time being in force relating to excise revenue or of any other criminal offence during the currency of the licence ;

(*d*) if the Licensee infringes any of the conditions imposed on him by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, or by the rules in force thereunder ;

(*e*) after giving the Licensee 15 days' notice, or if the Licensee desires to surrender his license, within 15 days from the receipt of such notice from him.

(2) When such licence is cancelled, suspended or surrendered, the Licensee shall forthwith make over to the Collector or to such other officer as he may appoint, his licence together with all manufactured drugs in his possession.

8. The Licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding that which he is likely to sell in two months, and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) that may be delivered to the Collector by any other licensee whose licence has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

9. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine or 0·2 per cent. of morphine and any preparation which the Central Government may by notification in the *Gazette of India* made in pursuance of a finding under article 8 of the Geneva Convention declare not to be a manufactured drug, may be imported, exported, transported, possessed and sold without restriction.

Granted this the day of 19

Collector of

FORM DD 2.

Licence for the possession and sale, on prescription, of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) by chemists and approved practitioners.

No.

Licence is hereby granted to
of following the profession of
at (hereinafter called the Licensee) authorising him under and subject to the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and the rules made thereunder, to possess and sell or dispense, on prescription only, manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) at his dispensary situated at in the

Taluka of the district of
City of Bombay for a period of one year commencing from the 1st day of April 19 and ending the 31st day of March 19 on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 and subject to the conditions hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—

1. The Licensee shall purchase all manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) to be sold or dispensed under this licence, from a dealer in manufactured drugs licensed under the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules for the time being in force in any part of India or in accordance with condition 8. He shall not receive or have in his possession manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium), obtained otherwise than as permitted under this condition. Nor shall he receive or have in his possession any quantity of—

(*a*) coca derivatives containing in the aggregate more than * of cocaine ;

(*b*) opium derivatives (other than prepared opium), containing in the aggregate more than * of either morphine, diacetylmorphine or both ;

(*c*) medicinal hemp exceeding * in the case of extract, and * in the case of tinctures.

In the case of preparations and admixtures of coca derivatives and opium derivatives, the limit shall be fixed with reference to the cocaine and morphine contents, and not with reference to the quantity or bulk of the preparation and the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drugs present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.

2. (*a*) The Licensee, unless he is an approved practitioner, shall not keep, store, sell or dispense manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) in any place except in his dispensary described above.

* To be fixed by the Collector.

(*b*) If the Licensee, who is an approved practitioner, wishes to carry with him, from place to place, for use in his practice, but not for sale, a quantity of—

(*i*) coca derivatives containing more than 20 grains of cocaine;

(*ii*) opium derivatives containing more than 120 grains of morphine or diacetylmorphine or both; and

(*iii*) medicinal hemp exceeding 1 oz. of extract or 4 ounces of tinctures or both;

he shall first obtain an authorization from the Collector for the purpose.

3. The Licensee shall be responsible for the acts and omissions of every person, appointed to officiate for him in carrying on the business of the said dispensary and of all his servants as if the said acts and omissions were his own.

4. (1) The Licensee shall not sell or dispense manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium), except on a *bona fide* prescription, given by himself, if he is an approved practitioner, or by any other approved practitioner, nor in larger quantity nor to any other person than may be specified in the prescription, provided the prescription is not given for the use of the prescriber himself.

(2) A prescription for the supply of manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) must comply with the following conditions:—

(*a*) The prescription shall be in writing and shall be dated and signed by an approved practitioner with his full name, qualifications and address and shall also specify the name and address of the person to whom it is given and the total quantity of the drug to be supplied thereon. If the drug to be supplied be coca-derivatives the quantity should not contain more than 6 grains of cocaine; provided that the Collector may by special order authorise the supply of a larger quantity considering the circumstances of the particular case,

(*b*) The prescription shall not be given for the use of the prescriber himself,

(*c*) A prescription given by a registered dentist shall be only for the purpose of dental treatment and shall be marked "*For local dental treatment only*", and

(*d*) A prescription given by an approved Veterinary Surgeon shall be only for the purpose of treatment of animals and shall be marked "*For animal treatment only*".

(3) When coca derivatives are to be sold or dispensed, the Licensee shall see that the prescription is marked with the words "*not to be repeated*" and shall not supply coca derivatives more than once on the same prescription, except in pursuance of fresh directions duly endorsed on the prescription by the approved practitioner by whom it was originally issued and signed with his name in full and dated. *Except under a special order made by the Collector* under rule 26 (1) of the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, the quantity so sold or dispensed at one time or to one and the same person in the aggregate on any one day shall not contain more than 6 grains of cocaine.

(4) Where opium derivatives or medicinal hemp are to be sold or dispensed:—

(*a*) if the prescription does not bear a superscription by an approved practitioner stating that it is to be repeated and at what interval of time it is to be repeated and how many times it is to be repeated, the Licensee shall sell the drugs once only on such prescription, and shall retain the prescription, provided that he shall first warn the person presenting the prescription that, unless it bears such a superscription as aforesaid, it will be retained,

(*b*) If the prescription bears a superscription as aforesaid, and if it appears that opium derivatives or medicinal hemp have already been sold on the prescription six times, or such number of times as the prescription is required to be repeated, or that the interval specified in the superscription has not elapsed since the prescription was last dispensed, he shall not sell the drugs on such prescription, unless it is further superscribed in that behalf by an approved practitioner.

(5) The Licensee shall mark on every prescription dispensed by him, his name, the address of the premises at which and the date on which it was dispensed. In the case of every preparation made upon a prescription which contains manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) the bottle or other receptacle or the wrapper or other covering in which such preparation is enclosed shall bear clearly marked upon it the amount and percentage of cocaine or morphine or diacetylmorphine or medicinal hemp contained in such preparation; provided that if the preparation be in the form of uniformly divided dosal units, e.g., pills, powders, tabloids, capsules, etc., it shall be sufficient if the bottle or other receptacle or the wrapper or other covering in which such preparation is enclosed bears clearly marked upon it the amount and percentage of cocaine or morphine contained in each such dosal unit.

(6) Where the prescription has to be returned to the person who presents it, the Licensee shall, on the first sale thereon, take and keep a copy of it, and on the occasion of each subsequent sale, note thereon the date of the sale and also sign and seal it.

5. The Licensee may import, export, or transport manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) through the inland post subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) only the parcel post shall be used and the parcel shall be insured ;

(*b*) the parcel shall be covered by an authorization issued by competent authority at the place to which the parcel is addressed ;

(*c*) the parcel shall be accompanied by a declaration showing the names of the consignor and the consignee, the contents of the parcel in detail, the number and date of the authorization covering the import, export or transport, as the case may be, and the number of the licence, if any, held by the consignor and the consignee.

6. The Licensee shall file and preserve for one year all prescriptions upon which manufactured drugs have been sold or dispensed by him, and shall produce such prescriptions along with this licence and any manufactured drug that may be in his possession for inspection on demand by the Collector or any officer duly authorised by him.

6-A. The licensee shall maintain a register in such form as may be approved by the Collector, wherein he shall, from time to time, record, in respect of the manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) dispensed by him, the full names and addresses of the approved practitioners prescribing the drugs and of the persons for whom they are prescribed. The licensee shall similarly record in the said register a true account of the kind and quantity of the manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) dispensed and the balance held by him in stock. The licensee shall, before the seventh day of each calendar month, furnish to the Collector or such other officer as he may appoint in this behalf, a copy of the entries made by him in the register during the preceding calendar month.

7. (1) This licence may be cancelled or suspended by the Collector at any time—

(*a*) for non-payment of duty or fee payable by the Licensee ;

(*b*) for default or violation by himself or by any servant or person acting on his behalf of any of the conditions specified in the license or of the provisions of the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935 ;

(*c*) if the Licensee be convicted of any offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act 1930, or under the law for the time being in force relating to excise revenue or of a breach of the peace or of any other criminal offence during the currency of the licence ;

(*d*) if the Licensee infringes any of the conditions imposed on him by the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, or by the rules in force thereunder ;

(*e*) after giving the Licensee fifteen days' notice or, if the Licensee desires to surrender his licence, within 15 days from the receipt of such notice from him.

(2) When such licence is cancelled, suspended or surrendered, the Licensee shall forthwith make over to the Collector or to such other officer as he may appoint, the licence together with all the manufactured drugs in his possession.

8. The Licensee shall be bound to purchase in such quantity not exceeding that which he is likely to sell in two months and at such rates as the Collector may direct, any manufactured drugs (other than prepared opium) that may be delivered to the Collector by any other Licensee whose license has expired or has been cancelled or suspended.

9. All preparations containing not more than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine or 0·2 per cent. of morphine and any preparation which the Central Government may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, made in pursuance of a finding under article 8 of the Geneva Convention, declare not to be a manufactured drug, may be imported, exported, transported, possessed and sold without restriction.

Granted this the day of

Collector of

FORM DD 3.

No. of 19 -19 .

Special authorization to approved practitioners for the possession of coca derivatives for use in the exercise of their profession but not for sale.

Dr.

is hereby authorised to possess coca derivatives containing not more than grains of cocaine for use in the exercise of his profession in his dispensary situated

at , in the taluka of in the district of City of Bombay.

This authorization which is granted free of charge, will hold good up to the evening of the 31st March 19 , and is issued subject to the following conditions :—

1. That the authorization holder shall be bound by the provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, and any general or special rules prescribed or which may, from time to time, be prescribed thereunder.

2. That the authorization holder shall purchase the quantity of coca derivative required by him from a dealer in manufactured drugs licensed under the Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, or under the corresponding rules in force in any other part of India and shall not receive or have in his possession any such drug

* Applicable to chemists in Bombay City only.

obtained otherwise. In the case of preparations and admixtures, the limit shall be fixed with reference to the cocaine contents and not with reference to the quantity or bulk of the preparation and the bottles, phials, packages or other containers of these preparations or labels affixed to them shall plainly exhibit the actual quantity of the dangerous drug present in each container or sufficient particulars to admit of the ready calculation of such quantity.

3. That the authorization holder shall file and preserve all prescriptions for one year.

4. That this authorization shall be returned to this office on the 1st April 19 , or on the date of its cancellation, whichever is earlier.

5. That this authorization is liable to be cancelled at any time during its currency for a breach of its conditions or of any provisions of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930, or any of the rules prescribed thereunder.

Dated the day of 19

Seal of the Collector.

Collector.

Form of Accounts of coca derivatives to be kept by Medical Practitioners who have been granted Special authorization for the possession of coca derivatives for use in the exercise of their profession.

Month 19 .

——	Coca derivative powder.		Coca derivative tabloids.		Coca derivative solution.		Remarks.
	Ozs.	Grs.	Ozs.	Grs.	Ozs.	Grs.	
Opening Balance ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Names of persons from whom and the dates on which purchased.
Purchased during the month ..							
Total ..							
during the month ..							
Closing Balance carried to next month.							

FORM DD 4.

Authorization for the Inter-provincial Import of Manufactured Drugs into the State of Bombay.

PART I.

[*To remain in the office of issue.*]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are hereby authorized to import the undermentioned drugs from Mr. / Messrs. †

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be imported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

* Name and full address of the importer.
† Name and full address of the exporter.

This authorization must be used within one month from the date of its issue.
This authorization shall be delivered on arrival of the drugs at their destination to‡
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated the 19 .

Collector.

‡ Designation of the officer to whom the pass is to be delivered.

FORM DD 4.

Authorization for the Inter-provincial Import of Manufactured Drugs into the State of Bombay.

PART II.

[*To be forwarded to the authority of the place of export.*]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are hereby authorized to import the undermentioned drugs from Mr. / Messrs. †

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be imported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

* Name and full address of the importer.
† Name and full address of the exporter.

This authorization must be used within one month from the date of its issue.
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated the 19 .

Collector.

FORM DD 4.

Authorization for the Inter-provincial Import of Manufactured Drugs into the State of Bombay.

PART III.

[*To be handed over to the importer to accompany the consignment.*]

Mr./Messrs.* is/are hereby authorized to import the undermentioned drugs from Mr./Messrs.†

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be imported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

* Name and full address of the importer.
† Name and full address of the exporter.

This authorization must be used within one month from the date of its issue.
This authorization shall be delivered on arrival of the drugs at their destination to ‡
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated the 19 .

Collector.

‡ Designation of the officer to whom the pass is to be delivered.

FORM DD 5.

Authorization for the Inter-provincial Export of Manufactured Drugs from the State of Bombay.

I

[*To remain in the office of issue.*]

Mr./Messrs.* is/are hereby authorized to export the undermentioned drugs to Mr./Messrs.†
by ‡
in §

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be exported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization will remain in force up to the evening of 19 .
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated 19 .

Collector.

* Name and full address of consignor.
† Name and full address of consignee.
‡ Route and mode of conveyance.
§ Number and description of packages.

MO-III Bk H 715—87

FORM DD 5.

Authorisation for the Inter-provincial Export of Manufactured Drugs from the State of Bombay.

II

[*To be handed over to the consignor to accompany the consignment.*]

Mr./Messrs.* is/are hereby authorized to export the undermentioned drugs to Mr./Messrs.†
by ‡
in §

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be exported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization will remain in force up to the evening of 19 .
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated 19 .

Collector.

* Name and full address of consignor.
† Name and full address of consignee.
‡ Route and mode of conveyance.
§ Number and description of packages.

FORM DD 5.

Authorisation for the Inter-provincial Export of Manufactured Drugs from the State of Bombay.

III

[*To be forwarded to the authority at the place of import.*]

Mr./Messrs.* is/are hereby authorized to export the undermentioned drugs to Mr./Messrs.†
by ‡
in §

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be exported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization will remain in force up to the evening of 19 .
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated 19 .

Collector.

* Name and full address of consignor.
† Name and full address of consignee.
‡ Route and mode of conveyance.
§ Number and description of packages.

FORM DD 5.

Authorisation for the Inter-provincial Export of Manufactured Drugs from the State of Bombay.

IV

To be issued in the case of despatch of drugs by parcel post and handed over to the consignor for production at the Post Office of despatch.]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are

hereby authorized to export the undermentioned drugs to Mr. / Messrs. †
by ‡
in §

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be exported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization will remain in force up to the evening of 19 .
The bulk of the consignment shall not be broken in transit.

Dated 19 .

Collector.

* Name and full address of consignor.
† Name and full address of consignee.
‡ Route and mode of conveyance.
§ Number and description of packages.

FORM DD 6.

Authorization for the Transport of Manufactured Drugs within the State of Bombay.

COUNTERFOIL.

[*To remain attached to book.*]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are

hereby authorised to transport to † from ‡
the undermentioned drugs :—

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be transported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization must be used within one month from the date of the issue.

Dated 19 .

Excise Authority at the place to which the drug is to be transported.

* Name of the person or firm authorised.
† Locality and district of destination of consignment.
‡ Name and full address of the firm supplying the drugs.

MO-III Bk H 715—87*a*

FORM DD 6.

Authorization for the Transport of Manufactured Drugs within the State of Bombay.

DUPLICATE.

[*To be forwarded to the authority of the place from which the drugs are to be transported.*]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are

hereby authorised to transport to † from ‡
the undermentioned drugs :—

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be transported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorisation must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

Dated 19 .

Excise Authority at the place to which the drug is to be transported.

This authorization is to remain in force up to the evening of 19 .

The drug covered by it shall be conveyed intact by §
in ‖

Dated 19 .

Excise Authority at the place from which the drug is to be transported.

* Name of the person or firm authorised.
† Locality and district of destination of consignment.
‡ Name and full address of the firm supplying the drugs.
§ Route and mode of conveyance.
‖ Number and description of packages.

FORM DD 6.

Authorization for the Transport of Manufactured Drugs within the State of Bombay.

TRIPLICATE.

[*To be handed over to the applicant to accompany the consignment.*]

Mr. / Messrs. * is / are

hereby authorized to transport to † from ‡
the undermentioned drugs :—

Exact description of the drug.	Total quantity of the drug to be transported.	Percentage of the drug contents.	Remarks.

This authorization must be used within one month from the date of its issue.

Dated 19 .

Excise Authority at the place to which the drug is to be transported.

This authorization is to remain in force up to the evening of 19

The drug covered by it shall be conveyed intact by §
in ‖

Dated

Excise Authority at the place from which the drug is to be transported.

* Name of the person or firm authorised.
† Locality and district of destination of consignment.
‡ Name and full address of the firm supplying the drugs.
§ Route and mode of conveyance.
‖ Number and description of packages.

S. 22 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28, dated 16th Sept. 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2340).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8081/45 (c), dated 11th Aug. 1950.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the power within the limits of their respective jurisdictions to issue warrants for the arrest of any person whom they have reason to believe to have committed an offence punishable under Chapter III of the said Act or for the search, whether by day or by night, of any building, vessel or place in which they have reason to believe any dangerous drug in respect of which an offence punishable under Chapter III of the said Act has been committed is kept or concealed :—

(1) [*Deleted.*]
(2) Director of Excise and Prohibition.
(3) Deputy Commissioner of Excise.
(4) Superintendents of Excise in charge of sub-divisions in the State of Bombay.
(5) [*Deleted.*]
(6) [*Deleted.*]
(7) Collector of Customs, Bombay.
(8) Collector of Salt Revenue.
(9) [*Deleted.*]
(10) [*Deleted.*]
(11) Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris (or in their absence their Head Karkuns possessing magisterial powers).

S. 22 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 374/39 (8), dated 17th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1997).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the officers mentioned below with the powers exercisable under the said sub-section within the limits of the Town and Island of Bombay :—

1. Commi sioner of Police for the City of Bombay.
2. Deputy Commissioners of Police, Bombay.
3. Superintendents of Police, Bombay.
4. Inspectors of Police, Bombay.
5. Deputy Inspectors of Police, Bombay.

S. 22 (1) **G. N., R. D., No. 374/39 (9), dated 17th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1997).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the officers mentioned below to exercise the powers exercisable under the said sub-section within the limits of the Bombay Suburban District :—

1. District Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.
2. Additional District Superintendents of Police, Bombay Suburban District.
3. Deputy Superintendent of Police, Bombay Suburban District.
4. Additional Deputy Superintendents of Police, Bombay Suburban District.
5. Inspectors of Police, Bombay Suburban District.
6. Sub-Inspectors of Police, Bombay Suburban District.

G. N., R. D., No. 374/39 (10), dated 17th July 1939 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1997). **S. 22 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the officers mentioned below to exercise the powers exercisable under the said sub-section within the limits of that part of the Thana Mahal which is encircled by the Bassein-Thana Creek :—

1. The District Superintendent of Police, Thana District.
2. Deputy Superintendents of Police, Thana District.
3. Inspectors of Police, Thana District.
4. Sub-Inspectors of Police, Thana District.

G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28 (a), dated 16th Sept. 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2341). **S. 23 (1)**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 8081/45 (d), dated 11th Aug. 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 23 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions, with the power of entry, search, seizure and arrest without warrant exercisable under the said section :—

(1) [*Deleted.*]
(2) Director of Excise and Prohibition.
(3) Deputy Commissioner of Excise.
(4) Superintendents of Excise in charge of sub-divisions in the State of Bombay.
(5) [*Deleted.*]
(6) [*Deleted.*]
(7) Inspectors, Assistant and Sub-Inspectors of the Excise Department in the State of Bombay.
(8) Jamadars, Dafedars, Havildars and Naiks of the Excise Department in the State of Bombay.
(9) Collectors of the Revenue Department in the State of Bombay.
(10) Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors of the Revenue Department.
(11) Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris (or in their absence their Head Karkuns possessing magisterial powers).
(12) Collector of Customs, Bombay.
(13) Officers of the Customs Preventive Service in Bombay, not lower in rank than a Preventive Officer.
(14) Collector of Salt Revenue.
(15) Assistant Collectors of Salt Revenue.
(16) Inspectors, Coast Guard Inspectors, Sarkarkuns, Assistant and Sub-Inspectors and Darogas of the Salt Department in the State of Bombay.
(17) Police Officers of and above the rank of Head Constable in the State of Bombay.
(18) [*Deleted.*]
(19) [*Deleted.*]
(20) Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.
(21) [*Deleted.*]

S. 30 **G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28 (b), dated 16th Sept. 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2341).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers of an officer in charge of a police station within the limits of their respective jurisdictions for the investigation of offences under the said Act :—

(1) Superintendents of Excise in charge of sub-divisions in the State of Bombay.
(2) [*Deleted.*]
(3) [*Deleted.*]
(4) Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of the Excise Department, excluding probationers in the State of Bombay.

S. 31 **G. N., H. D., No. S. 36/8, dated 14th Apr. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 916).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 31 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Governor in Council is pleased to invest all Magistrates of the Second Class holding charge of the revenue administration of a taluka, peta or mahal in the State of Bombay with the power to try, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction, all offences under the said Act.

S. 34 (2) **G. N., R. D., No. 1314/28 (c), dated 16th Sept. 1930 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2341).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 34 of the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Government of Bombay is pleased to invest the undermentioned officers with the powers within the limits of their respective jurisdiction to decide whether any article seized under Chapter IV is liable to confiscation under section 33 and to order such confiscation :—

(1) [*Deleted.*]
(2) Commissioner of Excise.
(3) Deputy Commissioner of Excise.
(4) Superintendents of Excise in charge of sub-divisions in the State of Bombay.
(5) [*Deleted.*]
(6) Collector of Customs, Bombay.
(7) Collector of Salt Revenue.
(8) [*Deleted.*]
(9) [*Deleted.*]
(10) Cantonment Magistrate, Baroda.
(11) [*Deleted.*]

THE INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932 (IX OF 1932).

G. N., H. D., No. 1241/3/1, dated 31st October 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2489). S. 57 (1)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8874/3/5, dated 3rd Jan, 1939.

Under section 57 (*1*) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (Act IX of 1932), the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Registrar of Companies, Bombay, to be the Registrar of Firms for the State of Bombay.

G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 17-C (15)/32, 24th September 1932. S. 71 (1) Indian Partnership (Fees) Rules, 1932.

Amended by G. of I., Dept. of Com., Notn. No. 17-C(15)/32, 28th Jan. 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 71 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*3*) of the said section, namely:—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Indian Partnership (Fees) Rules, 1932.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st day of October 1932.

2. *Definition.*—In these rules, "the Act" means the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).

3. *Fees payable to Registrar of Firms.*—The fees which shall accompany documents sent to the Registrar of Firms or which shall be payable for the inspection of documents in the custody of the Registrar of Firms or for copies from the Registrar of Firms shall be the maximum fees as specified in Schedule I to the Act. They shall be paid in cash.

G. N., H. D., No. 1291/3, dated 31st October 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2486). S. 71 (2) Bombay Partnership Rules, 1932.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 1291/3, dated 29th May 1933.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 71 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of Chapter VII of the said Act :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Partnership Rules, 1932.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "The Act" means the Indian Partnership Act, 1932.

(*b*) "Firm" means a firm to which the Act applies.

(*c*) "Register" means the register of firms kept under section 59.

(*d*) "Schedule" means the schedule hereto appended.

(*e*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

3. *Forms of Statements.*—The statements required to be sent or delivered to the Registrar under sections 58 and 60 of the Act shall, respectively, be in Forms A and B in the Schedule and be verified in the manner set forth in the foot-note to the said forms.

4. *Forms of intimations and notices.*—Intimations and notices given under sections 61, 62 and 63 of the Act shall, respectively, be in Forms C, D, E and F in the Schedule or to the like effect.

5. *English translation when to be furnished.*—If any document or portion of a document required to be submitted under the Act is not in the English language, a translation thereof in English certified as correct shall be furnished along with such document to the Registrar.

6. *Form of Register.*—The Register shall be kept in English in Form G in the Schedule, a separate page or pages being devoted to each firm. The pages, after the entries are made, shall be bound in loose leaf registers in the order of the consecutive number allotted to each firm on registration.

7. *Amendment of Register.*—When an entry made in the register is to be amended, the amendment shall be made by drawing a red line through the entry and making a new entry at the end of the existing entries. A reference in red ink to the serial number of the new entry shall be made against the amended entry.

8. *Procedure on dispute.*—If any person wishes to dispute any entry in the register, such person shall give the Registrar notice in writing that he disputes the said entry and the Registrar shall make a remark to that effect at the end of the then existing entries and shall also make a remark in red ink in the remarks column against the entry to disputed.

9. *Filing of documents.*—A separate file shall be maintained in respect of each firm in which the documents received by the Registrar relating to the said firm shall from time to time be filed. No document shall be filed by the Registrar unless the proper fee prescribed therefor has been paid.

10. *Conditions of inspection.*—The Register shall be open to inspection on written application and on payment of the prescribed fee. The file of the documents kept in the Registrar's office shall similarly be open to inspection by any person applying therefor, provided the applicant satisfies the Registrar that he has sufficient interest in the contents of the document of which he applies for inspection and that a mere inspection of the Register will not serve his purpose.

11. *Grant of copies.*—A copy of any entry in the Register shall be supplied to any person on written application and on payment of the prescribed fee.

12. *Elimination of documents and registers.*—On the dissolution of a firm, the index card of that firm shall be marked "dissolved"; and at the expiration of five years from the date of the entry of dissolution in the register, the file and papers relating to such firm may be destroyed; the index card and register relating to such firm shall, however, be retained for a further period of fifteen years.

13. *Index to the Register.*—The Registrar shall maintain in English an alphabetical card index to the Register showing the number, name, address and trade of each firm.

14. *Mode of lodging documents.*—Documents may either on payment of the prescribed fee be lodged with the Registrar in person or sent to him by post along with the prescribed fee.

SCHEDULE.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Rs. 3.

FORM A.

Application for Registration of Firm.

(*See* Section 58.)

We, the undersigned, being partners hereby apply for registration as a firm and for that purpose supply the following particulars pursuant to section 58 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932 :—

(*a*) Firm name.

(*b*) Place or principal place of business of the firm.

(*c*) Names of any other places where the firm carries on business.

(*d*) Date on which each partner joined the firm.

(*e*) Names in full and permanent addresses of the partners.

(*f*) Duration of the firm.

Dated this day of 19 .

Witness to the signature of—

N.B.—This form must be signed by all partners or their agents specially authorised in this behalf in the presence of a witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or an Attorney of the High Court.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Re. 1.

FORM B.

Statement specifying alterations in the firm name or in the location of the principal place of business of the firm.

(*See* Section 60.)

We, the undersigned, being the partners of the firm of whose registered address is at hereby notify pursuant to section 60 (*1*) of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, that the changes specified below have occurred in this firm :—

(*a*) Change in the firm name—
New name

(*b*) Change in the location of the principal place of business of the firm—
New place of business

Dated this day of 19

Witness to the signature of—

N.B.—(1) Strike out item not required.
(2) This form must be signed by all partners or their agents specially authorised in this behalf in the presence of a witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public, or an Attorney of the High Court.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Re. 1.

FORM C.

Notice of change of address.

(*See* Section 61.)

Firm name

Registered address

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 61 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, that the changes specified below have occurred in this firm :—

(*a*) The firm has discontinued business at*

(*b*) The firm has begun to carry on business at

Dated this day of 19 .

Witness to the signature—

N.B.—(1) Strike out item not required.

(2) This form must be signed by any partner or agent of the firm in the presence of a witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or an Attorney of the High Court.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Re 1.

FORM D.

Notice of change in the name of partner and his permanent address.

(*See* Section 62.)

Firm name

Registered address

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 62 of the Indian Partnership Act, 1932, that the changes specified below have occurred in this firm :—

(*a*) Change in the name of any partner in a registered firm—

(*b*) Change in the permanent address of any partner in a registered firm

Dated this day of 19 .

Witness to the signature—

N.B.—(1) Strike out item not required.

(2) This form must be signed by any partner or agent of the firm in the presence of witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or an Attorney of the High Court.

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*Such place must not be principal place of business.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Re. 1.

FORM E.

Notice of change of constitution.

(*See* Section 63.)

Firm name

Registered address

I being a partner in the above-mentioned firm / an agent of a partner in the above-mentioned firm. / a person specially authorised by a partner in the abovementioned firm to give notice in this behalf.

hereby give notice that—

(*a*) The constitution of the firm has been altered by*

(*b*) The said firm has been dissolved.

Dated this day of 19 .

Witness to the signature—

N.B.—(1) Strike out item not required.

(2) This form must be signed by a partner, his agent or any person specially authorised in this behalf in the presence of a witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or an Attorney of the High Court.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

Fee Re. 1.

FORM F.

Notice of Election by a Person admitted as a Minor to the Benefits of Partnership in a Firm to become or not to become a Partner.

[*See* Section 63 (*2*).]

Firm name

Registered address

I being a person admitted as a minor to the benefits of partnership in the firm / an agent of the person admitted as a minor to the benefits of partnership in the firm having been specially authorised in this behalf

hereby give notice that I have / the said person has elected to become / not to become a partner in the abovementioned firm.

Dated this day of 19 .

Witness to the signature—

N.B.—(1) Strike out item not required.

(2) This form must be signed by a person admitted as a minor to the benefits of partnership or his agent specially authorised in this behalf in the presence of a witness or witnesses who must be a Gazetted Officer, or a Justice of the Peace, a Magistrate, a Notary Public or an Attorney of the High Court.

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* Give full name and address of any new partner and the date of his joining the firm.

INDIAN PARTNERSHIP ACT, 1932.

FORM G.

Register of Firms.

(*See* Section 59.)

Firm No.

Name—

Business—

No. of Entry.	Date of Entry.	Nature of Entry.	Remarks.

THE PORT HAJ COMMITTEES ACT, 1932 (XX OF 1932).*

G. N., P. & S. D., No. S. 20(2), dated 16th January 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 10). S. 5

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under section 5 of the Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932), entrusted to the Government of Bombay by Government of India Notification in the Department of Education, Health and Lands, No. F. 149-33/36-G, dated the 20th March 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rule, namely :—

Rule.

Notwithstanding clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 4 of the Port Haj Committees Act. 1932 (XX of 1932), officials nominated under the aforesaid clause may exceed five.

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* For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under sections 4 (*2*) (*a*), 5, 7, 8 (*1*), 9 (*1*), 10, 11 (*1*), (*2*), (*3*) and (*5*), 12, 13, 14 (*2*), 18 (*2*), 22 and 23 of the Act and Rules 9, 22, 25, 28, 32, 34, 35, 39, 48, 49, 50, 53, 54, 60, 63, 65, 70, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81 and 83 of the Bombay Port Haj Committee Rules, 1933, see G. of I., Dept. of Education, Health and Lands (Public Health), Notn. No. F. 149/33/36-G, dated 30th March 1948, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT, 1932 (XXIII OF 1932).

G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 7753, dated 27th Dec. 1932 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2925A). S. 10

Amended by G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 155, dated 19th Jan. 1935.

Amended by G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 2871, dated 28th Oct. 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), any offence punishable under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed in the City of Bombay shall be cognizable.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased further to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), an offence punishable under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed in the City of Bombay shall be non-bailable.

Home Department Notification No. S.D. 4575, dated the 30th June 1932, issued under sub-section (*1*) of section 76 of the Special Powers Ordinance, 1932 (X of 1932), is hereby cancelled.

G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 3094, dated 15th Nov. 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2596). S. 10

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), any offence punishable under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed within the municipal limits of the Cities of Ahmedabad and Sholapur shall be cognizable.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased further to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), an offence punishable under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed within the municipal limits of the Cities of Ahmedabad and Sholapur shall be non-bailable.

G. N., H. D. (Poll.), No. S.D. 3526, dated 28th May 1941 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1869-A). S. 10

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), any offence punishable

under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed within the limits of the Poona City Municipal Borough, the Poona Suburban Municipal Borough and the Poona Cantonment shall be cognizable.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 10 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932), the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased further to declare that, notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), an offence punishable under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860), when committed within the limits of the Poona City Municipal Borough, the Poona Suburban Municipal Borough and the Poona Cantonment shall be non-bailable.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL COUNCIL ACT, 1933 (XXVII OF 1933).

G. N., G. D., No. S. 190(a), dated 22nd Sept. 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 133). S. 4

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. S. 190, dated 1st November 1943.

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. S. 190, dated 1st October 1951.

In exercise of the functions under section 4 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933), entrusted to the Government of Bombay under the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands, Notification (Health) No. F. 43-10/37-H, dated the 30th March 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the holding of the election of members to the Medical Council of India under clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act to fill the vacancies of members elected under those clauses :—

PART I.—*Election under section 3 (1) (b) of the Act.*

1. The Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "Government") shall call upon the Senate of the University of Bombay to elect a member to the Medical Council of India from amongst the members of the Medical Faculty of the University to fill the vacancy of a member elected to the said Council under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act).

2. Government shall appoint a Returning Officer in respect of the election to be held in pursuance of rule 1.

3. Government shall appoint in respect of the said election a date for the counting of votes.

4. A notice shall be forwarded by the Returning Officer appointed under rule 2 to the Registrar of the University of Bombay by registered post not less than 80 days before the date appointed under rule 3 for the counting of votes informing him of the said date and requiring him to hold the election not later than the said date.

5. The Senate shall elect a member not later than the date appointed under rule 3 in such manner as the Vice-Chancellor of the University may think fit.

6. The name of the person elected shall be intimated by the Registrar of the University to the Returning Officer, who shall forthwith communicate it to Government.

PART II.—*Election under section 3 (1) (c) of the Act.*

1. Government shall call upon the persons enrolled on the Register kept under section 6 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, who possess recognised medical qualifications or medical qualifications granted by an Indian University to elect a member to the Medical Council of India from amongst themselves to fill the seat of a member elected to the said Council under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act.

2. Government shall appoint a Returning Officer in respect of the election to be held in pursuance of rule 1.

3. Government shall appoint in respect of the said election—

(*a*) the last date and hour for receiving nomination papers,
(*b*) a date and hour for the scrutiny of nomination papers,
(*c*) the last date and hour for receipt of voting papers, and
(*d*) a further date and hour for the counting of votes.

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4. (1) The Returning Officer appointed under rule 2 shall prepare and publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette* not later than 90 days before the date appointed under clause (*d*) of rule 3 for the counting of votes in Form I annexed to these rules, an electoral roll of persons enrolled on the register kept under section 6 of the Bombay Medical Act, 1912, who possess recognised medical qualifications or medical qualifications granted by an Indian University together with a notice stating that any objections relating to entries in or omissions from the said electoral roll may be referred to the Returning Officer at his office *within a week* after the date of the publication of the electoral roll in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. Copies of such electoral roll shall be posted at the office of the Returning Officer and shall be made available for sale to any elector. The price of a copy of the electoral roll shall be fixed by the Returning Officer in consultation with the Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

(2) After receiving the objections, the Returning Officer shall consider the same and revise the electoral roll, if necessary, and shall publish in the *Bombay Government Gazette within a week* after the last date of receiving objections, the final electoral roll, which shall be conclusive. In case no objections are raised, the electoral roll first published shall be conclusive.

5. (1) Any person whose name is on the electoral roll may be nominated as a candidate for election.

(2) Such nomination shall be made by means of a nomination paper in Form No. II annexed to these rules, which shall be supplied by the Returning Officer to any elector who may apply for the same.

(3) Each nomination paper shall be subscribed by two electors as proposer and seconder:

Provided that no elector shall subscribe more nomination papers than one.

Provided also that if more than one nomination paper be subscribed by the same elector, only the nomination paper first received by the Returning Officer shall, if otherwise in order, be held to be valid, and if more than one nomination paper signed by the same elector be received simultaneously by the Returning Officer, all of such nomination papers shall be held to be invalid.

(4) On receipt of each nomination paper, the Returning Officer shall forthwith endorse thereon the date and hour of receipt.

6. Nomination papers, which are not received by the Returning Officer at his office on or before the date and hour appointed under clause (*a*) of rule 3 shall be rejected.

7. (1) Every candidate and his proposer and seconder may attend the office of the Returning Officer on the date and at the hour appointed under clause (*b*) of rule 3 and the Returning Officer shall allow them to examine the nomination papers of all candidates which have been received by him as aforesaid.

(2) The Returning Officer shall then examine the nomination papers and may, either of his own motion or on objection made, decide all questions which may arise as to the validity of any nomination and his decision on any such question shall be final.

8. Any duly nominated candidate may withdraw his candidature by sending to the Returning Officer a written and signed withdrawal not later than the date and hour appointed under clause (*b*) of rule 3 for the scrutiny of nomination

papers and it shall not be permissible to him subsequently to cancel such withdrawal.

9. (1) If only one candidate is duly nominated, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare such candidate to be elected.

(2) If the number of duly nominated candidates exceeds one, the Returning Officer shall publish their names and addresses in the *Bombay Government Gazette not later than 65 days before the date* appointed under clause (*d*) of rule 3 for the counting of votes and shall further cause their names to be entered in voting papers in Form No. III annexed to these rules.

10. (1) The Returning Officer shall send by registered post to each elector, not later than 60 days before the date appointed under clause (*c*) of rule 3 for receipt of voting papers (*i*) a voting paper bearing the name of the constituency as shown in Form III annexed to these rules, (*ii*) a small cover to contain the voting paper, as shown in Form IV annexed to these rules and (*iii*) a bigger cover on which are printed the number of the elector, and the address of the Returning Officer as shown in Form V annexed to these rules:

Provided that such voting paper and covers shall be supplied by registered post to any elector on his applying to the Returning Officer for the same at any time not later than 24 hours before the date appointed under clause (*c*) of rule 3 for the receipt of voting papers.

(2) No election shall be invalid by reason of the non-receipt by an elector of his voting paper.

(3) The voter shall enclose the voting paper duly filled in, but without the name or the signature of the voter, in the small cover and enclose this again in the bigger cover, enter his name and signature on the bigger cover, get his signature attested by a gazetted officer of Government or a Justice of the Peace, and send it to the Returning Officer so as to reach him before the last date and hour appointed under clause (*c*) of rule 3 for receipt of voting papers.

(4) Voting papers which are not received by the Returning Officer before the date and hour appointed under clause (*c*) of rule 3 for the receipt of voting papers shall be rejected.

11. After satisfying himself that the electors have entered their names and signatures on the bigger covers, the Returning Officer shall open the bigger covers before the date and hour appointed under clause (*d*) of rule 3 for the counting of votes and place them in safe custody pending disposal under rule 14.

12. (1) The Returning Officer shall scrutinise and count the votes at his office at the time and on the date appointed under clause (*d*) of rule 3 for the counting of votes.

(2) The Returning Officer shall at the time of scrutiny endorse the word "rejected" on any voting paper which he may reject on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions on the voting paper.

(3) A candidate may be present in person, or may send a representative duly authorised by him in writing to watch the process of counting votes.

(4) The Returning Officer shall show the voting papers, if requested, but not the bigger covers, to the candidates or their representatives.

(5) If any objection is made to any voting paper on the ground that it does not comply with the instructions thereon or to the rejection by the Returning Officer of a voting paper, it shall be decided at once by the Returning Officer, whose decision shall be final.

13. (1) When the counting of votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate, to whom the largest number of votes has been given, to be elected.

(2) When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn in the presence of the Returning Officer and in such manner as he may determine.

14. Upon the completion of the counting and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal up the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election and shall retain the same for a period of six months and thereafter cause them to be destroyed.

15. The Returning Officer shall intimate the name of the elected candidate to Government.

PART III.—*General.*

1. Government may, of their own motion or on objection made within twenty-one days of the declaration of the result of the election, declare any election to the Council to be void on account of corrupt practice or any other sufficient cause, and may call on the electorate to make a fresh election. The decision of Government under this rule shall be final.

2. The decision of Government on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these rules shall be final.

FORM I.

(*See* rule 2.)

Electoral Roll.

List of persons qualified to vote under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

Serial No.	Name.	Address.	Qualifications.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5

I certify that all persons whose names are entered in the above roll are qualified to vote under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Medical Act, 1933.

Returning Officer.

FORM II.

[*See* rule 3 (2).]

Nomination Paper.

Note.—This form must be forwarded to the Returning Officer so as to reach him before

*(Counterfoil).

Serial No.

Nomination Paper.

1. Name of elector applying for nomination paper.
2. Number of elector on electoral roll.
3. Date of despatch.

Serial No.

Nomination Paper.

[Election under section 3 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933].

1. Name of Candidate.
2. Number of candidate on electoral roll.
3. Name of proposer.
4. Number of proposer on electoral roll.
5. Name of seconder.
6. Number of seconder on electoral roll.

Initials of Despatching Officer.

We certify that we have satisfied ourselves that the said candidate is willing to stand for election.

Signature of proposer.

Signature of seconder.

* To be retained in the office of the Returning Officer.

FORM III.

Voting Paper.

[*See* rule 6 (2) and (5).]

One member is to be elected to the Indian Medical Council by the persons entered in the electoral roll under section 3 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.

Serial No.	Names and addresses of candidates duly nominated.	Vote.

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

1. Each elector has one vote.

2. He shall vote by placing the mark × opposite the name of the candidate whom he prefers.

3. The voting paper shall be invalid if the mark × is placed opposite the names of more than one candidate or if the mark is so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidate it is intended to apply.

4. The elector shall enclose the voting paper, duly filled in, in the small cover and enclose this in the bigger cover supplied by the Returning Officer, and shall enter his full name and signature in the left-hand corner of the bigger cover, in the printed column therefor. The signature of the voter should be attested by a Gazetted Officer of Government or a Justice of the Peace.

5. If any elector fills in more than one voting paper, only the voting paper first received by the Returning Officer shall, if otherwise in order, be valid and if the Returning Officer is unable to determine which of such voting papers was first received by him all such voting papers shall be invalid.

6. Each elector shall send his voting paper separately to the Returning Officer.

7. If more than one mark × is placed before the name of any candidate the voting paper shall be rejected.

8. Voting Papers, duly filled in, in accordance with these instructions, should reach the Returning Officer at his address given on the bigger cover, *not later than 12 noon on* * *19* . Voting papers not received in time as specified above shall be rejected.

* Here enter the date appointed under clause (c) of rule 3 in Part II for the receipt of voting papers.

FORM IV.

[*See* rule 6 (*5*).]

Small Cover.

Voting Paper.

FORM V.

[*See* rule 6 (5).]

Bigger Cover.

Elector's No.

To

THE RETURNING OFFICER, Indian Medical Council Election.

[Constituency under section 3 (*1*) (*c*) of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933.]

Elector's Name (in full) ... ...

Elector's Signature ... ...

Attested by (signature) ... ...

Name and Designation of Attestor ...

THE PARSI MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE ACT, 1936 (III OF 1936).

§G. N., J. D., dated 5th July 1867 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 50). S. 7

In supersession of former orders on the subject of the appointment of Registrars for the purposes of Act XV of 1865, all the Sub-Registrars appointed under Act XX of 1866, Act for the Registration of Assurances[1] are appointed Registrars of Parsi Marriages under Act XV of 1865, section 7.

†G. R., G. D., No. 3471, dated 24th August 1889. S. 9

G. of I., H. D. (Judicial), Resolution No. 6-1074/85, 9th Aug. 1889.

* * * * * *

RESOLUTION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13A, of Act III of 1872, (*to provide a form of marriage in certain cases*) and section 8A‡, of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders.

"Copies of entries in the Marriage Certificate Book prescribed in section 13 of Act III of 1872 and in the Register of Marriages referred to in section 6 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, which Registrars* under these Acts are required to send to the Registrars General of Births, Deaths and Marriages appointed under the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886, shall be certified in the form set forth in the following schedule and shall be sent at intervals of three months, on or as nearly as possible after the 1st January, April, July and October in each year.

*Except the Registrar appointed by the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under Act XV of 1865.

"Should no entries be made in a Marriage Certificate Book, or a Register of Marriages, as the case may be, during the preceding three months, a certificate to this effect shall be sent to the Registrar General concerned.

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§ This notification issued under section 7 of Act XV of 1865 (corresponding to section 7 of Act III of 1936) is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

(1) Now Act XVI of 1908 (Indian Registration Act).

† This Resolution has been superseded by notification No. 2158/33 (*a*), General Department, 6th November 1937, so far as the Special Marriage Act, 1872, is concerned.

‡ This resolution issued under section 8A of Act XV of 1865 (corresponding to section 9 of Act III of 1936) is kept in force.

SCHEDULE.

"*Form of the Certificate of truth of copies of entries in Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872* [or Register of Marriages under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*] to be sent to Registrar General.

"Certified that the above, which contains entries from No. regarding to No. regarding , is a true copy of all the entries in the Marriage Certificate Book under Act III of 1872 (or Register of Marriages under Act XV of 1865, *as the case may be*) kept by me for the three months ending the day of 18 .

Dated the of

(Signature)

Registrar of Marriages under Act III of of 1872 (or Registrar under the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1865, *as the case may be*) for (*local area*)".

Resolution.—Copies of the Resolution of the Government of India should be forwarded to the Ecclesiastical Department, the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages and the Registrar of Her Majesty's High Court for information and guidance.

Ss. 18 & 21

†G. N., J. D., dated 30th August 1865 (B. G., Vol. II, p. 486).

Amended by G. N., J. D., No. 5749, dated 12th Oct. 1909.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S. 45/5(c), dated 25th Jan. 1937.

Modified by G. N., H. D., No. S. 45/5(b), dated 18th Jan. 1937.

The Honourable the Governor in Council of Bombay is pleased to notify, under the provisions of Act XV of 1865, sections 15 and 18, that the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay has been constituted in the Presidency Town of Bombay and that Parsi District Matrimonial Courts have been constituted in the towns of Surat and Poona, respectively.

The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Surat include the Districts of Surat, Broach and Ahmedabad.

The local limits of the jurisdiction of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Poona include the Districts of Poona, Ahmednagar, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur.

* * * * * *

The District Registrars at Surat and Poona, appointed under Act XVI§ of 1864, have been appointed also Resistrars for the purposes of Act XV of 1865 under provisions of section 7.

The names of persons to be Delegates to aid in the adjudication of cases in the Parsi District Matrimonial Courts of Surat and Poona will be published hereafter.

† This notification issued under sections 15 and 18 of Act XV of 1865 (corresponding to sections 18 and 21 of Act III of 1936) is kept in force by section 24 of the General Clauses Act, 1897.

§ Now Act of 1908 (Indian Registration Act).

G. N., H. D., No. S. 45/5 (b), dated 18th January 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 78). S. 21

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in modification of Judicial Department Notification, dated the 30th August 1865, as amended by Judicial Department Notification No. 5749, dated the 12th October 1909, that the districts of Surat, Broach and Panch Mahals, Kaira and Ahmedabad shall be included within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Parsi District Matrimonial Court of Surat.

G. N., H. D., No. S. 45/5 (a), dated 18th January 1937 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 78). S. 22

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following districts in the Presidency of Bombay shall be included within the jurisdiction of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court of Bombay :—

Thana, Kolaba, Bombay Suburban, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Belgaum, Kanara, Nasik, East Khandesh and West Khandesh.

THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936 (IV OF 1936). †

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3717/34-I, dated 29th April 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 163). S. 1 (5)

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-section (*5*) of section 1 read with section 24, of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Labour, No. M. 1268, dated the 6th August 1941, in relation to mines which are declared by the Government of Bombay to be factories under section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), and are not subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st day of May 1942 the provisions of sections 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 14 to 23 (both inclusive) and 26 of the said Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in the said mines.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3717/34-II, dated 29th April 1942 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 163). S. 1 (5)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st day of May 1942 the provisions of sections 2, 14, 23 and 26 of the said Act to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in those industrial establishments or classes of industrial establishments which have been or may be declared to be factories under section 5 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), for all or any of the purposes of that Act.

G. N., Lab. D., No. 6378/34, dated 9th June 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 534). S. 1 (5)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend with effect from the 15th day of June 1949, all the provisions of the said Act to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in the following industrial establishment, namely:—

"The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service, Ahmedabad."

G. N., Lab. D., No. 979/48, dated 18th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 129). S. 1 (5)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend with effect from the 1st day of April 1950, the provisions of the said Act to the payment of wages to persons employed in the Bombay Docks.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 918/46, dated 5th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 581). S. 1 (5)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 1 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Political and Services Department, No. 9639, dated the 11th February 1938, the Government of Bombay is pleased to extend with effect from the 15th October

† For entrustment of functions of the Central Government under the Act in relation to mines and oil-fields which are, for the time being factories, within the meaning of clause (*j*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1934, *see* G. of I., Dept. of Lab., Notns. No. M. 1268, 13th August 1940 and No. M. 1268, 6th August 1941, under section 124 (*1*) of the Government of India Act, 1935.

1950, all the provisions of the said Act to the payment of wages to all classes of persons employed in such industrial establishments or classes of industrial establishments as have been or may be declared to be factories under section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948, for all or any of the purposes of that Act.

S. 2 **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 1961/34, dated 23rd February 1940.**

For the purposes of paragraph (*a*) of clause (*vi*) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that with effect from the 16th day of December 1939, in the case of cotton spinning, weaving and manufacturing mills situated in the City of Bombay and the municipal borough of Kurla, the value of the difference between the price paid by the employers for grain or other commodities necessary for life stored in grain shops opened by them for the benefit of their employees and the price at which such grain and commodities are sold to the employees, shall be excluded from the definition of the term " wages ".

S. 2 **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 1961/34, dated 12th April 1940.**

For the purposes of paragraph (*a*) of clause (*vi*) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that, in the case of factories noted below, the value of the difference between the price paid by the employers for grain or other commodities necessary for life stored in grain shops opened by them for the benefit of their employees and the price at which such grain and commodities are sold to the employees, shall be excluded from the definition of the term " wages " with effect from the dates shown against them :—

1.	Western India Match Company, Limited, Ambernath, District Thana.	1st September 1939.
2.	Raymond Woollen Mills, Limited, Thana ..	1st December 1939.
3.	Jam Shri Ranjitsinghji Mills, Limited, Sholapur ..	1st February 1940.
4.	Laxmi Cotton Mills, Limited, Sholapur ..	
5.	Vishnu Cotton Mills, Limited, Sholapur ..	
6.	Narsinggirji Manufacturing Company, Limited, Sholapur.	
7.	Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Sholapur.	

S. 2 **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 6378/34(1), dated 12th October 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 139).**

For the purpose of paragraph (*a*) of clause (*vi*) of section 2 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), and in supersession of Government Orders in the Political and Services Department, specified in the margin, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exclude, in the case of all factories situated in the State of Bombay, the value of the difference between the price paid by employees to their employer for foodgrains, cloth, kerosene and other article commonly used by them and the market price of such articles from the definition of the term " wages ".

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 1961/34, dated 9th October 1942 and G. O., P. & H. D., No. 3829/34, dated 21st October 1942.

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 2009/34, dated 20th September 1938. S. 5 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the person responsible for the payment of wages to persons employed upon the Tarur-Manmad Section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway (otherwise than in a factory) situated in the State of Bombay, from the operation of the said section in respect of the wages of any such persons.

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 3829/34, dated 3rd July 1940. S. 5 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 5 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the person responsible for the payment of wages to persons on the list of approved candidates, who are employed upon the Tarur-Manmad Section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway, situated in the State of Bombay, from the operation of sub-section (*2*) of the said section 5, in respect of the wages of any such persons, subject to the condition that the wages earned by any such persons shall be paid before the expiry of the tenth working day after the last day of the month in which the wages were earned.

G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B(1), dated 3rd May 1937. Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11

Amended by G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B, dated 12th July 1937.

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of an employed person for the amenities and services supplied by the employer mentioned below :—

(*a*) Cheap grainshops which are conducted subject to the following conditions :—

(1) The employer does not charge any rent for the shop ;

(2) The shop is not conducted for the purpose of profit ;

(3) The selling prices of all goods are displayed in a conspicuous place in the shop ;

(4) All purchases from the shop are voluntary ;

(5) The shop is always kept in a clean condition ;

(6) An Inspector is given a right of entry and a right of inspection of the goods, records and premises and a right to take samples of the goods kept in the shop.

(*b*) Canteens and hostels which are not conducted for the purpose of profit.

(*c*) Sickness benefit funds approved by Government.

(*d*) Supply of working clothing at cost price except in cases where protective clothing is required by any law to be supplied free of cost.

(*e*) Staff of helpers specially engaged in weaving sheds where there is no periodical stoppage for purposes of cleaning.

The deduction in respect of this amenity shall be subject to the condition that the deduction on this account in any period of 14 days shall not be more than two annas per pair of looms.

(*f*) Supply of electric light and water at reasonable rates to employees housed by the employers.

(*g*) The optional Savings Bank of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Bombay.

(*h*) Supply of materials from the stores of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company, Limited, Bombay, and the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, at cost price.

S. 7 (2) (e) **G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B, dated 24th June 1937.**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by the Bombay Port Trust for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said Bombay Port Trust :—

Use of the Bombay Port Trust Sports Club, Raynold's Institute.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11 **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639-B (1), dated 26th May 1938.**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by the Bombay Gas Company, Limited, Bombay, in respect of the supply of Gas Coke at wholesale rates, by the said Company to its employees.

S. 7 (2) (e) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639-E, dated 29th August 1940.**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of employed persons for the undermentioned amenity or service supplied by the employers :—

Supply of one-anna revenue stamps to employed persons drawing more than Rs. 20 as wages.

S. 7 (2) (e) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 3829/34, dated 30th August 1940.**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the following as amenities and services for which deductions may be made from the wages of persons employed on the Tarur-Manmad Section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway in the State of Bombay, subject to the condition that such amenities and services are provided to employees by the said Railway administration at their own request, namely :—

(*i*) Supply of stamps on service agreements ;

(*ii*) Supply of uniform when such supply is made in the form of additions to normal free issues or to replace uniforms lost by the employees or uniforms which have become unserviceable before the expiry of their normal life ;

(*iii*) Supply and repair of watches.

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639-E, dated 7th September 1940. Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed in the Laxmi and Vishnu Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills, Sholapur, for the amenity supplied to the employed persons for milling at the Flour Mill controlled by the Bombay Company, Limited, subject to the conditions that the charge for milling to the said employed persons shall not be higher than that charged at any other flour mill in the vicinity and that the employed persons are not compelled to get their grain ground at the said Flour Mill.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6378/34 (2), dated 12th October 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 139). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

In pursuance of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7, read with section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), and in supersession of Government Orders in the Political and Services Department specified in the margin, the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise subject to the following conditions, the supply by an employer to his employees of foodgrains, cloth, kerosene and other articles commonly used by them from a grain shop or store operated by him for their private use and at their will as an amenity for which deductions from the wages of such persons may be made, namely :—

Clause (*a*) of Order No. 9639-B (1) of the 3rd March 1937.

(1) The employer shall not charge any rent for the shop or store.

(2) The shop or store shall not be conducted for the purpose of profit.

(3) The selling prices of all articles shall be displayed in a conspicuous place in the shop or store.

(4) The shop or store shall always be kept in a clean condition.

(5) An Inspector shall be given a right of entry and of inspection of the articles, records and premises and a right to take samples of the articles kept in the shop or store.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 9th August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 479). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of an employed person for the amenity and service specified in Schedule I appended hereto supplied by the Corn Products Company (India) Limited.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 30th November 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 641). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by Air-India Limited, Bombay Air-port, Santa-Cruz (East), Bombay 25, for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said Company, viz. :—

Use of the Tata Sports Club subject to the conditions that—

(1) the rate of monthly subscription shall not exceed annas four in the case of employees whose basic salaries or wages amount to Rs. 150 per mensem or less and annas eight in the case of employees in receipt of salaries or wages above Rs. 150 per mensem.

(2) the membership shall be entirely voluntary ;

(3) the employee concerned authorises the deduction in writing and may at any time revoke such authority ; and

(4) the Company reports annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories the amount expended by the Company upon the said club during each calendar year.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 12th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 650).**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by Messrs. Crompton Parkinson (Works) Limited, Haines Road, Worli, Bombay 18, for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said Company viz. :—

Use of the Sports Club introduced by Crompton Parkinson (Works) Limited, subject to the conditions that—

(1) the rate of monthly subscription shall not exceed annas four in the case of workers in receipt of salaries of less than Rs. 200 per mensem ;

(2) the membership shall be entirely voluntary ;

(3) the employee concerned authorises the deduction in writing and may at any time revoke such authority ; and

(4) the Company reports annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories the amount expended by the Company upon the said Club during each calendar year.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 7th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 70).**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by the Indian Oxygen and Acetylene Company Limited, Bombay, for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said Company, viz. :—

Use of the Indoxco Sports Club subject to the conditions that—

(1) The rate of montaly subscription shall not exceed in case of—

(*a*) persons in receipt of basic salary of Rs. 50 or less—Rs. 0-4-0 per mensem ;

(*b*) persons in receipt of Rs. 51, but not more than Rs. 100—Rs. 0-8-0 per mensem ; and

(*c*) persons in receipt of Rs. 101, but not more than Rs. 200—Rs. 1-0-0 per mensem.

(2) Membership shall be entirely voluntary.

(3) The employee concerned authorises the deduction in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(4) The company reports annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories the amount expended by the Company upon the said Club during each calendar year.

(5) The permission for deductions shall cease in case the Company withdraws its monthly *ex gratia* payment.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 17th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 322). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by the Indian Naval Dockyard, Bombay, for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said factory, viz. :—

Use of the Indian Naval Dockyard Sports Club subject to the conditions that—

(1) The rate of monthly subscription shall not exceed annas four a month in case of employees whose wages are less than Rs. 200 a month.

(2) Membership shall be entirely voluntary.

(3) The employee concerned authorises the deduction in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(4) The Dockyard reports annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories the amount expended by the administration of the Dockyard upon the said Club during each calendar year.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 26th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 346). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

Amended by corrigendum, Lab & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 24th September 1951.

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of an employed person in respect of the railway passes specified in the Schedule appended hereto provided by the Godrej and Boyce Manufacturing Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the Company) situated at Vikhroli on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway line and voluntarily accepted by the employed person, subject to the conditions specified therein.

SCHEDULE.

In respect of the quarterly railway passes provided by the Company at its own cost to certain employed persons between Currey Road or Lower Parel and Vikhroli Stations or in between stations the deductions from the wages of those employed persons who resign or leave the service shall be made subject to the following conditions :—

Conditions.

(1) Such resignation or the leaving of the service must be voluntary.

(2) The deductions shall be made on *pro rata* basis for the unexpired portion of the period of the railway pass, such portion being counted from the date on which the employed person resigned or left the service.

(3) An Inspector shall be given a right to enter on the Company's premises and to inspect registers and accounts maintained in respect of the said employed person.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 6th December 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 540).**

For the purpose of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of persons employed by the Mazagaon Dock Limited, Bombay, for the undermentioned amenity and service supplied by the said factory, viz. :—

Use of the Mazagaon Dock Sports Club subject to the conditions that—

(1) the rate of monthly subscription shall not exceed annas four a month in case of employees whose wages are less than Rs. 200 a month ;

(2) membership shall be entirely voluntary ;

(3) the employee concerned authorises the deduction in writing and may at any time revoke such authority ;

(4) the Mazagaon Dock Limited reports annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories the amount expended by the management upon the said Club during each calendar year.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 7th December 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 541).**

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of employed persons for the amenity mentioned below and supplied by the Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad, and voluntarily accepted by the employed persons subject to the conditions specified below :—

Amenity.

The benefit of the Jubilee Hospital (hereinafter referred to as the medical scheme).

Conditions.

(1) The Deductions from the wages of employed persons accepting the scheme shall be at the rates shown below :—

Rate of wages.		Rate of deduction.
Below Rs. 100 per month	...	Not exceeding Re. 1 per month.
Rs. 100 per month and above	...	Not exceeding 1 per cent. of the monthly wages.

(2) The employed persons shall authorise the deductions in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(3) The Jubilee Mills, Ahmedabad, shall report annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the amount expended by them on the medical scheme during the Calendar year.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, shall have right of inspecting registers and accounts maintained in respect of the scheme.

(5) The medical scheme shall be open for inspection by the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

(6) The medical scheme shall not be modified or rescinded without previous approval of Government.

G. N., Lab & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 7th December 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 541). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of employed persons for the amenity mentioned below and supplied by the Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, and voluntarily accepted by the employed persons subject to the conditions specified below :—

Amenity.

The benefit of the Calico Hospital (herein afterreferred to as the medical scheme).

Conditions.

(1) The Deductions from the wages of employed persons accepting the amenity shall be at the rates shown below :—

Rate of wages.	Rate of deductions.
Below Rs. 100 per month	... Not exceeding Re. 1 per month.
Rs. 100 per month and above	... Not exceeding 1 per cent. of the monthly wages.

(2) The employed person shall authorise the deductions in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(3) The Calico Mills, Ahmedabad, shall report annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the amount expended by them on the medical scheme during the calendar year.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, shall have right of inspecting registers and accounts maintained in respect of the scheme.

(5) The medical scheme shall be open for inspection by the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

(6) The medical scheme shall not be modified or rescinded without previous approval of Government.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 29th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 564). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of the employed persons for the amenity mentioned below and supplied by the Calico Chemical Division of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad and voluntarily accepted by the employed persons subject to the conditions specified below :—

Amenity.

The benefit of the Calico Hospital and Jubilee Hospital (hereinafter referred to as the medical scheme).

Conditions.

(1) Deductions from the wages of employed persons accepting the amenity shall be at the rates shown below :—

Rate of wages.	Rate of deductions.
Below Rs. 100 per month	... Not exceeding Re. 1 per month.
Rs. 100 per month and above	... Not exceeding 1 per cent. of the monthly wages.

(2) The employed person shall authorise the deductions in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(3) The Calico Chemical Division of the Ahmedabad Manufacturing and Calico Printing Company, Limited, Ahmedabad, shall report annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the amount expended by them on the medical scheme during the calendar year.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, shall have right of inspecting registers and accounts maintained in respect of the scheme.

(5) The medical scheme shall be open for inspection by the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad.

(6) The medical scheme shall not be modified or rescinded without previous approval of Government.

Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 30th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 565).

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of employed persons for the amenity mentioned below supplied by the Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Limited, Bombay, and voluntarily accepted by the employed person subject to the conditions specified below :—

Amenity.

The benefit of medical relief, sickness and death scheme as specified in the rules, and bye-laws of the Imperial Chemical Industries Staff Medical Relief Sickness and Death Benefit Association (hereinafter referred to as the medical scheme).

Conditions.

(1) Deductions from the wages of employed persons accepting the amenity shall be at the rates shown below :—

Rate of wages.	Rate of deductions	
Below Rs. 100 per month ..	Not exceeding Re. 1 per month.	*Plus* Rs. 2 payable on admission as a member.
Between Rs. 100 and Rs. 199 per month.	Not exceeding Rs. 1-12-0 per month.	

(2) The employed person shall authorise the deductions in writing and may at any time revoke such authority.

(3) The Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Limited, Bombay, shall report annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the amount expended by them on the medical scheme during the calendar year.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, shall have right of inspecting registers and accounts maintained in respect of the medical scheme.

(5) The medical scheme shall be open for inspection by the Certifying Surgeon, Bombay.

(6) The medical scheme shall not be modified or rescinded without previous approval of Government.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 11th August 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 899). Ss. 7 (2) (e) & 11.

Amended by corrigendum, D. D. No. 66/48, dated 3rd October 1952.

For the purposes of clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 and of section 11 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise deductions from the wages of employed persons for the service mentioned below supplied by Kirloskar Brothers Limited, Kirloskarwadi, and voluntarily accepted by the employed persons subject to the conditions specified below :—

Service.

The benefit of the medical aid (hereinafter referred to as the medical scheme).

Conditions.

(1) The deductions from the wages of employed persons accepting the service shall be at the rates specified in the annexure "A" appended to the award in the case of adjudication between Kirloskar Brothers Limited and the workmen employed under them, as published under Government Notification in the Labour and Housing Department, No. 103/48, dated the 22nd August 1951 ;

(2) The employed persons shall authorise the deductions in writing and may at any time revoke such authority in like manner.

(3) Kirloskar Brothers Limited shall report annually to the Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, the amount expended by them on the medical scheme during the calendar year.

(4) The Chief Inspector of Factories, Bombay, shall have the right of inspecting registers and accounts maintained in respect of the medical scheme.

(5) The medical scheme shall not be varied, modified or rescinded without previous approval of Government.

G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B (2), dated 3rd May 1937. Ss. 7 (2) (i) & 11.

For the purposes of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the following Provident Funds :—

(*a*) Provident Funds established by—

(1) The Kohinoor Mills Company, Limited, Bombay ;

(2) The Tata Mills, Limited, Bombay ;

(3) The Pratap Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Company, Limited, Amalner (East Khandesh) ;

(4) Imperial Chemical Industries (India), Limited, Bombay ;

(5) The Indo-Burma Petroleum Company, Limited, Bombay.

(*b*) *The Times of India* Employees' Death Benefit Fund.

(*c*) Family Pension Funds of Governments Servants.

S. 7 (2) (i) **G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B, dated 9th July 1937.**

For the purposes of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the following Provident Fund :—

"The Union Overseas Provident Fund established by Messrs. Lever Brothers (India), Limited, Bombay."

S. 7 (2) (i) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 2794/34, dated 20th January 1938.**

For the purposes of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the following Fund :—

The Kirkee Arsenal Indian Employees' Thrift Fund.

S. 7 (2) (i) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639-E, dated 27th May 1939.**

For the purposes of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the Provident Fund established by the Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, in respect of its branch factory at Bombay.

S. 7 (2) (i) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9609-E, dated 8th January 1940.**

For the purpose of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve the Labour Provident Fund established by Messrs. Alcock Ashdown and Company, Limited, Bombay, subject to the condition that no change in the rules regulating that Fund shall be made without the previous approval of Government.

S. 7 (2) (i) **G. O., P. & S. D., No. 2794/34, dated 22nd February 1940.**

For the purposes of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve with effect from the 1st February 1940 the following fund established by the Ordnance Depot, Bombay :—

"Bombay Depot Indian Employees' Thrift Fund."

S. 7 (2) (j) **G. O., P. & R. D., No. 9639-B (3), dated 3rd May 1937.**

Modified by G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 30th May 1940.

For the purposes of clause (*j*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve all Co-operative Societies registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bom. VII of 1925).

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 30th May 1940. Ss. 7 (2) (j) & 13.

For the purposes of clause (*j*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 and of section 13 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), and in modification of Government Order in the Political and Services Department, No. 9639-B (3), dated the 3rd May 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve all Co-operative Societies registered or deemed to be registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bom. VII of 1925), subject to the condition that deductions from the wages of an employed person shall not be made for the purpose of making payments due in respect of any scheme of insurance other than that maintained by the Indian Post Office, unless such scheme of insurance is approved by Government:

Provided that the said conditions shall not apply to deductions made for payments in respect of any contract of insurance completed before the date of this order.

G. O., P. & S. D., No. 3829/34, dated 2nd August 1940. Ss. 7 (2) (j) & 13.

For the purposes of clause (*j*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway Employees' Co-operative Credit Society, Limited, Secunderabad (Deccan), as a society for payments to which deductions from the wages of its members who are employed on the Tarur-Manmad section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway, situated in the State of Bombay, may be made under the provisions of sub-section (2) of the said section 7; and

Under section 13 of the said Act to impose the condition that such deduction shall not be made unless the member concerned has authorised in writing the making thereof.

G. N., Lab. Deptt., No. 66/48, dated 27th March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 363). S. 7 (2) (j).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*j*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 and section 13 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), and in modification of Government Order in the Political and Services Department, No. 9639, dated the 30th May 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to approve all co-operative societies registered or deemed to be registered under the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (Bom. VII of 1925), for the purposes of the said clause (*j*), subject to the condition that deductions from the wages of an employed person for the purpose of making payments of premia due to the Bombay Co-operative Insurance Society Limited, Bombay, shall not exceed $\frac{1}{8}$th of the wages of such persons.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 12th August 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 1193). S. 7 (2) (k).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*k*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the "British War Savings Movement" and the "Savings Group Scheme" approved by the Bombay Provincial Committee for encouraging support of the Government of India Defence Loans, to be approved War Savings Schemes for the purposes of the said clause.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 15th October 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1012). S. 7 (2) (k).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*k*) of sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay

is pleased to declare all Savings Card Schemes which enable the purchase of Defence Savings Certificates in exchange for Defence Savings Stamps to be approved war savings schemes for the purposes of the said clause.

S. 7 (2) (k). **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3829/34, dated 4th Oct. 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 230).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*k*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare all War Savings Schemes which are administered by the Administration of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway and which enable persons employed on that Railway to purchase any of the following securities of the Government of India, namely :—

(1) the Government of India Defence Bonds,

(2) the Post Office Ten-Year Defence Savings Certificates,

to be approved War Savings Schemes for the purposes of the said clause, in respect of the staff employed on the Tarur-Manmad Section of His Exalted Highness the Nizam's State Railway situated in the State of Bombay.

S. 15 (1). **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 14th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2770).**

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D. No. 66/48, dated 22nd November 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 66/48, dated 5th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936) and in supersession of Government Notification in the Political and Reforms Department, No. 1552/34, dated the 16th April 1937, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following officers to be the authorities to hear and decide within the areas specified against the names all claims arising out of deductions from the wages or delay in payment of the wages of persons employed or paid in those areas :—

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
(1) The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
(2) Shri M. N. Nagrashna, B.Sc., LLB., Judge, Labour Court, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.
(3) The Joint Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jalgaon.	Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
(4) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.
(5) All Civil Judges (Junior Division) and where there are no Civil Judges (Junior Division), Civil Judges (Senior Division), in the State of Bombay except the Civil Judges (Senior Division) and Civil Judges (Junior Division) exercising jurisdiction within the following areas :— (*i*) Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District ; (*ii*) Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District : and (*iii*) the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

G. of I., Dept. of Industries and Labour, Notn. No. L. 3067, 24th February 1937, republished in G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9639, dated 2nd March 1937.

S. 26 (1) Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897), the Governor* General in Council is pleased to make the following rules, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*5*) of section 26 of the first named Act, namely :—

RULES.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Payment of Wages (Procedure) Rules, 1937.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) ;

(*b*) " appeal " means an appeal under section 17 ;

(*c*) " the authority " means the authority appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 15 ;

(*d*) " the Court " means the court mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 17 ;

(*e*) " employer " includes the persons responsible for the payment of wages under section 3 ;

(*f*) " section " means a section of the Act ;

(*g*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules ;

(*h*) words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

3. *Form of Application.*—Applications under sub-section (*2*) of section 15 by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons shall be made in duplicate in Form A, Form B or Form C, as the case may be, one copy of which shall bear such court-fee as may be prescribed.

4. *Authorisation.*—The authorisation to act on behalf of an employed person or persons, under section 15, shall be given by a certificate in Form D, shall be presented to the Authority hearing the application and shall form part of the record.

5. *Permission to appear.*—Any person desiring the permission of the Authority to act on behalf of any employed person or persons shall present to the Authority a brief written statement explaining his interest in the matter, and the Authority shall record an order on the statement, which in the case of refusal shall include reasons for the order, and shall incorporate it in the record.

6. *Presentation of documents.*—Applications or other documents relevant to an application may be presented in person to the Authority at any time during hours to be fixed by the Authority, or may be sent to him by registered post.

(2) The Authority shall at once endorse, or cause to be endorsed, on each document the date of the presentation or receipt, as the case may be.

7. *Refusal to entertain application.*—(1) The Authority may refuse to entertain an application presented under rule 6, if after giving the applicant an opportunity of being heard, the Authority is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded in writing that—

(*a*) the applicant is not entitled to present an application, or

(*b*) the application is barred by reason of the provisions in the provisos to sub-section (*2*) of section 15, or

* The powers under section 26 now vest in the State Government.

(*c*) the applicant shows no sufficient cause for making a direction under section 15.

(2) The Authority may refuse to entertain an application which is insufficiently stamped or is otherwise incomplete and, if he so refuses, shall return it at once with an indication of the defects. If the application is presented again after the defects have been made good, the date of representation shall be deemed to be the date of presentation for the purposes of the provisos to sub-section (*2*) of section 15.

8. *Appearance of parties.*—(1) If the application is entertained, the Authority shall call upon the employer by a notice in Form E to appear before him on a specified date together with all relevant documents and witnesses, if any, and shall inform the applicant of the date so specified.

(2) If the employer or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may proceed to hear and determine the application *ex parte*.

(3) If the applicant fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may dismiss the application :

Provided that an order passed under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) may be set aside and the application reheard on good cause being shown within one month of the date of the said order, notice being served on the opposite party of the date fixed for rehearing.

9. *Record of Proceedings.*—(1) The Authority shall in all cases enter the particulars indicated in Form F and at the time of passing orders shall sign and date the Form.

(2) In a case where no appeal lies, no further record shall be necessary.

(3) In a case where an appeal lies, the authority shall record the substance of the evidence and shall append it under his signature to the record of direction in Form F.

10. *Signature on forms.*—Any forms, other than a Record of Direction, which is required by these rules to be signed by the Authority, may be signed under his direction and on his behalf by any officer subordinate to him appointed by him in writing for this purpose.

11. *Exercise of powers.*—In exercising the powers of a Civil Court conferred by section 18 the Authority shall be guided in respect of procedure by the relevant orders of the first Schedule of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, with such alterations as the Authority may find necessary, not affecting their substance, for adapting them to the matter before him, and save where they conflict with the express provisions of the Act or these rules.

12. *Appeals.*—(1) An appeal shall be preferred in duplicate in the form of a memorandum one copy of which shall bear the prescribed court-fee, setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the directions and shall be accompanied by a certified copy of that direction.

(2) When an appeal is lodged a notice shall issue to the respondent in form G.

(3) The Court after hearing the parties and after such further inquiry, if any, as it may deem necessary, may confirm, vary, or set aside the direction from which the appeal is preferred, and shall make an order accordingly.

13. *Inspection of documents.*—Any employed person, or any employer or his representative, or any person permitted under sub-section (*2*) of section 15 to apply for a direction, shall be entitled to inspect any application, memorandum of appeal, or any other document filed with the Authority or the Court, as the case may be, in a case to which he is a party, and may obtain copies thereof on the payment of such fees as may be prescribed.

FORM A.

FORM OF INDIVIDUAL APPLICATION.

[*See* sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Payment of Wages Act.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) for area.

Application No. of 19 .

A.B.C. BETWEEN applicant ;

(through a legal practitioner / an official of

which is a registered trade union).

X.Y.Z. AND opposite party.

The applicant states as follows :—

1. *A.B.C.* is a person employed in / on the factory / railway / industrial establishment entitled and resides at

The address of the applicant for the service of all notices and processes is :—

2. *X. Y. Z.*, the opposite party, is the person responsible for the payment of his wages under section 3 of the Act, and his address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. (1) The applicant's wages have not been paid for the following wage period(s) (give dates)

Or A sum of Rs. has been unlawfully deducted from his wages of (amount) for the wage period(s) which ended on [give date(s)].

(2) [Here give any further claim or explanation.]

4. The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought by him at the sum of rupees

5. The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 15 for :—

(*a*) Payment of his delayed wages as estimated or such greater or lesser amount as the Authority may find to be due.

Or Refund of the amount illegally deducted.

(*b*) Compensation amounting to

The applicant certifies that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature or thumb impression of the employed person, or legal practitioner, official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

FORM B.

FORM OF GROUP APPLICATION.

[See sub-section (2) of section 15 and section 16 of the Payment of Wages Act.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) for area.

Application No. of 19 .

BETWEEN

A.B.C. and (state the number) others

applicants :

(through a legal practitioner / an official of

which is a registered trade union)

AND , opposite party.

X,Y,Z,

The applicants state as follows :—

1. The applicants whose names appear in the attached schedule are persons employed in / on the factory / railway / industrial establishment entitled.

The address of the applicants for service of all notices and processes is :—

2. *X.Y.Z.*, the opposite party, is the person responsible for the payment of wages under section 3 of the Act, and his address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. The applicants' wages have not been paid for the following wage period(s) :—

4. The applicants estimate the value of the relief sought by them at the sum of rupees

5. The applicants pray that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 15 for :—

(*a*) Payment of the applicants' delayed wages as estimated or such greater or lessor amount as the Authority may find to be due.

(*b*) Compensation amounting to

The applicants certify that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of their knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature or thumb impression of two of the applicants, or legal practitioner, or an official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

SCHEDULE.

Names of applicants :—

1.

2.

3.

4.

*

*

FORM C.

FORM OF APPLICATION BY AN INSPECTOR OR PERSON PERMITTED BY THE AUTHORITY OR AUTHORISED TO ACT.

[See sub-section (2) of section 15 and section 16 of the Payment of Wages Act.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Payment of Wages Act, for area.

Application No. of 19 .

BETWEEN

A.B.C., [(*designation*) an Inspector under the payment of Wages Act] *or* a person $\frac{\text{permitted by the authority}}{\text{authorised}}$ to act under sub-section (2) of section 15] applicant ;

AND

X.Y.Z. the opposite party.

The applicant states as follows :—

1. *X.Y.Z.*, the opposite party is the person responsible under the Act for the payment of wages to the following person(s) :—

(1)

(2)

(3)

*

*

2. His address for the service of all notices and processes is :—

3. The wages of the said person (s) due in respect of the following wage period(s) have not been paid. / have been subjected to the following illegal deductions :—

4. The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought for the person(s) employed at the sum of Rs.

5. The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (*3*) of section 15 for :—

(*a*) Payment of the delayed wages as estimated or such greater or lesser amount as the Authority may find to be due.

Or Refund of the amount illegally deducted.

(*b*) Compensation amounting to

The applicant certifies that the statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of his knowledge and belief accurate.

Signature.

FORM D.

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORISATION.

I / We employed person(s) hereby authorise a legal practitioner / an official of which is a registered trade union to act on my / our behalf under section 15, and section 17 of the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) in respect of the claim against on account of the / for { delay in payment of / illegal deductions from } my / our wages

Witnesses	(1)	Signatures	(1)
	(2)		(2)
	(3)		(3)
	(4)		(4)
	*		*
	*		*
	*		*

I accept the authorisation.

Signature.

Legal practitioner. / Official of a registered trade union.

FORM E.

NOTICE FOR THE DISPOSAL OF APPLICATION.

To

Whereas under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), a claim against you has been presented to me in the application of which a copy is enclosed you are hereby called upon to appear before me either in person, or by any person duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the application, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions, on the day of 19 at o'clock in the $\frac{\text{fore}}{\text{after}}$ noon to answer the claim ; and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the application, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence, and the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the application will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and seal, this day of 19

Seal.

Authority.

FORM F.

RECORD OF DIRECTIONS.

(1) Serial number

(2) Date of the application

(3) Name or names, parentage, address, or addresses of the applicants, or some or all of the applicants belonging to the same unpaid group :—

(4) Name and address of the employer :—

(5) Amount claimed :—

(*a*) as delayed wages : Rs.

(*b*) as deducted from wages : Rs.

(6) Plea of the employer and his examination (if any) :—

(7) Finding, and, in the case of a direction under sub-section (*3*) or (*4*) of section 15, a brief statement of the reasons therefor :—

Rs.

(8) Amounts awarded—

(*a*) Delayed wages

(*b*) Deducted wages

(9) Compensation awarded

(10) Penalty imposed

(11) Costs awarded to—

(*i*) Court-fee charges

(*ii*) Pleader's fee

(*iii*) Witnesses expenses

Signed

Dated

Note.—In cases where an appeal lies attach on a separate sheet the substance of the evidence.

FORM G.

NOTICE TO RESPONDENT OF THE DAY FIXED FOR THE HEARING OF THE APPEAL UNDER SECTION 17 OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936.

Appeal from the decision of the Authority for the area, dated the day of 19 .

To

Respondent.

Take notice that an appeal of which a copy is enclosed, from the decision of the Authority for area has been presented by *X. Y. Z.* (and others), and registered in this Court, and that the day of 19 , has been fixed by this Court for the hearing of this appeal.

If no appearance is made on your behalf by yourself, or by some one by law authorised to act for you in this appeal, it will be heard and decided in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19 .

Seal of the Court

Judge.

G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9639, dated 1st March 1937 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 237-249).

Ss. 26 (2), (3) & (4). Bombay Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.

Amended by G. N., P. & R. D., No. 9639, dated 9th March 1937.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 27th Jan. 1938.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 26th Jan. 1939.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. P. 119, dated 12th Sept. 1939.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 21st Nov. 1939.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9639, dated 7th Nov. 1942.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 66/48, dated 21st June 1949.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 531/48, dated 7th July 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 531/48, dated 26th July 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Payment of Wages Rules, 1937.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Payment of Wages Act (IV of 1936) ;

(*b*) " the Authority " means the authority appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Act ;

(*c*) " the Chief Inspector of Factories " means the Chief Inspector of Factories appointed under sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Factories Act (XXV of 1934) ;

(*d*) " the Court " means the Court mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 17 of the Act ;

(*e*) " deduction for breach of contract " means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of section 9 ;

(*f*) " deduction for damage or loss " means a deduction made in accordance with the provisions of clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 ;

(*g*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules ;

(*h*) " Inspector " means the inspector authorised by or under section 14 of the Act ;

(*i*) " person employed " excludes all persons to the payment of whose wages the Act does not apply ;

(*j*) " section " means a section of the Act ;

(*k*) " paymaster " means an employer or other person responsible under section 3 of the Act for the payment of wages ;

(*l*) words and expressions defined in the Act shall be deemed to have the same meaning as in the Act.

Section 26 (2) and (3) (a).

3. *Register of Fines.*—(1) In any factory or industrial establishment in respect of which the employer has obtained approval under sub-section (*1*) of section 8 to a list of acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed, the paymaster shall maintain a Register of Fines in Form I.

(2) At the beginning of the Register of Fines there shall be entered serially numbered the approved purpose or purposes on which the fines realised are to be expended.

(3) Vouchers or receipts in connection with any expenditure from the fines fund shall be produced for the scrutiny of the Inspector when required by him.

4. *Register of deductions for damage or loss.*—In every factory and industrial establishment in which deductions for damage or loss are made the paymaster shall maintain the Register required by sub-section (*2*) of section 10 in Form II.

5. *Register of Wages.*—A Register of Wages shall be maintained in every factory and industrial establishment and may be kept in such form as the paymaster finds convenient but shall include the following particulars :—

(*a*) the gross wages earned by each person employed for each wage-period ;

(*b*) all deductions made from those wages, with an indication in each case of the clause of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 under which the deduction is made ;

(*c*) the wages actually paid to each person employed for each wage-period.

6. *Maintenance of Registers.*—The registers required by rules 3, 4, 5 and 17 shall always be made available for inspection by the Inspector and be preserved by the employer for three years after the date of the last entry made in them.

Section 26 (3) (c).

7. *Weights, Measures and Weighing Machines.*—All weights or measures or weighing or measuring instruments which are used in checking or ascertaining the wages of persons employed in any factory or industrial establishment shall be examined in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932. If an Inspector considers that any action should be taken under the said Act, he may seize the article in question and shall report the matter with his opinion to the Inspector of Weights and Measures having jurisdiction under the said Act for necessary action.

Section 26 (3) (d).

8. *Notice of dates of payment.*—The paymaster shall display, in a conspicuous place at or near the main entrance of the factory or of the industrial establishment, as the case may be, a notice in English and in the language of the majority of the persons employed.

Section 26 (3) (a), (e), (f) and (h).

9. *Prescribed authority.*—In the case of persons employed by the Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, and in all other cases, the Chief Inspector of Factories shall be the authorities competent to approve under sub-section (*1*) of section 8, acts and omissions in respect of which fines may be imposed and, under sub-section (*3*) of section 8, the purposes on which the proceeds of fines shall be expended.

10. *Application in respect of fines.*—Every employer requiring the power to impose fines in respect of any acts and omissions on the part of employed persons shall send to the authority appointed under rule 9—

(*a*) a list in English, in duplicate, clearly defining such acts and omissions;

(*b*) in cases where the employer himself does not intend to be the sole person empowered to impose fines, a list, in duplicate, showing those appointments in his facto strial e h
ss order n
t of eacl r
ts.—The e
n the preceding rule may, after such enquiry as he considers neces-
pass orders either—

(*a*) disapproving the lists,

(*b*) approving the lists either in their original form or as amended by him, in which case such lists shall be considered to be approved lists,

provided that no order disapproving or amending any lists shall be passed unless the employer shall have been given an opportunity of showing cause orally or in writing why the lists as submitted by him should be approved.

12. *Posting of list.*—The employer shall display at or near the main entrance of the factory or the industrial establishment, as the case may be, a copy in English, together with a literal translation thereof, in the language of the majority of the persons employed therein, of the list of acts and omissions approved under rule 11.

13. *Persons authorized to impose fines.*—No fine may be imposed by any persons other than an employer, or a person holding an appointment named in a list submitted under rule 10.

14. *Procedure in imposing fines and deductions.*—Any person desiring to impose a fine on an employed person or to make a deduction for damage or loss shall explain personally to the said person the act or omission, or damage or loss, in respect of which the fine or deduction is proposed to be imposed and the amount of the fine or deduction, which it is proposed to impose, and shall hear his explanation in the presence of at least one other person.

15. *Information to paymaster.*—The person imposing a fine or directing the making of a deduction for damage or loss shall at once inform the paymaster of all particulars so that the register described in rule 3 or rule 4 may be duly completed.

Section 26 (3) (g).

16. *Deductions for breach of contract.*—(1) No deduction for breach of contract shall be made from the wages of an employed person who is under the age of fifteen years or is a woman.

(2) No deduction for breach of contract shall be made from the wages of any employed person unless—

(*a*) [illegible] forming part of the terms of the contract of
ice of the termination of his employment

not exceed fifteen days or the wage-period,

(*ii*) the period of this notice does not exceed the period of notice which the employer is required to give of the termination of that employment;

(*b*) this rule has been displayed in English and in the language of the majority of the employed persons at or near the main entrance of the factory or of the industrial establishment, as the case may be, and has been so displayed for not less than one month before the commencement of the absence in respect of which the deduction is made ;

(*c*) a notice has been displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory or of the industrial establishment, as the case may be, giving the names of the persons from whom the deduction is proposed to be made, the number of days' wages to be deducted and the conditions (if any) on which the deduction shall be remitted :

Provided that where the deduction is proposed to be made from all the persons employed in any departments or sections of the factory or of the industrial establishment, as the case may be, it shall be sufficient, in lieu of giving the names of the persons in such departments or sections, to specify the departments or sections affected.

(3) No deduction for breach of contract shall exceed the wages of the person employed for the period by which the notice of termination of service given falls short of the period of such notice required by the contract of employment.

(4) If any conditions have been specified in the notice displayed under clause (*c*) of sub-rule (2) no deduction for breach of contract shall be made from any persons who has complied with these conditions.

Section 26 (2) and 26 (3) (i).

17. *Advances.*—(1) An advance of wages, not already earned shall not, without the previous permission of an Inspector, exceed an amount equivalent to the wages earned by the employed person during the preceding four calendar months, or if he has not been employed for that period, the wages he is likely to earn during the four subsequent calendar months.

(2) The advance may be recovered in instalments by deductions from wages spread over not more than eighteen months. No instalment shall exceed one-third, or where the wages for any wage period are not more than twenty rupees one-fourth of the wages for the wage-period in respect of which the deduction is made.

(3) The amounts of all advances sanctioned and the repayments thereof shall be entered in a register in Form III.

(4) The rate of interest charged for advances granted under sub-rule (1) shall not exceed 6¼ per cent. per annum.

Section 26 (2), 26 (3) (a) and 26 (3) (b).

18. *Annual Return.*—The paymaster shall send a return in Form IV in respect of every factory and industrial establishment so as to reach the authority appointed under rule 9 not later than 15th of February following the end of the calendar year to which it relates.

19. (1) *Display of rates of wages.*—In every cotton spinning and weaving factory and in every artificial silk factory, a notice shall be displayed by the paymaster in each department of the factory, specifying the rates of wages payable to all persons employed in such factory other than those who are employed in positions of supervisions or management or those who are employed in a confidential position in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1935.

(2) In every industrial establishment, a notice shall be displayed by the paymaster, specifying the rates of wages payable to all persons employed in such establishment other than those who are employed in positions of supervision or management.

Section 26 (3) (i).

20. *Costs.*—(1) Where the authority or the Court, as the case may be, directs that any costs shall not follow the event, he shall state his reasons for so doing in writing.

(2) The costs which may be awarded shall include—

(*a*) the charges necessarily incurred on account of court fees;

(*b*) the charges necessarily incurred on subsistence money to witnesses; and

(*c*) pleader's fees which shall ordinarily be Rs. 10 provided that the Authority or the Court, as the case may be, in any proceedings, may reduce the fee to a sum not less than Rs. 5 or increase it to a sum not exceeding Rs. 30.

(3) When a party engages more pleaders than one to defend a case, he shall be allowed one set of costs only.

21. The Authority or the Court, as the case may be, may fix fees on the payment of which any person entitled to do so may obtain copies of any documents filed with the Authority or the Court, as the case may be :

Provided that the Authority or the Court, as the case may be, may, in consideration of the poverty of the applicant, grant copies free of costs.

Section 26 (3) (k).

22. *Fees.*—The fee payable in respect of proceedings under the Act shall be :—

(*i*) For every application to summon a witness.	Four annas in respect of each witness.
(*ii*) For every other application made by or on behalf of an individual person before the Authority.	Eight annas.
(*iii*) For every other application made by or on behalf of an unpaid group before the Authority.	Four annas for each member of the group, subject to a maximum of five rupees.
(*iv*) For every appeal lodged with the Court.	Five rupees.

Provided that the Authority or the Court may, in consideration of the proverty of the applicant, reduce or remit this fee :

Provided further that no fee shall be chargeable in respect of an application presented by an Inspector.

Section 26 (3) (l).

23. *Abstracts.*—The abstracts of the Act and of the rules made thereunder to be displayed under section 25 shall be in Form V.

Section 26 (4).

24. *Penalties.*—Any breach of rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 15, 18 and 19 of these rules shall be punsihable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

FORM I.

REGISTER OF FINES.

Name of Factory / Industrial Establishment :—

Name of operative fined.	Father's name or Ticket number.	Department.	Act or omission for which fine was imposed.	Amount of fine.	Designation of officer imposing fine.	Date on which fine was imposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Whether workman showed cause against fine or not. If so, enter date.	Wages payable*.		Total amount of fines.	Date or dates on which fines or total fines were recovered.	Remarks.
	Amount.	Wage period†.			
8	9	10	11	12	13

* By "Wages Payable" is meant the gross wages earned by a workman : for time workers the wages due for the pay period less deductions for absence from duty : for piece workers the wages due on production—in both cases without deductions for fines or for services rendered by the employer.

†Here enter month if payment is made by the English calendar month. In the case of other pay periods, enter "week", "fortnight", or "hapta" as the case may be, giving the dates covered by the pay period.

FORM II.

REGISTER OF DEDUCTIONS FOR DAMAGE OR LOSS CAUSED TO EMPLOYERS THROUGH THE NEGLECT OR DEFAULT OF EMPLOYED PERSONS IN RESPECT OF GOODS EXPRESSLY ENTRUSTED TO THEM FOR CUSTODY.

Name of $\frac{\text{Factory}}{\text{Industrial Establishment}}$:—

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name or Ticket number.	Department.	Damage or loss caused.	Amount of deduction imposed.	Designation of officer imposing deduction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Date when deduction imposed.	Whether worker showed cause against deduction or not.	No. of instalments, if any, in which deduction is proposed to be recovered.	Date on which total amount of deduction imposed was realised.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11	12

FORM III.

REGISTER OF ADVANCES MADE TO EMPLOYED PERSONS.

Name of $\frac{\text{Factory}}{\text{Industrial Establishment}}$:—

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name or Ticket number.	Department.	Date and amount of advance made.
1	2	3	4	5

Purpose(s) for which advance made.	No. of instalments by which advance to be repaid.	Postponements granted.	Dates on which total amount repaid.	Remarks.
6	7	8	9	10

FORM IV.

DEDUCTIONS FROM WAGES.

Return for the year ending 31st December 19

1. (*a*) Name of Factory / Industrial Establishment ...

(*b*) Postal Address ...

* (*c*) Class of Factory / Industrial Establishment ...

†2. Average number of workers employed daily—

‡ On day-shift ... ... (Men)
(Women)

‡ On night-shift ... ... (Men)

Total

†3. Actual number of days worked during the year—

‡ On day-shift ... ...

‡ On night-shift ... ...

§4. Total wages paid including deductions under clauses (*d*) to (*j*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, but not other deductions.

	Rs. a. p.
(Men) ...	
(Women)	
Total ...	

5. Number of cases and amounts realized as—

——	No. of cases.	Amount.
(*a*) Fines		
(*b*) Deductions for damage or loss		
(*c*) Deductions for breach of contract		

* *e.g.*, cotton mill, iron foundry, flour mill, etc.

† Information should only be given for those workers whose wages payable are less than Rs. 200 per month.

‡ If any factory runs more than two shifts, the information should be given separately or each shift, *e.g.*, 1st shift, 2nd shift and 3rd shift.

§ Basic Wages, dearness or dear food allowance and bonus should be separately shown.

6. Disbursements from fine fund—

——	Amount.	Purpose.
	Rs.	

	Amount.
	Rs. a. p.
7. Actual balance of fine fund in hand as on the 31st December 19 inclusive of previous years ...	

Signature :

Dated 19 . Designation :

FORM V.

ABSTRACT OF THE PAYMENT OF WAGES ACT, 1936, AND THE RULES MADE THEREUNDER.

Whom the Act affects.

1. The Act applies to the payment of wages to persons in this factory receiving less than Rs. 200 a month.

2. No employed person can give up by contract, or agreement, his rights under the Act.

Definition of wages.

3. "Wages" means all remuneration payable to an employed person on the fulfilment of his contract of employment.

It includes bonus and any sum payable for want of a proper notice of discharge.

It excludes :—

(*a*) the value of house-accommodation, supply of light, water, medical attendance, or other amenity or of any service excluded by the Central Government or the State Government ;

(*b*) the employer's contribution to a pension or provident fund ;

(*c*) travelling allowance or concession or other special expenses entailed by the employment ;

(*d*) any gratuity payable on discharge.

Responsibility for and method of payment.

4. The manager of the factory is responsible for the payment under the Act of wages to persons employed under him, and any contractor employing persons is responsible for payment to the persons he employs.

5. Wage-periods shall be fixed for the payment of wages at intervals not exceeding one month.

6. Wages shall be paid on a working day within 7 days of the end of the wage-period (or within 10 days if 1,000 or more persons are employed).

The wages of a person discharged shall be paid not later than the second working day after his discharge.

7. Payments in kind are prohibited.

Fines and deductions.

8. No deductions shall be made from wages except those authorised under the Act (*see* paragraphs 9—15 below).

9. Except in the case of Municipal factories in the Town and Island of Bombay—

(1) Fines can be imposed only for such acts and omissions as the employer may, with the previous approval of the Chief Inspector of Factories, specify by a notice displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory and after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

(2) Fines—

(*a*) shall not exceed half-an-anna in the rupee ;

(*b*) shall not be recovered by instalments, or later than sixty days of the date of imposition ;

(*c*) shall be recorded in a register and applied to such purposes beneficial to the employed persons as are approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories ;

(*d*) shall not be imposed on a child.

10. (*a*) Deductions for absence from duty can be made only on account of the absence of the employed person at times when he should be working, and such deductions must not exceed an amount which is in the same proportion to his wages for the wage periods, as the time he was absent in that period is to the total time he should have been at work.

(*b*) If ten or more employed persons, acting in concert, absent themselves without reasonable cause and without due notice, the deduction for absence can include wages for eight days in lieu of notice, but—

(1) no deduction for breaking a contract can be made from a person under 15 or a woman.

(2) there must be a provision in writing which form part of the contract of employment, requiring that a specific period of notice of intention to cease work not exceeding 15 days or the period of notice which the employer has to give to discharge a worker must be given to the employer and that wages may be deducted in lieu of such notice.

(3) The above provision must be displayed at or near the main entrance of the factory.

(4) No deduction of this nature can be made until a notice that this deduction is to be made has been posted at or near the main entrance of the factory.

(5) No deduction must exceed the wages of the employed person for the period by which the notice he gives of leaving employment, is less than the notice he should give under his contract.

11. Deductions can be made for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to an employed person or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is due to his neglect or default.

Such deduction cannot exceed the amount of the damage or loss caused and can be made only after giving the employed person an opportunity for explanation.

12. Deductions can be made, equivalent to the value thereof for house accommodation, amenities, or services (other than tools and raw material) supplied by the employer, provided these are accepted by the employed person as a part of the terms of his employment and have in the case of amenities and services been authorised by order of Government.

13. (*a*) Deductions can be made for the recovery of advances, or for adjustment of overpayment of wages.

(*b*) Advances made before the employment began can only be recovered from the first payment of wages for a complete wage-period but no recovery can be made of advances given for travelling expenses before employment began.

(*c*) Advances of unearned wages can be made at the paymaster's discretion during employment but must not exceed the amount of four month's wages without the permission of an Inspector.

These advances can be recovered by instalments, spread over not more than 18 months and the instalments must not exceed $\frac{1}{3}$rd, or if the wages are not more than Rs. 20, $\frac{1}{4}$th of the wages for any wage period.

14. Deductions can be made for subscription to and for repayment of advances from any recognised provident fund.

15. Deductions can be made for payments to co-operative societies approved by the State Government or to the postal insurance, subject to any conditions imposed by the State Government.

Inspections.

16. An Inspector can enter on any premises, and can exercise powers of inspection (including examination of documents and taking of evidence) as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

Complaints of deductions or delays.

17. (1) Where irregular deductions are made from wages, or delays in payment take place, an employed person can make an application in the prescribed form within six months to the Authority appointed by the State Government for the purpose. An application delayed beyond this period may be rejected unless sufficient cause for the delay is shown.

(2) Any legal practitioner, official of a registered trade union Inspector under the Act, or other person acting with the permission of the Authority can make the omplaint on behalf of an employed person.

(3) A single application may be presented by, or on behalf of, any number of persons belonging to the same factory the payment of whose wages has been delayed.

Action by the Authority.

18. The Authority may award compensation to the employed person in addition to ordering the payment of delayed wages or the refund of illegal deductions.

If a malicious or vexatious complaint is made, the Authority may impose a penalty not exceeding Rs. 50 on the applicant and order that it be paid to the employer.

Appeal against the Authority.

19. An appeal against a direction made by the Authority may be preferred, within 30 days [1](in *Madras/*Bombay/*Calcutta/*Rangoon to the Court of Small Causes) to the District Court—

(*a*) by the paymaster if the total amount directed to be paid exceeds Rs. 300 ;

(*b*) by an employed person, if the total amount of wages withheld from him or his co-workers exceeds Rs. 50 ;

(*c*) by a person directed to pay a penalty for a malicious or vexatious application.

Punishments of breaches of the Act.

20. Any one delaying the payment of wages beyond the due date, or making any unauthorised deductions from wages is liable to a fine up to Rs. 500, but only if prosecuted with the sanction of the Authority or the appellate Court.

21. The paymaster who,

(1) does not fix a wage-period, or

(2) makes payment in kind, or

(3) fails to display at or near the main entrance of the factory this abstract in English and in the language of the majority of the employed persons, or

(4) breaks certain rules made under the Act.

is liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 200.

A complaint to this effect can be made only by the Inspector, or with his sanction.

S. 26 Bombay Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1943.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6520/34, dated 19th July 1943 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 109).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1943.

[1] ( ) may be omitted by all States other than Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.

* Omit the towns not concerned.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ;

(*b*) " Authority " means the officer appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 15 of the Act to hear and decide claims arising out of deductions from the wages, or delay in payment of the wages, of persons employed ;

(*c*) " financial year " means the year commencing on the first day of April ;

(*d*) " section " means a section of the Act :

(*e*) " Treasury " means in the City of Bombay the Reserve Bank of India, and elsewhere the Government Treasury ; and

(*f*) words and expressions used in the Act and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

3. *Amounts unclaimed for three years to be credited to State Government.*—Where any worker to whom an amount is directed to be paid under section 15 or any person entitled to claim it on his behalf fails to draw it from the Authority within a period of three years from the date on which the amount is deposited with or received by the Authority for payment to the worker concerned, it shall at the end of the financial year be paid into the Treasury to the credit of the State Government as deposit unclaimed for the eventual benefit of any person who may duly establish his claim thereto.

4. *List of amounts unclaimed to be posted in the office of the Authority every year.*—

(*i*) In the month of January of each year, a list showing the amounts which at the end of the financial year will be due for being credited to the State Government under rule 3 and the names of persons to whom the said amounts are payable, shall be posted up in the office of the Authority.

(*ii*) If the said amounts are not claimed by any persons before the 25th March in that year the Authority shall pay the said amounts into the Treasury to the credit of the State Government on the forenoon of 31st March in that year.

(*iii*) In the month of April following, the Authority shall furnish to the Accountant General, Bombay, a statement of all the amounts credited to the State Government showing separately the said amounts in serial order, the names of persons to whom they were payable and the dates on which the said amounts were credited to the State Government.

5. *Refund.*—If any person proves to the satisfaction of the Authority that he is entitled to any amount credited to the State Government under rule 3, the Authority shall make an application in the form annexed hereto to the Accountant General, Bombay, for the refund of the said amount and the Accountant General shall refund the said amount to the Authority after verifying that it had been received by him and was credited to the State Government under rule 3.

FORM.

(Rule 5.)

Application for Refund.

Office of the Authority under the
Payment of Wages Act.*
Date

To

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, BOMBAY.

Sir,

I have the honour to report that a claim has been preferred by for an amount of Rupees (Rupees) bearing Serial No. of 19 in the Statement furnished to you under sub-rule (3) of rule 4 of the Bombay Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1943, which was credited to the State Government on the day of 194 .

2. I have satisfied myself of the validity of the claim, and request that the Treasury Officer may be authorised to refund the said amount.

Your obedient servant,

Authority under the Payment of Wages Act.*

---

* Here insert the name of the area for which an Authority has been appointed under section 15 (*1*) of the Act.

THE MUSLIM PERSONAL LAW (SHARIAT) APPLICATION ACT, 1937 (XXVI OF 1937).

G. N., H. D., No. 858/4, dated 1st September 1938 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1539).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 4 of the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) Declaration Rules, 1938.

2. *Authority before whom declaration to be made.*—The following officers shall be the authorities before whom declarations under the said Act shall be made, namely :—

All District Registrars, all District Headquarters Sub-Registrars, and the Sub-Registrar of Bombay, appointed under section 6 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

3. *Form of declaration.*—The declaration shall be made in the form appended to these rules.

4. *Fees for filing declaration, for attendance at private residences and the manner of levying them.*—(1) Fees shall be levied at the following rates for filing declarations and for attendance at private residences by the authorities mentioned in rule 2 :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
I. For filing a declaration under section 3 ...	2	0	0	
II. For every attendance by the authority mentioned in rule 2 at the residence of a declarant—				
(*a*) in the City of Bombay ...	25	0	0	*plus* actual conveyance charges.
(*b*) in the City of Ahmedabad ...	20	0	0	Do.
(*c*) at all District headquarters towns other than Ahmedabad.	15	0	0	Do.
(*d*) at all other places	10	0	0	Do.

(2) The fees shall be payable in cash in advance to the authority before whom a declaration is to be made.

FORM.

Form of Declaration.

(*See* Rule 3.)

I , *, a Muslim in the State of * * occupation , †, age , ‡, residing at , § in the Taluka of the District, hereby solemnly declare, under section 3 of the Muslim Personal Law (*Shariat*) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937), that I desire to obtain the benefit of the said Act. I have, therefore, subscribed my signature to this declaration before the authority prescribed under the said Act.

Dated this day of 19 .

Subscribed before me the

day of 19 .

(Signed)

Sub-Registrar of Bombay.
District Registrar.
District Headquarters Sub-Registrar.

(the declarant) has satisfied me that he is a Muslim, that he is a resident of the State of * * and that he is competent to contract within the meaning of section 11 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. He has been identified by *A. B.* who is personally known to me (or by *A. B.* who has been identified by *C. D.* who is personally known to me).

Dated this day of 19 .

(Signed)

Sub-Registrar of Bombay.
District Registrar.
District Headquarters Sub-Registrar.

* Here enter name in full.

** Here enter the name of the Part A State or Part C State concerned.

† Here enter occupation.

‡ Here enter age.

§ Here enter address in full.

THE MANAEUVRES, FIELD FIRING AND ARTILLERY PRACTICE ACT, 1938 (V OF 1938).

G. N., R. D., No. 2098/49, dated 16th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 53). S. 9 (2).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the carrying out of field firing and artillery practice with live ammunition in the area specified below during the period from the 16th February 1951 to 14th June 1961 :—

Area.

District Belgaum.

The area covered by the following villages :—

Name of taluka.	Village.	Description of land.	
		Survey No.	Approximate area.
1	2	3	4
			A. g.
Shahapur ...	Ramdurga ...	1	3 18
		2	1 35
		3	5 17
		4	6 6
		5	18 4
		6	0 22
		7	16 20
		8	92 22
		9	0 26
		10	14 13
		11	3 7
		12	20 8
		13	11 26
		14	4 38
		15	35 39
		16	14 14
		17	10 3
		18	8 29
		19	2 11
		20	5 20
		Out of Survey No. 21½	43 25
		22	11 7
		23	8 5
		24½	16 37
		25	10 7
		26	3 27
		27	10 36
		28	1 30
		29	2 3
		Out of Survey No. 30⅛	50 0
		31	17 35
		32	0 28
		Out of Survey No. 33	8 37
		Gaothan area	8 10
		Roads.	4 14
		Nalas.	20 0
		Total	495 3
		Bhutramatti	
		Out of Survey No. 1⅛	50 0
		39	18 31
		40	24 0
		41	19 7
		Roads.	2 0
		Total ...	113 38
		Grand Total ...	609 1

The area abovesaid is—

Bounded on the North by—Part of Survey No. 30 of Ramdurg.

Bounded on the West by—Part of the Forest Survey Nos. 1 and 35 and the part of Survey Nos. 21, 24–30 of the same forest.

Bounded on the South by—Part of Survey No. 1 of Bhutramatti and part of Survey Nos. 42–43–44 of the same village.

Bounded on the East by—Poona-Bangalore Road from part of Survey No. 1 of Bhutramatti to the end of Survey No. 5 of Ramdurg.

S. 13. Bombay Manœuvres and Field Firing and Artillery Practice Rules, 1940.

G. N., R. D., No. 6157/33, dated 26th March 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 375).

Amended by G. N., R.D., No. 6157/33, dated 19th Dec. 1940.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (Act V of 1938), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules :—

RULES.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Manœuvres and Field Firing and Artillery Practice Rules, 1940.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " the Act " means the Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (Act V of 1938) ;

(*b*) " the Revenue Officer " means the Assistant or Deputy Collector or any other officer not lower in rank than a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari appointed in this behalf by the Collector ;

(*c*) " chavdi " means, in any village in which there is no chavdi, such place as the Collector has directed to be the chavdi for the purposes of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or if no such direction has been issued by the Collector, such place in the village as is normally used by the village officers for the revenue work of the village ;

(*d*) " danger-zone " means any area declared to be a danger-zone under sub-section (*2*) of section 10 of the Act ;

(*e*) " evacuation " means removal from a danger-zone of persons and domestic animals ;

(*f*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules.

3. *Publication of notices required by sub-section (2) of section 2 of the Act.*—The State Government shall publish notice of its intention to issue a notification under sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Act in respect of any area, in Form I in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The Collector of the district in which such area is situated shall also publish the aforesaid notice in the manner specified below, namely :—

(*a*) by publishing it in the regional language of the area in the principal newspapers circulating in such area ;

(*b*) by beat of drum in the village situated within such area and in the vicinity thereof ;

(*c*) by affixing copies of the notice in the regional language of the area in such prominent places like Court buildings, police stations, post offices, temples, mosques, chavdis, libraries, dharamshalas and other public buildings as the Collector deems fit ;

(*d*) by sending copies of the notice to selected non-official bodies and associations in the area :

(*e*) by distributing copies of the notice at public markets, fairs, and social and political gatherings, if any, held in such area and in the vicinity thereof; and

(*f*) in such other manner as the Collector of the district may deem necessary.

4. *Publication of notices required by sub-section (3) of section 9 of the Act.*—The State Government shall publish notice of its intention to issue a notification under sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Act in any notified area or any specified part thereof in Form II in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The Collector of the district shall, also publish such notice in the manner specified in sub-section (*4*) of section 9 of the Act and also in the manner specified in rule 3.

5. *Precautions to be taken in the danger-zone.*—(1) The Collector of the district or any officer deputed by him in this behalf shall cause all thoroughfares, paths, by-ways and other approaches to a notified area to be guarded by sign-boards, pickets, and any other means he thinks necessary on the day of the field firing or artillery practice.

(2) The Collector of the district shall, on application made to him by the Officer commanding the forces engaged in the practice, direct the District Superintendent of Police of the District or any other officer deputed by him in this behalf to arrange for the evacuation and guarding of the danger-zone under the supervision of the Revenue Officer. Notice of such evacuation shall be given at least ten days before the date of the evacuation.

(3) The Collector shall arrange to announce by beat of drum to the inhabitants of the notified area the provisions of section 12 of the Act.

(4) The Collector or the Revenue Officer deputed by him in this behalf shall take steps, before any evacuation takes place, for the closing and sealing of houses, temple and other premises, in the presence of the owners thereof, and if the owners are absent from the danger-zone, in the presence of two Panchas residing in the danger-zone.

6. *Procedure of Revenue Officer or Officers.*—(*a*) As soon as the Revenue Officer deputed under sub-section (*1*) of section 6 or section 11 read with sub-section (*1*) of section 6 reaches the area in respect of which a notification is issued under sub-section (*1*) of section 2 or under sub-section (*1*) of section 9 of the Act, he shall fix his camp at some central place in or near the area and shall with the least practicable delay announce by beat of drum and by distribution of notices to the residents in the area, the provisions of section 6 of the Act and the place of his camp. He shall also announce that all complaints and claims for compensation shall be presented to him in person or by agent within 72 hours from such announcement and that any avoidable delay in their presentation shall render them liable to rejection.

(*b*) In respect of the villages situated in the danger-zone, the Revenue Officer shall notify to the residents of the villages that the compensation due on account of evacuation of the villages or exclusion therefrom will be paid in advance.

(*c*) The Revenue Officer may grant such advance in money as he deems necessary, to any persons requiring it for expenditure on transport, accommodation, food, fodder, or other similar purpose. Such advance shall be set off against the amount of compensation determined in accordance with the provisions of rule 7.

7. *Assessment and payment of compensations.*—(1) The Revenue Officer shall, after hearing the claimants to compensation and recording a memorandum of evidence determine the amount of compensation payable under section 5 or section 11 read with section 5. In the case of damage to crops on any land the Reveneue officer shall assess the damage after personal inspection of such land by comparing the estimated outturn of such land with the estimated outturn of neighbouring lands which have not been damaged, after making due allowance for the difference in soil or irrigation facilities or other factors affecting the outturn.

(2) After determining the amount of compensation the Revenue Officer shall cause it to be paid in his presence by the Military Compensation Officer appointed in that behalf by the Military authorities direct to the claimants :

Provided that in the case of pardanashin ladies or sick or invalid persons such compensation may be paid to their authorised agents and in the case of minors to their guardians.

8. *Scale of compensation.*—Compensation on account of exclusion from or evacuation from any place shall be paid in respect of each day on which the exclusion or evacuation is enforced at such rates as may be fixed by the Revenue Officer. Such rates shall not be less than—

(*a*) in the case of an agricultural labourer over 12 years of age, the wages per day ordinarily earned by such labourer ;

Provided that when on any day the exclusion or evacuation is for a period of less than four hours, the rate of compensation shall not be less than half the wages per day ordinarily earned by such labourer.

(*b*) in the case of any person over 12 years of age, superior in status to an agricultural labourer, such loss of earnings as the Revenue Officer estimates to have been incurred by him ;

(*c*) for the removal of a sick or invalid person ,the actual cost of removal in addition to the wages as prescribed in (*a*) above ;

(*d*) in the case of the removal of any cattle—

(*i*) wages per day ordinarily paid to the grazier in attendance on such cattle ; and

(*ii*) the cost of transport of fodder actually transported for such cattle, or of fodder consumed by such cattle.

9. *Notice of the award of compensation.*—A notice stating the amount of compensation claimed and the amount awarded by the Revenue Officer shall be served on the claimant as soon as possible after the award is made.

10. *Notice of appeal.*—The Revenue Officer shall receive and forward to the Collector any notice received by him from a claimant intimating his intention to appeal against his decision, not later than one week after the receipt of such notice. He shall forward along with such notice the records of the proceedings held by him and make such remarks as he may wish to offer.

11. *Decision of appeals.*—(1) After the receipt of such notice, the Collector shall fix a suitable date for its disposal by the Commission constituted under sub-section (*4*) of section 6 of the Act and give previous intimation of not less than a week of such date to the claimant concerned.

(2) The Commission shall record its decision in writing and such decision shall contain details of the claims made and the reasons for the decision. A copy of the decision shall on application be given to the claimant concerned free of charge.

12. *Inspection of site by members of the Commission.*—For the purpose of deciding an appeal, the Commission may depute any two of its members to inspect the place where the alleged damage has occurred and to assess the damage caused. The report of the members so deputed shall be considered by the Commission in deciding the appeal.

13. *Disbursement of compensation awarded by Commission.*—The Collector or the Revenue Officer deputed by him shall see that any amount of compensation awarded by the Commission to a claimant is actually disbursed to him.

FORM I.

(*See* rule 3.)

Form of Notice under section 2 (2) of the Act.

No. .—Notice is hereby given that, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 2 of the Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938), the State Government proposes to authorize the execution of military manœuvres over the area specified below during the period from to both days inclusive.

Area.

Name of district.	Name of taluka.	Village.	Survey numbers.

2. A summary of the main provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder showing the rights and obligations of the residents in the area is appended hereto for general information.

3. A copy of the map of the area is also appended herewith.

4. The notification in question will be issued after the expiry of the period of three months / one month / one week from the date of publication of this notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

FORM II

(*See* rule 4.)

Form of Notice under section 9 (3) of the Act.

NOTICE.

No. .—Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 9 of the Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act (Act V of 1938), the State Government proposes to authorize the carrying out of field firing and/or artillery practice with live ammunition in the area specified below during the period from to both days inclusive.

Area.

District

The area covered by the following villages :—

Name of taluka.	Village.	Survey numbers.

Bounded on the North by
East by
West by
South by

2. The specified area has been selected with a view to provide different target areas on different days, in order both to achieve variety in training and, at the same time, to avoid evacuation of any particular village or a group of villages continuously for the whole specified period. In the specified area, only such villages and areas as may be found to be in danger-zone in respect of a particular practice will be evacuated for such days as may be necessary for that practice and due notice of what constitutes the danger-zone in question will be given by the Revenue Officer in charge in the area concerned. In no case will all the villages in the specified area be evacuated simultaneously for the whole specified period.

3. A copy of the map of the area is also appended herewith.

4. A summary of the main provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder showing the rights and obligations of the residents in the area is appended hereto for general information.

SUMMARY OF THE MAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ACT AND RULES FRAMED THEREUNDER

Manœuvres.

1. *Notice of the intention of execution of military manœuvres.*—Before the execution of military manœuvres takes place over any specified area, there will first be published a notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette* notifying the intention of Government to issue a notification specifying the area over which and the period during which the military manœuvres shall take place. The publication of this notice shall be as wide as possible and shall be given (1) by publication in the principal newspapers of the area ; (2) by beat of drum ; (3) by affixing copies of the notice in the language of the locality in all prominent and public places in the area ; (4) by sending copies of the notice to selected non official bodies and associations , (5) by distributing copies of the notice at the weekly bazar places; agricultural, religious or other fairs, etc., if any, held before the date fixed for the manœuvres ; (6) in such other manner as the Collector of the district may deem necessary.

2. Not before the expiry of three months after the issue of the first notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette* the notification itself shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* authorising the execution of military manœuvres over the specified area during a specified period which shall not exceed three months. Publicity to this notification also shall be given as widely as possible and fresh notices issued as in the case of the earlier notice one month and one week as nearly as may be before the commencement of the manœuvres.

3. *Actions allowed as regards the use of land and water in the specified area by military forces.*—During the period of the manœuvres, the military forces engaged in the manœuvres shall, within the specified limits, pass over, encamp or construct military works or execute military manœuvres and supply themselves with water from any source of water in such area.

4. *Restrictions imposed on the use of water supply and sacred places.*—But the taking of water shall not be in excess of the reasonable requirements of the military forces or shall not be of such quantity as would curtail the supply ordinarily required by those entitled to the use of such water supply.

5. The military forces are not authorised to enter upon or interfere with any well or tank held sacred by any religious community or any place of worship or ground attached thereto except for the legitimate purpose of offering prayers or any place or building reserved or used for the disposal of the dead, or any dwelling house or premises attached thereto or any educational institution, factory, workshop or store or any premises used for the carrying on of any trade, business or manufacture or any garden or pleasure ground, or any ancient monument as defined in section 2 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

6. *Restoration of lands.*—The Officer-in-Command of the military forces shall see that all lands used in the manœuvres are restored as far as practicable to their previous condition.

7. *Precautions to be taken in the danger-zone.*—The Collector of the district or any other officer deputed by him shall arrange for all thorough-fares, paths, by-ways and other approaches to the notified areas to be guarded by sign-boards, pickets, etc., on the day of the manœuvres or the practice. He shall also by beat of drum make known to the inhabitants of the area affected the following penal provisions of the Act.

8. *Acts prohibited for the public at large.*—Any person who (*i*) wilfully obstructs or interferes with the execution of the manœvres or (*ii*) without due authority enters or remains in any camp, or (*iii*) without due authority interferes with any flag or mark or any apparatus used for the purposes of the manœuvres, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

9. *Provision as regards the claim and award of compensation to persons suffering loss or damage.*—Compensation for any damage caused by military manœuvres to person or property or for interference with lawful rights or privileges, including expenses reasonably incurred in protecting person, property, rights and privileges during the manœuvres shall be paid by military compensation officer in the presence of the Revenue Officer deputed by the Collector.

10. All claims to compensation should be made to the Revenue Officer by the person affected or by his agent within 72 hours from the announcement made by the Revenue Officer that all such claims should be presented to him.

11. It shall be the duty of the Revenue Officer so deputed to consider all claims for compensation and determine the amount of compensation to be awarded by investigation on the spot and after hearing the claimants and to disburse the amount to the claimants. In assessing the amount of compensation due care shall be taken to ascertain the amount of damage caused and the amount that will be required to remedy or repair that damage.

12. *Right of appeal.*—Any claimant who is dissatisfied with the order of the Revenue Officer refusing to award him any compensation or with the amount of compensation awarded to him may, within fifteen days from the communication of the decision to him, give notice to the Revenue Officer of his intention to appeal against the decision.

13. All appeals shall be decided by a Commission constituted by the Collector consisting of himself as chairman, a person nominated by the Officer Commanding, and two persons nominated by the District Board. The decision of the Commission shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of any matter decided by the Commission.

14. No fee shall be charged in connection with any claim, notice, appeal, application or document filed before the Revenue Officer, Collector or the Commission.

Field Firing and Artillery Practice.

15. *Notice of the intention of the execution of field firing and artillery practice.*—The first notice, notifying the intention of Government to issue a notification authorising field firing and/or artillery practice during a specified period over a notified area or any specified thereof, shall be published in the same manner as the notice issued for the execution of military manaeuvres.

16. *Publication of the Notification.*—The notification authorising the field firing and/or artillery practice shall not be issued until the expiry of two months from the date of the first publication of the notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

17. A fresh notice shall be published one week as nearly as may be before the commencement of the period or of each period specified in the *notification* and the notice by beat of drum shall be given seven and two days as nearly as may be before the commencement of field firing and artillery practice in the areas concerned.

18. *Special provisions as regards the area declared to be a danger-zone.*—In such notified area, there will be some area which will be declared as a danger-zone by the Commanding Officer. This danger-zone area will be marked in bold red in one copy of the map previously published with the notice.

19. The danger-zone area shall be guarded by sign-boards, pickets, etc., on the day of the practice.

20. It should be remembered that all persons and domestic animals are bound to vacate the danger-zone area during the specified period and that they are not to enter that area during the specified period. The District Superintendent of Police or any other officer deputed by him shall arrange for evacuation under the supervision of the Revenue Officer deputed under section 6 of the Act.

21. If there are dwelling houses in the danger-zone occupied by women entry will be made after giving adequate warning, through a local inhabitant, and in the presence of two respectable inhabitants of the locality to ensure the exclusion of persons and domestic animals from the danger-zone area.

22. The compensation payable for exclusion or removal of any person or cattle from any place declared to be a danger-zone shall be paid before the evacuation is enforced ; it shall include compensation for any loss of employment resulting from any such removal or exclusion.

23. The Revenue Officer will usually disburse the amount of compensation before the evacuation but in rare cases may grant suitable advances in money to any persons requiring them for expenditure on transport, accommodation, food, fodder, etc., which shall be set off against the amount of compensation.

24. *Offences punishable.*—It should be remembered that within the notified area and during the specified period no person should (*a*) wilfully obstruct or interfere with the carrying out of field firing or artillery practice, or (*b*) without due authority enter or remain in any camp, or (*c*), without due authority enter or remain in any area declared to be a danger zone at a time when entry thereto is prohibited, or (*d*) without due authority interfere with any flag or mark or target or any apparatus used for the purposes of the practice, and if he does so he will be punishable with fine which may extend to ten rupees.

25. *Provisions as regards compensation, right of appeal, etc.*—The provisions as regards the claim for compensation, method of assessing the compensation, award of compensation or refusal of the claim, right of appeal, etc., mentioned above in the case of military manœuvres, apply in the case of field firing and artillery practice also.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN ACT, 1938 (XXVI OF 1933)

G. N., R. D., No. 130/39, dated 2nd June 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1006). S. 6

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in cloumn 1 of the Schedule hereto appended, to be ex-officio Inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the said Act, in respect of the minor ports mentioned in column 2 thereof:—

SCHEDULE.

	Designation of Officer.	Names of minor ports.
1.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Gogo taluka.	Gogha.
2.	The Inspector in charge of the Dhandhuka Beat ...	Dhollera. (Whittle Bandar).
3.	The British Customs Officer stationed at Cambay known as the Special Officer, Cambay.	Kavi.
4.	The Sarkarkun in charge of Broach taluka ...	Tankari. Dehej. Broach.
5.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Surat taluka ...	Surat. Bhagwa. Matwad.
6.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Dharasna taluka ...	Bulsar. Umarsadi.
7.	The Inspector in charge of the Bagwada Beat ...	Kolak.
8.	The Inspector in charge of the Namdha Beat ...	Kalai.
9.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Maroli taluka ...	Maroli. Umbergaon.
10.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Dahanu taluka ...	Dahanu. Tarapore. Nawapur. Satpati. Kelwa.
11.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Bassein taluka ...	Arnalla. Bassein.
12.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Rai taluka ...	Utan. Manori. Vesava. Bandra.

	Designations of Officer.	Names of minor ports.
13.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Bhandup taluka ...	Bhiwandi. Kalyan.
14.	The Preventive Officer, Thana Preventive Station...	Thana.
15.	The Preventive Officer, Trombay Barge ...	Trombay.
16.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Belapur taluka ...	Panwel.
17.	The Preventive Officer, Mora Barge ...	Mora.
18.	The Preventive Officer, Karanja Barge ...	Karanja.
19.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Revdanda taluka.	Thal. Alibag. Revdanda. Mandad.
20.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Bankot taluka ...	Bankot. Harnai.
21.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Dabhol taluka ...	Dabhol. Borya.
22.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Ratnagiri taluka.	Jaigad. Varavda. Ratnagiri. Purnagad.
23.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Jaitapur taluka...	Jaitapur. Vijaidurg.
24.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Malwan taluka ...	Deogad. Achra. Malwan.
25.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Vengurla taluka...	Nivti. Vengurla. Redi.
26.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Karwar taluka ...	Tilmati. Sadashivgad. Karwar. Bingi. Chendia. Belekeri.
27.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Sanikatta taluka.	Ankola. Gangavali. Tadri.
28.	The Sarkarkun in charge of the Honawar taluka.	Kumta. Honawar. Manki. Murdeshwar. Shirali. Bhatkal.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2764/34-I, dated 22nd September 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1759). S.6

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) , the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following officers to be Inspectors for the purpose of securing compliance with the provisions of the said Act in respect of the workshops mentioned in the Schedule to the said Act :—

	Designation.	Local Area.
1.	Inspectors of factories having their headquarters at Bombay.	Town and Island of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District.
2.	Inspectors of factories having their headquarters at Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad City and Ahmedabad Cantonment.
3.	Inspectors of factories having his headquarters at Poona.	Poona City and Poona Cantonment.
4.	Sub-divisional Magistrates, Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	Local area within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2764/34-II, dated 22nd September 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1760). S. 7 (1) & (2). Bombay Employment of Children (Workshops) Rules, 1939.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), as amended by the Employment of Children (Amendment) Act, 1939 (XV of 1939), read with section 22 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897) the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of the said section 7 of the said Act, namely :—

THE BOMBAY EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN (WORKSHOPS) RULES, 1939.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Bombay Employment of Children (Workshops) Rules, 1939.

(2) They shall come into force on the 1st October 1939.

2. In these rules " the Act " means the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).

3. An Inspector appointed by the Government of Bombay under section 6 of the Act may at any time enter any workshop wherein persons are employed in any of the processes set forth in the Schedule to the Act or any premises which he may suspect to be such workshop and may require any person to give evidence and may take such evidence on the spot or otherwise and exercise such other powers of inspection as he may deem necessary for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

4. All medical practitioners registered under the Medical Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vic. Chapter XC) or under any Act of any legislature in India which provides for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, may grant certificates of age in respect of young persons in employment or seeking employment in a workshop.

5. A certificate of age granted under rule 4 shall be in the form appended to these rules.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

(Rule 5.)

Date

I hereby certify that I have personally examined
(Name)

$\frac{\text{son}}{\text{daughter}}$ of (caste, etc.)

residing at and that $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{she}}$ has completed

$\frac{\text{his}}{\text{her}}$ twelfth year. $\frac{\text{His}}{\text{Her}}$ descriptive marks are

Thumb expression.

Medical Practitioner.

S. 7(2). Employment of Children (Minor Ports) Rules, 1939.

G. N., R. D., No. 130/39, dated 28th September 1939 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1803).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Employment of Children (Minor Ports) Rules, 1939.

2. In these rules " the Act " means the Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938.)

3. An Inspector appointed by the State Government under section 6 of the Act may at any time enter any minor port where persons are employed in any occupation involving the handling of goods and may require any person to give evidence, take evidence of such person and exercise such other powers of inspection, as he may deem necessay for carrying out the purposes of the Act.

4. Any medical practitioner registered under the Medical Act, 1858 (21 and 22 Vict. Cap. XC), or under any Act of any legislature in India which provides for the maintenance of a register of medical practitioners, may grant certificates of age in respect of young persons in employment or seeking employment in minor ports.

5. A certificate granted under rule 4 shall be in the form appended to these rules.

FORM OF CERTIFICATE.

(Rule 5.)

Date

I hereby certify that I have personally examined (Name)
son of
(caste, etc.) residing at
and that he has completed his fifteenth year. His descriptive marks are

Thumb impression.

Medical Practitioner.

THE MOTOR VEHICLES ACT, 1939 IV OF 1939).

G. N., R. D., No. 2809/39-II, dated 21st Feb. 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 158). S. 1 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of section 1 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), as amended by the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Act, 1939 (XL of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 1st day of March 1940, as the date until which section 38 and Chapter IV of the said Act shall not have effect.

G. N., R. D., No. 2809/39-I, dated 29th March 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 442). Ss. 21, 41, 65, 67, 68, 70 & 91. Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 2809/39-I, dated 21st December 1940.
" G. N., H. D., *No. 4534/4, dated 16th April 1941.*
" " *No. 4593/4, dated 26th April 1941.*
" " *No. 4558/4, dated 11th July 1941.*
" " *No. 4995/4, dated 18th February 1942.*
" " *No. 5313/4, dated 13th March 1942.*
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 9th April 1942.*
" " *No. 5610/4, dated 16th April 1942.*
" " *No. 5746/4, dated 23rd May 1942.*
" " *No. 4639/4, dated 5th August 1942.*
" " *No. 4662/4, dated 15th September 1942.*
" " *No. 5921/4, dated 19th April 1943.*
" " *No. 6661/4, dated 26th April 1943.*
" " *No. 5310/4-III, dated 27th April 1943.*
" " *No. 6901/4, dated 3rd August 1943.*
" " *No. 5310/4-III, dated 29th January 1944.*
" " *No. 5921/4, dated 2nd February 1944.*
" " *No. 6014/4, dated 30th March 1944.*
" " *No. 7382/4, dated 25th May 1944.*
" " *No. 7958/4, dated 8th August 1944.*
" " *No. 7233/4, dated 14th September 1944.*
" " *No. 5310/4-III, dated 14th September 1944.*
" " *No. 6166/4, dated 30th April 1945.*
" " *No. 6014/4-VII, dated 4th July 1945.*
" " *No. 6832/3-XV, dated 3rd August 1945.*
" " *No. 7198/4, dated 22nd October 1945.*
" " *No. 7233/4, dated 5th December 1945.*
" " *No. 8682/4, dated 5th December 1945.*
" " *No. 9692/4, dated 25th February 1946.*
" " *No. 6166/4, dated 2nd April 1946.*
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 2nd April 1946.*
" " *No. 9971/4, dated 1st July 1946.*
" " *No. 9852/4, dated 13th August 1946.*
" " *No. 4838/4-I, dated 13th September 1946.*
" " *No. 4815/4-II, dated 29th October 1946.*

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 629/5, dated 27th January 1947.
" " *No. 721/5, dated 17th February 1947.*
" " *No. 9064/4, dated 18th February 1947.*
" " *No.1122/5, dated 31st March 1947.*
" " *No. 727/5, dated 1st April 1947.*
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 5th April 1947.*
" " *No. 567/5, dated 26th April 1947.*
" " *No. 1029/5, dated 17th May 1947.*
" " *No. 651/5, dated 10th June 1947.*
" " *No. 1086/5, dated 2nd July 1947.*
" " *No. 9830/4, dated 12th July 1947.*
" " *No. 472/5, dated 28th July 1947.*
" " *No. 4838/4-V, dated 28th July 1947.*
" " *No. 4812/4, dated 6th August 1947.*
" " *No. 629/5, dated 12th August 1947.*
" " *No. 1685/5, dated 29th August 1947.*
" " *No. 5746/I, dated 10th September 1947.*
" " *No. 1446/5, dated 6th October 1947.*
" " *No. 2512/5, dated 3rd January 1948.*
" " *No. 5310/4-II, dated 6th January 1948.*
" " *No. 9732/4, dated 18th March 1948.*
" " *No. 7958/4, dated 29th March 1948.*
" " *No. 1287/5, dated 12th April 1948.*
" " *No. 3023/5, dated 12th April 1948.*
" " *No. 3076/5, dated 13th April 1948.*
" " *No. 631/5, dated 26th April 1948.*
" " *No. 3218/5, dated 28th April 1948.*
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 4th May 1948.*
" " *No. 1228/5, dated 24th May 1948.*
" " *No. 1215/5, dated 24th May 1948.*
" " *No. 1261/5, dated 2nd June 1948.*
" " *No. 1468/5, dated 19th June 1948.*
" " *No. 3477/5, dated 21st September 1948.*
" " *No. 1606/5 dated 29th October 1948.*
" " *No. 4242/5, dated 3rd November 1948.*
" " *No. 4838/4-II, dated 7th February 1949.*
" " *No. 6243/5, dated 14th February 1949.*
" " *dated 26th February 1949 (B. G. Pt. IV-A, p. 345).*
" " *No. 1351/5, dated 4th March 1949.*
" " *No. 455/5, dated 5th March 1949.*
" " *No. 5732/5, dated 25th May 1949.*

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 6996/5, dated 22nd June 1949.
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 20th July 1949.*
" " *No. 8579/5, dated 25th July 1949.*
" " *No. 8671/5, dated 26th August 1949.*
" " *No. 4896/5-I, dated 27th September 1949.*
" " *No. 7605/5, dated 28th October 1949.*
" " *No. 1606/5, dated 29th October 1949.*
" " *No. 9633/5, dated 15th November 1949.*
" " *No. 7569/5, dated 30th November 1949.*
" " *No. 7961/5-I, dated 13th January 1950.*
" " *No. 9488/3, dated 19th January 1950.*
" " *No. 6354/5, dated 27th February 1950.*
" " *No. 1723/6, dated 6th May 1950.*
" " *No. 2665/6, dated 21st September 1950.*
" " *No. 4032/6, dated 21st November 1950.*
" " *No. 1950/5/52615, dated 21st December 1950.*
" " *No. 3880/6, dated 8th January 1951.*
" " *No. 1330/6, dated 30th January 1951.*
" " *No. 9077/4, dated 15th March 1951.*
" " *No. 2016/5, dated 29th May 1951.*
" " *No. 8830/5-II, dated 29th May 1951.*
" " *No. 3672/6, dated 29th May 1951.*
" " *No. 4032/6, dated 29th May 1951.*
" " *No. 3851/6, dated 2nd June 1951.*
" " *No. 605/6, dated 4th June 1951.*
" " *No. 8579/5, dated 14th August 1951.*
" " *No. 2665/6-E, dated 20th August 1951.*
" " *No. 3850/5, dated 22nd August 1951.*
" " *No. 1330/6, dated 25th September 1951.*
" *G. N., L. D., No. 19627, dated 6th December 1951.*
" *G. N., H. D., No. 7071/6, dated 11th February 1952.*
" " *No. 7745/6, dated 25th February 1952.*
" " *No. 7688/6, dated 29th February 1952.*
" " *No. 7838/6, dated 29th February 1952.*
" " *No. 7998/6, dated 29th February 1952.*
" " *No. 4032/6, dated 24th March 1952.*
" " *No. 7502/5, dated 27th March 1952.*
" " *No. 8195/6, dated 29th March 1952.*
" " *No. 3879/6, dated 22nd April 1952.*
" " *No. 455/5, dated 5th May 1952.*
" " *No. 6753/6, dated 16th June 1952.*
" " *No. 2915/6, dated 18th June 1952.*
" " *No. 986/6, dated 19th June 1952.*
" " *No. 4310/6, dated 20th June 1952.*
" " *No. 7502/5, dated 14th July 1952.*
" " *No. 8174/6, dated 22nd July 1952.*
" " *No. 6167/6, dated 16th August 1952.*
" " *No. 8671/5, dated 26th September 1952.*
" " *No. 334/7, dated 23rd October 1952.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 21, 41, 65, 67, 68, 70 and 91 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules :—

THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940.

CHAPTER I—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and application.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

(2) They shall, save as expressly provided otherwise, apply to, and in relation to, all motor vehicles in the State of Bombay.

(3) These rules shall come into force on 1st April 1940.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (Act IV of 1939);

(*b*) "articulated vehicle" means a tractor to which a trailer is attached in such a manner that part of the trailer is superimposed on, and part of the weight of the trailer is borne by, the tractor;

(*bb*) "Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles" means any officer appointed as such by the State Government;

(*c*) "City of Ahmedabad" means the municipal borough of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the notified area of Sabarmati;

(*d*) "City of Poona" means the Poona City and the Poona Suburban Municipal Borough and the Cantonment of Poona;

(*e*) "State Transport Officer" means any officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of a State Transport Officer under these rules; and includes a Deputy State Transport Officer appointed by the State Government;

(*f*) "Form" means a Form set forth in the First Schedule to the Act or appended to these rules;

(*g*) "Government" means the Government of Bombay;

(*h*) "Inspector of Motor Vehicles" means any officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of an Inspector of Motor Vehicles under these rules;

(*i*) "passenger" for the purposes of the rules in Chapter IV means any person travelling in a public service vehicle other than the driver or the conductor or an employee of the permit holder while on duty;

(*j*) "pounds" means pounds avoirdupois;

(*k*) "State" means the State of Bombay;

(*l*) "Regional Transport Officer" means any officer appointed by the State Government to perform the functions of a Regional Transport Officer under these rules; and includes an Assistant Regional Transport Officer appointed by the State Government;

(*ll*) "Supervisor of Motor Vehicles" means any officer appointed as such by the State Government;

(*m*) words and expressions used in the Act and not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them in the Act.

CHAPTER II—LICENSING OF DRIVERS OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

3. *Licensing Authority.*—The licensing authority shall be—

(*i*) for Greater Bombay and the portion of the Thana District lying south of Dahisar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway, the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay ;

(*ii*) for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Amreli and Mehsana, the Regional Transport Officer, Ahmedabad ;

(*iii*) for the districts of Baroda, Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals and Dangs, the Regional Transport Officer, Baroda ;

(*iv*) for the districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar, the Regional Transport Officer, Nasik ;

(*v*) for the districts of Poona, Satara North, Sholapur and Kolhapur, the Regional Transport Officer, Poona ;

(*vi*) for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara and Satara South, the Regional Transport Officer, Belgaum ; and

(*vii*) for the districts of Thana (excluding the portion lying south of Dahisar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway), Kolaba and Ratnagiri, the Regional Transport Officer, Thana.

4. *Public Service Vehicle—authorisation to drive.*—(1) No person shall drive a public service vehicle unless an authorisation in Form D shall have been granted or countersigned by a licensing authority acting under the authority of a Regional Transport Authority within the State.

(2) Save as provided in sub-rule (3) such authorisation shall be effective throughout the State.

(3) No person shall drive a public service vehicle within the limits of the City of Bombay unless the aforesaid authorisation has been granted or countersigned by the licensing authority having jurisdiction in the said City.

(4) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (5) any holder of a licence may at any time apply to the appropriate authority in Form L P S A for the grant or countersignature of the aforesaid authorisation and shall forward his licence with such application.

(5) No authorisation to drive a public service vehicle shall be granted unless the applicant satisfies the licensing authority concerned that he has had at least one year's experience in driving any motor vehicle other than a motor cycle :

Provided that Government may exempt an applicant in respect of any vehicle or class of vehicles from the operation of this sub-rule if in its opinion such vehicle or class of vehicles may, without danger to public safety, be permitted to be driven by a person whose experience in driving may not have been for a full period of one year.

(6) The licensing authority to which application is made as aforesaid may if it thinks fit in order to ascertain whether the applicant is a fit person for being granted the authorisation make enquiries into his character and antecedents and by notice in writing summon him to appear before it at such time and place as it may appoint and may in the case of the holder of a licence issued outside the State or in the case of an application under sub-rule (3) require the applicant to pass the test as set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act notwithstanding that the applicant shall previously have passed the test.

(7) If the licensing authority is satisfied that the applicant is in all respects fit to be authorised to drive a public service vehicle, the licence shall be signed or countersigned accordingly. The licensing authority shall then return the licence to the applicant thereof and shall at the same time if the licence was issued by a different licensing authority send an intimation in Form L P S to such licensing authority.

The licensing authority shall refuse to grant or countersign the authorisation if it finds that the applicant is not a fit and proper person to be charged with the safe carriage of passengers and their property.

(8) Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, no person shall be authorised to drive a motor cab within the limits of the cities of Bombay, Poona or Ahmedabad unless the appropriate licensing authority is satisfied that such person has an adequate knowledge of the topographical features of that city.

(9) If a licensing authority rejects an application under this rule it shall inform the applicant in writing giving its reasons, and shall also return the licence to him.

5. *Licensing Authority—enquiry regarding identity, etc., of applicant.*—Upon the receipt of an application for a licence the licensing authority may make such enquiries as may reasonably be necessary to establish the identity of the applicant and to ascertain that the applicant is not disqualified for holding or obtaining a licence.

5-A. *Exemption of driver of road-roller.*—Sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act shall not apply to the driver of a road-roller.

6. *Testing Officers.*—(1) The test of competence to drive as set forth in the Third Schedule to the Act shall be conducted by an Inspector of Motor Vehicles.

(2) Subject to sub-section (*7*) of section 7 of the Act, the applicant shall furnish a serviceable vehicle of the class to which the application refers and present himself for the test at such time and place as may be specified by the licensing authority or testing officer.

(3) The fee payable by the applicant for the test of competence to drive shall be two rupees for each test and shall be paid before the test is commenced. It shall not be refunded in any circumstances :

Provided that no fee for the test of competence shall be payable by the applicant—

(*a*) if he is employed in the service of Government for driving a motor vehicle ; or

(*b*) if he is an ex-service person, and produces a certificate of proficiency in driving a motor vehicle from an officer in the Armed Forces of the Union ; or

(*c*) if he produces proof that he had served in the Indian National Army as an efficient driver.

7. *Appellate Authority.*—(*a*) The authority empowered under sub-section (*2*) of section 13 and sub-section (*3*) of section 15 of the Act to hear appeals against the orders of a licensing authority shall, in the City of Bombay, be the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere the District Magistrate of the district in which the aggrieved person ordinarily resides.

(*b*) The authority empowered under sub-section (*2*) of section 16 of the Act to hear appeals against the orders of a Regional Transport Authority under that section shall be a Committee of such number of members of the State Transport Authority not being less than two as may be appointed by the Chairman. Two members shall form a quorum. In case of disagreement between the members of the Committee, the appeal shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, and in case the members are equally divided according to the opinion of the Chairman or of any other member nominated by him in this behalf.

(*c*) Any person aggrieved by the refusal of a Licensing Authority to grant or countersign an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle may within thirty days of the communication to him of the order of refusal appeal to a Committee of such number of members of the State Transport Authority not being less

than two as may be appointed by the Chairman. Two members shall form a quorum. In case of disagreement between the members of the Committee, the appeal shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority, and in case the members are equally divided according to the opinion of the Chairman or of any other member nominated by him in this behalf.

8. *Appeals—conduct and hearing of.*—(1) An appeal under rule 7 shall be preferred in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order of the licensing authority or the regional transport authority as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees in cash and a certified copy of that order.

(2) When an appeal is lodged a notice shall be issued to the authority against whose order the appeal is preferred in such form as the appellate authority may direct.

(2-A) The Secretary, State Transport Authority, or the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, may, in his discretion, give any person interested in an appeal preferred under Chapter II of the Act, copies of any document connected with the appeal, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per copy of each document.

(3) The appellate authority after giving an apportunity to the parties to be heard and after such further enquiry, if any, as it may deem necessary, may confirm, vary or set aside the order from which the appeal is preferred and shall make an order accordingly.

9. *Medical Certificate—photograph to be affixed.*—(1) The photograph to be affixed to the medical certificate of fitness in Form C shall be firmly affixed and not merely pinned to the Form and the medical practitioner shall affix his signature or seal to the photograph in addition to signing the Form.

(2) The licensing authority may decline to accept a medical certificate of fitness granted more than one month before the date of application for the grant or renewal of a licence as the case may be.

10. *Photograph—requirements as to.*—(1) The copies of the photograph required by sub-section (*4*) of section 7 of the Act shall be of a size not more than two inches by two inches and a half.

(2) The photograph of the holder when affixed to a licence shall be sealed with the seal of the licensing authority in such a manner that part of the impression of the seal is upon the photograph and part on the margin.

(3) If at any time it appears to a licensing authority that the photograph affixed to the licence has ceased to be a clear likeness of the holder, the licensing authority may require the holder to surrender the licence forthwith, and to furnish two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself and the holder shall, within such time as the licensing authority may specify appear in person before the licensing authority and present the photographs accordingly.

(4) If the holder fails to comply with a requisition by the licensing authority under sub-rule (3) the licence shall cease to be valid from the expiry of the said period.

(5) Upon receipt of the copies of the photograph as provided in sub-rule (3) the licensing authority shall remove the old photograph from the licence and affix and seal thereto one copy of the new photograph and return the licence to the applicant and shall, if he is not the licensing authority by whom the licence was issued, forward the second copy of the photograph to that authority :

Provided that if the holder of the licence so desires the licensing authority shall issue a duplicate licence with the new photograph affixed thereto and shall destroy the original licence. In such a case if the licensing authority is not the authority by whom the licence was issued, he shall inform the original licensing authority.

(6) When a new photograph is affixed to a licence, a note shall be made upon the photograph of the date of affixure.

(7) The fee for a duplicate licence issued under the proviso to sub-rule (5) shall be five rupees.

11. *Licences lost or destroyed—procedure.*—(1) If at any time a licence is lost by the holder or is destroyed, the holder shall forthwith intimate the facts in writing in Form L L D to the licensing authority in whose area he has his place of residence at the time, or in a letter setting out the particulars required by Form L L D.

(2) Upon the receipt of intimation as aforesaid the licensing authority shall if he is not the authority by whom the licence was issued, apply to that authority for particulars of the licence and of any endorsements thereon and shall after making such enquiries as he thinks fit, if satisfied that a duplicate may properly be issued, issue a duplicate licence and send intimation to the authority by whom the licence was issued.

(3) Where a photograph is required to be affixed to a duplicate licence issued under the provisions of these rules, the holder of the licence shall furnish the licensing authority with two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself one of which shall be affixed to the duplicate licence and the other shall be transmitted by the authority issuing the duplicate licence to the authority by whom the licence was issued.

(4) The fee for a duplicate licence issued under this rule shall be five rupees.

(5) When a duplicate licence has been issued upon representation that a licence has been lost and the original licence is afterwards found by the holder it shall be delivered to the licensing authority.

(6) Any other person finding a driving licence shall deliver it to the holder of the licence or to the nearest police station.

12. *Licences—defaced or torn.*—(1) If at any time it appears to a licensing authority that a licence held by any person is so torn or defaced in any way as to cease to be reasonably legible, the licensing authority may impound the licence and issue a duplicate.

(2) If a licence impounded as aforesaid is required to have a photograph of the holder affixed thereto, then—

(*i*) if the photograph on the impounded licence is in the opinion of the licensing authority satisfactory and conveniently transferable to the duplicate licence, the licensing authority may so transfer, affix and seal the photograph to the duplicate licence ; or

(*ii*) if the photograph affixed to a licence impounded under the provisions of sub-rule (1) is not in the opinion of the licensing authority such as can be transferred to the duplicate licence, the holder of the licence shall, on demand by the licensing authority, furnish two clear copies of a recent photograph of himself one of which shall be affixed to the duplicate licence and sealed and the other shall be recorded by the licensing authority by whom the licence was issued.

(3) The fee for a duplicate licence issued under this rule shall be five rupees.

13. *Licences—issue of duplicates*—(1) When a duplicate licence is issued under rule 10, 11 or 12, it shall be clearly stamped "Duplicate" in red and shall be marked with the date of issue of the duplicate and the seal of the licensing authority.

(2) If the licensing authority who issues a duplicate licence is not the authority by whom the licence was issued, he shall intimate the fact to that authority.

(3) If the licensing authority who affixes a new photograph to a duplicate licence is not the authority by whom the licence was issued, he shall forward the second copy to that authority for record.

14. *Temporary authorisation in lieu of licence.*—(1) When the holder of a licence has submitted the licence to a licensing or other authority for renewal or for obtaining an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle and has deposited the prescribed fee, or when a police officer or any Court or other competent authority has taken temporary possession of a licence for any purpose and the licence has not been suspended or cancelled the licensing or other authority or the police officer or the Court or other competent authority, as the case may be, shall, on demand by the holder, furnish him with a receipt for the licence and temporary authorisation to drive under sub-section (*3*) of section 129 of the Act, in Form L Tem. During such period as may be specified in Form L Tem. the production thereof on demand shall be deemed to be production of the licence.

(2) Until the licence has been returned to the holder he shall not be entitled to drive a motor vehicle (without being in possession of his licence) beyond the period specified in the temporary authorisation as aforesaid:

Provided that the authority, Court or police officer by which the temporary authorisation aforesaid was granted may, in its or his discretion by order in writing endorsed thereon, extend the period for which the temporary authorisation is valid.

(3) No fee shall be payable in respect of such temporary authorisation.

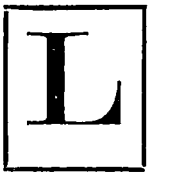
15. *Licence—learner's.*—(1) Sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act shall not apply to any person driving a motor vehicle in a public place during the course of receiving instruction or of gaining experience in driving with the object of presenting himself for the test required by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*b*) of section 7 of the Act, so long as—

(*i*) the driver is the holder of a learner's licence in Form LLr. entitling him to drive the vehicle;

(*ii*) there is beside the driver in the vehicle as instructor a person duly licensed to drive the vehicle and sitting in such a position as to be able readily to stop the vehicle;

(*iii*) there is affixed both to the front and rear of the vehicle a plate or card as set forth below:—

Plate (or card) seven inches square to be White, with letter "L" in red, 4 inches high, $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick.



Provided that clause (*ii*) shall not apply to a person driving a two-wheeled motor-cycle with or without a side-car attached or a tractor.

(2) An application for a learner's licence shall be made to the licensing authority having jurisdiction in the area in which the applicant ordinarily resides, in Form LLr.A and shall be accompanied by a fee of two rupees.

(2-A) An applicant for a learner's licence shall, if so required by a licensing authority, present himself for a preliminary oral test in the road traffic regulations.

(3) A learner's licence shall be valid for a period of three months and may be renewed for further periods of three months on payment of a fee of two rupees for each such renewal.

(4) If at any time a learner's licence is lost or destroyed, the holder shall intimate the fact to the licensing authority by which the licence was granted. On receipt of the intimation, the licensing authority shall proceed as if the learner's licence were a driving licence: Provided that the fee for a duplicate licence shall be one rupee.

16. *Disqualification under sections 15 and 16 of the Act—procedure on.*— (1) A licensing authority taking possession of a licence under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 15 of the Act shall, if the licence was issued by another licensing authority, intimate the fact to that authority.

(1-A) A Regional Transport Authority shall not declare any person disqualified under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Act, unless such person has been given an opportunity of being heard.

(2) When a regional transport authority declares a person disqualified under sub-section (*1*) of section 16 of the Act, it shall, if the person holds a licence, cause the licence to be endorsed accordingly and shall send intimation of such declaration to the authority by whom the licence was issued.

17. *Licences—intimation to original authority of endorsements and renewals.*— (1) The Court making or causing to be made an endorsement on a licence under section 19 of the Act shall send intimation in Form LE to the licensing authority by whom the licence was issued and to the licensing authority by whom it was last renewed.

(2) A licensing authority renewing a licence under the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 11 of the Act shall intimate the fact to the licensing authority by whom the licence was issued, in Form LR.

(3) A licensing authority adding, under sub-section (*3*) of section 6 of the Act, to the classes of motor vehicle which a licence authorises the holder to drive shall, if it is not the authority by whom the licence was issued, intimate the addition to that authority in Form L Ad.

18. *Licences—refusal of renewal.*—The licensing authority may refuse to renew a licence if a period exceeding three years has elapsed since the date of last renewal.

19. *Driving test—certificates by Automobile Associations in lieu of.*—For the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (*6*) of section 7 of the Act, the following Automobile Associations are recognised associations:—

(*a*) The Automobile Association of Bengal.

(*b*) The Automobile Association of Northern India.

(*c*) The Automobile Association of Southern India.

(*d*) The United Provinces Automobile Association.

(*e*) The Western India Automobile Association.

20. *Schools of motoring.*—(1) No person shall engage in the business of giving instruction for hire or reward in the driving of motor vehicles nor shall any person advertise or otherwise publicly undertake to give such instruction, without the approval of the licensing authority of the area in which he has his place of business granted in Form MS and constituting the said person as a school of motoring.

(2) The licensing authority shall have power to refuse approval to the setting up of a school of motoring if in his opinion there are sufficient such schools in existence in the area.

(3) Any change in the address of the place of business of a school of motoring shall within fourteen days of the change of address be intimated to the licensing authority.

(4) The premises of a school of motoring shall at all reasonable times be open for inspection by any person deputed by the licensing authority.

(5) The licensing authority may at any time, for reasons to be intimated in writing withdraw his approval and Form MS shall thereupon be surrendered by the holder.

(6) The licensing authority shall have power to approve the nature and duration of courses of instruction and the number of pupils to be instructed at any one time.

(7) The grant of the approval by the licensing authority in Form M S under sub-rule (1) to the establishment of a school of motoring or the continuance of such school shall be subject to the condition that the licensing authority is satisfied that—

(*i*) the proprietor and staff are of good moral character and qualified to give instruction;

(*ii*) the premises where the school is proposed to be conducted is either owned by the proprietor or hired in his name and shall consist of at least one room commodious enough to accommodate the students under training and sufficient to provide for amenities such as water taps and lavatories;

(*iii*) the financial resources of the establishment are sufficient to provide for its continued maintenance;

(*iv*) the proprietor maintains at least one heavy duty vehicle of 3 tons or above and one medium sized car both fitted with duel controls and a motor cycle registered in his name and available exclusively for training purposes and has other necessary apparatus and equipment and that he has also one spare car as a stand-by to attend to persons who may be stranded if one of the above vehicles fails;

(*v*) the proprietor or any member of the paid staff employed by him for giving instruction is a mechanic with at least five years' experience and is in a position to demonstrate and explain the functions of different component parts of the vehicles in his possession in regional languages to the satisfaction of the licensing authority;

(*vi*) the proprietor maintains fully equipped first aid sets for use in emergencies at the premises of the training school and in each of the vehicles used for training;

(*vii*) the proprietor maintains a record with photographs of the students attending the school from time to time, the duration of their instruction and the dates on which they passed the test in driving specified in the Act.

(8) The fees to be charged by a proprietor of a school of motoring shall be at such rates as may be fixed by the licensing authority and shall not be varied without the prior approval of such authority. Special fees may, subject to the approval of the licensing authority, be charged for special courses.

21. *Change of address of licence holder—report of.*—The holder of a licence entitling him to drive as a paid employee or to drive a public service vehicle shall, except in the case of a temporary absence not involving a change of residence for a period exceeding three months, report any change of his temporary or permanent address as notified on the licence to the licensing authority by whom the licence was issued and to the licensing authority by whom it was last renewed.

22. *Licence fees—Certain persons to be exempted from.*—No fee shall be charged—

(*a*) for the issue or renewal of a licence or of a learner's licence to a person employed in the service of Government for driving a Motor Vehicle or

(*b*) for the issue or renewal of a licence or for the issue of a learner's licence to a Foreign Consular Officer de Carriere who has been exempted from the payment of such fee by special or general order of Government.

(*c*) for the issue or renewal of a licence to—

(i) an ex-service person holding a certificate of proficiency in driving a motor vehicle from an officer in the Armed Forces of the Union.

(ii) a person who produces proof that he had served in the Indian National Army as an efficient driver.

22-A. *Reduction of licence fees and exemption from test of competence fees in case of certain persons.*—(1) A fee of Rs. 3 only shall be charged—

(*a*) for the issue of a licence to any person who was at the commencement of the Act a holder of a current licence granted under the provisions of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, entitling him to drive a vehicle of the class or description which he would be entitled to drive under the licence applied for, or

(*b*) for the renewal of a licence issued to any person under the provisions of the Act, and who by reason of his absence from India on account of service in the Armed Forces of the Union was unable to apply for such issue or renewal within the period specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*6*) of section 7 or sub-section (*3*) of section 11 of the Act, as the case may be:

Provided that such person produces along with his application for the issue or renewal of the licence, the original licence granted to him under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, or the Act, as the case may be, and either a certificate of discharge from the Armed Forces of the Union or a licence, if any, issued to him under the provisions of section 14.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 6, no fee shall be payable by any such person for any test of competence which he may be required to pass before the issue of a licence to him.

CHAPTER III—REGISTRATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

23. *Laden weight—entry in certificate of registration—old vehicles.*—(1) After the first day of August 1940, no owner shall permit any goods vehicle to be driven in any public place, being a goods vehicle deemed to be registered under the Act by virtue of the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 23 of the Act, unless the registered laden weight is stated in the certificate of registration and exhibited on the vehicle in the manner specified in rule 30.

(2) The owner of a goods vehicle the registered laden weight of which is not entered in the certificate of registration shall before the fifteenth day of July 1940 apply in Form R L W to the registering authority of the area in which the vehicle is normally kept, for the assignment of a registered laden weight to the vehicle.

(3) Upon receipt of an application under sub-rule (2), the registering authority may call upon the applicant to produce the vehicle at such time and place and before such person as the registering authority may appoint.

(4) After causing the vehicle to be inspected or making such enquiries as he may deem to be necessary, the registering authority shall assign a registered laden weight to the vehicle and call upon the registered owner to produce the certificate of registration and enter the same thereon.

(5) If the registering authority assigning the registered laden weight in accordance with this rule is not the authority by whom the records of the registration are kept he shall inform that authority.

24. *Registering Authority.*—The registering authority shall be—

(*i*) for Greater Bombay and the portion of the Thana District lying south of Dahisar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway, the Regional Transport Officer, Bombay ;

(*ii*) for the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Banas Kantha, Sabar Kantha, Amreli and Mehsana, the Regional Transport Officer, Ahmedabad ;

(*iii*) for the districts of Baroda, Surat, Broach, Panch Mahals and Dangs, the Regional Transport Officer, Baroda ;

(*iv*) for the districts of Nasik, East Khandesh, West Khandesh and Ahmednagar, the Regional Transport Officer, Nasik ;

(*v*) for the districts of Poona, Satara North, Sholapur and Kolhapur, the Regional Transport Officer, Poona ;

(*vi*) for the districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur, Kanara and Satara South, the Regional Transport Officer, Belgaum ; and

(*vii*) for the districts of Thana (excluding the portion lying south of Dahisar, on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and of Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway), Kolaba and Ratnagiri, the Regional Transport Officer, Thana.

25. *Appellate Authorities.*—(1) The authority to hear appeals against any order passed by a registering authority under Chapter III of the Act shall be the State Transport Officer, Bombay.

(2) The authority to hear appeals against any order passed by any police officer or an Inspector of Motor Vehicles under section 33 of the Act read with rule 37 shall be the registering authority.

(3) Any person aggrieved by any order made by an Inspector of Motor Vehicles in respect of a certificate of fitness may, within thirty days of the date of such order, appeal to the registering authority having jurisdiction in the area in which the order was passed.

26. *Appeals—conduct and hearing of.*—(1) An appeal under rule 25 shall be preferred in duplicate in the form of a memorandum, setting forth concisely the grounds of objections to the order of the registering authority or the Inspector of Motor Vehicles, as the case may be, and shall be accompanied by a fee of five rupees in cash and a certified copy of that order. The State Transport Officer, Bombay, or the Regional Transport Officer concerned, as the case may be, may, if the appeal succeeds, refund the fee in whole or in part, as he thinks fit.

(2) Where an appeal is lodged under rule 25 a notice shall issue to the registering authority in such form as the appellate authority may direct.

(3) The appellate authority, after giving an opportunity to the parties to be heard and after such further enquiry, if any, as it may deem necessary, may confirm, vary or set aside, the order of the registering authority or the Inspector of Motor Vehicles, as the case may be, and shall make an order accordingly.

(4) Any person preferring an appeal under the provisions of Chapter III of the Act and of this rule shall be entitled to obtain a copy of any document filed with the registering authority in connection with any order against which he is preferring an appeal on the payment of a fee of one rupee in respect of each such document.

(5) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (4), the State Transport Officer or the Regional Transport Officer may, in his discretion, give any person interested in an appeal preferred under Chapter III of the Act, copies of any document connected with the appeal, on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per copy of each document.

27. *Registered weights—assignment of.*—(1) In assigning any weight other than the unladen weight to a transport vehicle under section 37 of the Act, the registering authority may assign a weight less than the maximum permitted by the provisions of that section as the registered laden weight or the registered axle weight of any axle.

(2) No registered laden weight shall be assigned to any vehicle which when the pay-load is distributed in the vehicle in an even manner, would result in the axle weight of any axle exceeding the registered weight of such axle.

28. *Registration marks—assignment and exhibition of.*—(1) The registration mark to be assigned under sub-section (3) of section 24 of the Act in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Act by the registering authority specified in the first column of the First Schedule to these rules shall be as set forth in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

(2) The registration mark shall be clearly and legibly exhibited on a plane surface of a plate or part of the vehicle both at front and rear facing direct to the front or rear, as the case may be, in the manner hereinafter specified.

In the case of a motor cab the registration mark shall also be exhibited on a plane surface of a plate at the rear of the driver's seat facing direct to the rear.

(3) The registration mark shall be in English letters and numerals and—

(*i*) save in the case of a motor cycle or an invalid carriage the letters shall be not less than 2½ inches high and $\frac{5}{8}$th inch thick at any part, the numerals shall not be less than 3½ inches high and $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick at any part, and there shall be a space between any letter and any numeral and between any letter or any numeral and the edge of the plane surface of not less than ½ inch and a space between any two letters and between any two numerals of not less than $\frac{3}{8}$th inch ;

(*ii*) in the case of a motor cycle or an invalid carriage, of dimensions not less than ⅔rds of those specified in clause (*i*);

(*iii*) in the case of the registration mark to be exhibited on the rear of the driver's seat of a motor cab the letters and numbers shall not be less than 2 inches in height.

(4) The plane surfaces aforesaid shall not be inclined from the vertical by more than 30 degrees. The letters and numerals shall be exhibited as follows, that is to say—

(*i*) in the case of a transport vehicle other than motor cab, both registration marks shall exhibit the letters and numerals in two separate horizontal lines, the letters above and the numerals below ;

(*ii*) in all other cases, the registration marks may exhibit the letters and numerals either in two horizontal lines as aforesaid or in one horizontal line.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (2), the registration mark exhibited at the front of a motor cycle or of an invalid carriage may be displayed on a plate in a line with the axis of the vehicle and shall in such case be displayed on both sides of the plate.

(6) The registration mark exhibited at the rear of a transport vehicle shall be affixed to the vehicle at as great a distance (but not exceeding ten feet) from the ground as may be reasonably possible having regard to the type of body of the vehicle.

(7) If the letters and numerals are exhibited in any polished metallic surface they shall have plane and not rounded surfaces.

(8) A plate bearing the registration mark assigned to the vehicle shall be obtained on payment of the cost thereof from the Registering authority at the time of registration or at the time of assignment of a fresh registration mark as a result of alteration in the vehicle :

Provided that in the case of a vehicle owned by or on behalf of Government it shall not be obligatory to purchase the plate from the Registering Authority if a plate bearing the registration mark assigned by the authority and otherwise complying with the provisions of this rule is produced by the person in charge of the vehicle before the authority at the time of registration and is approved by the authority. Such plate shall be deemed to have been issued by the Registering Authority.

29. *Registration mark of trailer—exhibition of.*—(1) The registration mark of a trailer shall be exhibited on a plane plate or surface on the left hand side of the trailer. The letters, figures, space and margin shall be not less than two-thirds of the dimensions prescribed in clause (*i*) of sub-rule (3) of rule 28.

(2) The registration mark of the drawing motor vehicle required by the Act to be affixed to the rear of a trailer shall be in conformity with all the provisions of these rules in relation to the registration mark affixed to the rear of a motor vehicle.

30. *Transport vehicles—particulars to be painted on.*—(1) Save in the cases of motor cabs or trailers of the nature specified in clause (*i*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 42

of the Act, the following particulars in respect of every transport vehicle shall be exhibited on the left hand side of the vehicle in the manner described—that is to say—

(*i*) the name of the owner as set forth in the certificate of registration and his address in brief.

(*ii*) the unladen weight denoted by U. W.....lbs.

(*iii*) the registered laden weight denoted by R. L. W.....lbs.

(*iv*) the number of passengers for whom accommodation is provided denoted by Pass.....

(*v*) the registered front axle weight denoted by F. A. W.....lbs.

(*vi*) the registered rear axle weight denoted by R. A. W.....lbs.

(*vii*) the registered axle weight, each intermediate axle, if any, denoted by M. A. W.....lbs.

(*viii*) the number and size of tyres—

(1) front axle denoted by .....Nos. ..... × .....

(2) rear axle denoted by .....Nos. ..... × .....

(3) intermediate axle denoted by .....Nos. ..... × .....

(2) The weights shall be stated in pounds and the particulars shall be set forth in English letters and numerals each not less than one inch high and one inch wide legibly painted on a plane surface or a plate or plates affixed to the vehicle.

31. *Certificate of fitness—issue and renewal of.*—(1) Certificates of fitness shall be granted and renewed by Inspectors of Motor Vehicles subject to the general control and direction of the appropriate registering authority.

(2) An application for the grant or renewal of a certificate of fitness shall be made in Form CFA or CFRA respectively to the registering authority in whose jurisdiction the vehicle is normally kept or whose functional area includes the major portion of the route or area to which the permit relating to the vehicle extends.

(3) The Inspector of Motor Vehicles by whom a certificate of fitness was issued or if it has been renewed, the Inspector by whom it was last renewed, may endorse thereon the date, time and place appointed for the next inspection of the vehicle and the owner shall cause the vehicle to be produced accordingly.

(3-A) If the owner finds that the vehicle cannot be produced for the next inspection on the date endorsed on the certificate of fitness he shall, not less than 15 days before the aforesaid date, apply to the Regional Transport Officer for a change in the date of inspection stating the reasons for such a change.

(4) If no date, time and place for the next inspection are endorsed on the certificate of fitness as provided for in sub-rule (3), an application for the renewal of a certificate of fitness shall be made in Form CFRA not less than one month before the date of expiry of the certificate and the owner of the vehicle in respect of which such application is made shall cause the vehicle to be produced for inspection on such date and at such time and place as the registering authority may appoint. If the owner fails to make the application on or before the date aforesaid he shall be liable to pay the full fee of eight rupees prescribed under sub-rule (8) in addition to the usual fee of two rupees chargeable for inspection, and on payment of such fee a new certificate of fitness may be issued to him.

(4-A) If the owner fails to produce the vehicle on the date and at the time and place fixed under sub-rule (3), (3-A) or (4), as the case may be, but produces the same on some later date he shall be liable to pay the full fee of eight rupees prescribed under sub-rule (8) as if an application were made for a new certificate of fitness *plus* the inspection fee of two rupees.

(4-B) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (4) and (4A), a vehicle in respect of which an application in Form C.F.R.A. has been made to the Registering Authority for the areas consisting of Greater Bombay and the portion of the Thana District lying south of Dahisar on the Western Railway and of Mulund on the Central Railway may be produced for the next inspection at the headquarters of the said Authority at any time within one month before the date of expiry of the certificate of fitness last issued in respect of such vehicle:

Provided that if the vehicle produced for inspection on the date and at the time and place fixed under sub-rule (3-A) or (4) is found defective, and consequently the vehicle is produced for inspection and passed after the date of expiry of the certificate of fitness, the full fee of rupees eight in addition to the inspection fee shall be payable.

(5) There shall not be more than one certificate of fitness in respect of any vehicle.

(6) If, owing to mechanical breakdown or other cause, a motor vehicle is, after the expiry of the certificate, outside the area in which the Inspector by whom the certificate is to be renewed has jurisdiction, an Inspector of Motor Vehicles may, without prejudice to any penalty to which the owner or driver may have become liable, if the vehicle is in his opinion fit for use, by endorsement in Form C F Sub and subject to such conditions as he may specify, authorise its continued use for such a time as may reasonably be necessary for the vehicle to return to the area of the Inspector by whom the certificate should be renewed, and the vehicle may be driven to such area in accordance with such endorsement but shall not be used after return to that area until the certificate has been renewed.

(7) If a vehicle is damaged at any time so as to be unfit for ordinary use and may in the opinion of any Inspector of Motor Vehicles safely be driven at a reduced speed to a place of repair, and if the Inspector is satisfied that it is necessary that the vehicle should be so driven, any Inspector of Motor Vehicles may by endorsement in Form C F X specify the time within which, and the conditions subject to which, the vehicle may be driven to a specified destination for the purposes of repair and the limit of speed beyond which it shall not be driven.

(8) The fee for a certificate of fitness shall be eight rupees and for the renewal of a certificate of fitness three rupees. The fee for each inspection shall in both cases be two rupees. The fee shall be paid in advance and shall not be refunded under any circumstances.

(9) Any Inspector of Motor Vehicles may cancel the certificate of fitness of a transport vehicle under sub-section (*3*) of section 38 of the Act or may suspend the certificate for a period not exceeding two months if in his opinion the vehicle does not comply with the provisions of Chapter V of the Act or the rules thereunder.

(10) The authority cancelling or suspending a certificate of fitness under sub-rule (9) shall give the owner or other person in charge of the vehicle a receipt therefor and a statement in writing of the reasons for such cancellation or suspension and shall make a report of his action and forward the certificate to the registering authority under whose direction and control he may be.

(11) Nothing in sub-rule (10) shall debar the owner or the person in charge of the vehicle, the certificate of fitness of which has been cancelled or suspended, from applying at any time for the restoration of the certificate of fitness, if the vehicle has been repaired in such a manner that the provisions of Chapter V of the Act and of the rules made thereunder are complied with. If such a vehicle is inspected and passed within fourteen days of the date of suspension or cancellation of the certificate of fitness but before the date of expiry specified in such certificate, the certificate shall be restored to its original date of expiry and no renewal fee shall be charged. If, however, the vehicle is brought for inspection at any other time a fresh certificate of fitness will be required. Notwithstanding anything containd in this rule, the renewal fee in such a case shall be eight rupees in addition to the usual fee of two rupees chargeable for inspection.

32. *Registration—temporary.*—(1) An application for temporary registration shall be in Form E and shall be clearly marked " Temporary ". It shall not be necessary to fill in items 14 to 20 of that Form notwithstanding that the vehicle may be a transport vehicle.

(2) A temporary certificate of registration shall be in Form C. R. Tem.

(3) The authority granting a temporary certificate of registration shall in all cases forward a copy of Form C. R. Tem. to the registering authority in whose area the vehicle is to be ordinarily kept.

(4) The authority granting a temporary certificate of registration shall assign a temporary registration mark to the vehicle and the owner shall cause the said mark to be affixed to the front and rear of the vehicle in the manner prescribed for registration marks in these rules.

(5) The temporary registration mark to be assigned by any registering authority specified in the first column of the second schedule to these rules shall be as set forth in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof.

33. *Certificate of fitness—loss or destruction of.*—(1) If a certificate of fitness is lost or destroyed, the owner of the vehicle shall forthwith report the matter to the inspector of motor vehicles by whom the certificate was issued or last renewed and shall apply, in Form CRLD with a fee of two rupees, for the issue of a duplicate certificate.

(2) Upon receipt of intimation of the loss or destruction of a certificate of fitness, the inspector of motor vehicles shall furnish the owner with a duplicate copy of the certificate duly stamped " Duplicate " in red ink.

(3) No person shall be liable to be convicted of an offence under section 86 of the Act if, at the time when the certificate is demanded, he has already reported the loss or destruction thereof in accordance with this rule and a duplicate certificate has not been delivered to him.

34. *Registration fees.*—(1) The fee for the registration of a motor vehicle shall be—

(*i*) in respect of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage—five rupees ;
(*ii*) in respect of a heavy transport vehicle—thirty-two rupees ;
(*iii*) in respect of any other vehicle—sixteen rupees ;
(*iv*) in respect of the temporary registration of any vehicle—two rupees ;
(*v*) in respect of a duplicate certificate of registration—five rupees.

(2) The fee for registration of transfer of ownership under section 31 of the Act shall be two rupees.

(3) There shall be no fee for the assignment of a new registration mark under section 29 of the Act, for recording the change of address of the owner under section 30 of the Act, or save as provided in sub-rule (4) for recording an alteration to the motor vehicle under section 32 of the Act.

(4) If, after its registration, a motor vehicle is so altered as to be liable under sub-rule (1) to a registration fee higher than that which has been paid in respect of such vehicle, a fee equal in amount of the difference between such higher fee and that already paid shall be charged in order that particulars of the alteration may be entered in the certificate of registration of such vehicle.

35. *Registration fees—exemption from payment of.*—(1) No fee shall be charged for the registration of a vehicle in the following cases:—

(*a*) tractors and locomotives used solely for agricultural purposes;

(*b*) such motor ambulances, used solely for the conveyance of the sick or injured and such other motor vehicles, designed and used exclusively for affording free medical and other relief to villagers, as may be notified by Government from time to time; or

(*c*) any motor vehicle belonging to a foreign Consular Officer de Carriere who has been exempted by general or special order of Government in this behalf.

(2) No fee shall be charged for the registration of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle to a foreign Consular Officer de Carriere who has been exempted from the payment of such fee by general or special order of Government in this behalf.

36. *Certificate of registration—loss or destruction of.*—(1) If at any time a certificate of registration is lost or destroyed, the owner shall forthwith intimate the facts in writing to the registering authority by whom the certificate was issued or by whom the registration mark of the vehicle was assigned under section 29 of the Act, and shall apply in Form C R L D to the said authority for the issue of a duplicate certificate.

(2) Upon receipt of an application in Form C R L D together with the prescribed fee, the registering authority shall issue a duplicate certificate of registration in Form G clearly stamped "Duplicate" in red ink.

37. *Certificate of registration—authority to suspend.*—(1) Any police officer not below the rank of Deputy Superintendent and any Inspector of motor vehicles may suspend the certificate of registration of a motor vehicle under section 33 of the Act.

(2) An Inspector of motor vehicles may stop any motor vehicle the use of which in a public place, in his opinion, is likely to constitute danger to the public and examine such vehicle on a public road, or subject to the consent of the owner of the premises, on any premises where the vehicle is kept for the time being.

38. *Hire-purchase agreement—procedure regarding vehicles under.*—(1) When in an application for the registration of a motor vehicle the parties to an agreement of hire-purchase declare, in the form of the note endorsed on Form E, that the vehicle is the subject of such an agreement, the registering authority shall complete and affix his signature to the note appended to Form G but shall not be required to satisfy himself as to the title of the two parties in the vehicle nor shall the note endorsed on Form G in any way affect the title of any party.

(2) If, upon termination of an agreement of hire-purchase or otherwise, the registered owner and the other party desire that the note on the said Form G relating to such an agreement shall be cancelled, they shall apply in Form H P Ter

to the registering authority by whom the vehicle was registered or by whom a new registration mark has been assigned to the vehicle under section 29 of the Act and the registering authority shall thereupon cancel the note endorsed on Form G.

(3) Nothing contained in this rule shall prevent a registering authority from recording a change of the address of the registered owner on the certificate of registration as provided in section 30 of the Act nor shall the registering authority be required to inform the other party to an agreement of hire-purchase of any intimation of change of address, but the registering authority shall not record any transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle under section 31 of the Act so long as the certificate of registration contains the note of an agreement of hire-purchase unless the other party to that agreement signifies his consent to such transfer by endorsement upon Form T O.

(4) If the party, other than the owner, to an agreement of hire-purchase satisfies the registering authority that he has taken possession of the vehicle owing to the default of the owner under the provisions of the agreement and that the owner has absconded or refuses to deliver the certificate of registration, the registering authority may, after giving the owner an opportunity of being heard and notwithstanding that the certificate of registration is not produced before it, cancel the certificate of registration and issue a duplicate certificate of registration and deliver the same to the other party. If notice is served on the owner by registered letter to the address stated in the certificate of registration the owner shall be deemed to have been given an opportunity of being heard within the meaning of this rule.

(5) If a note in respect of an agreement of hire-purchase is to be endorsed on a certificate of registration there shall be payable in addition to the registration fee a further fee of ten rupees. No fee shall be payable in respect of the cancellation of the note under sub-rule (2). There shall be payable in addition to the ordinary fee for recording transfer of ownership a further fee of five rupees when the transfer is of a vehicle which is the subject of a hire-purchase agreement.

39. *Transfer of ownership—Intimation of.*—(1) Intimation of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle under sub-section (*1*) of section 31 of the Act shall be made in Form T O.

(2) Communication of transfer to the original registering authority under sub-section (*2*) of section 31 of the Act shall be in Form C R T I.

40. *Registration mark—assignment of new.*—(1) Application for a new registration mark under section 29 of the Act shall be made in Form R M A.

(2) The registering authority assigning a new registration mark to a motor vehicle shall intimate the fact to the owner and the other party, if any, to an agreement of hire purchase specified in the note on the certificate of registration and shall apply to the original registering authority for transfer of the records of the vehicle in Form R M I.

41. *Intimation in respect of vehicle not registered within the State.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (*3*) of section 29 of the Act, when any motor vehicle which is not registered in the State of Bombay has been kept within the State for a period exceeding fourteen days, the owner or other person in charge of the vehicle shall send intimation to the registering authority of the area in which the motor vehicle is at the time of making the report and shall intimate—

(*i*) his name and permanent address, and his address for the time being,
(*ii*) the registration mark of the vehicle,

(*iii*) the make and description of the vehicle, and

(*iv*) in the case of a transport vehicle, the name of the authority within the State by whom the permit has been issued or countersigned:

Provided that in the case of a transport vehicle covered by a permit having validity in the State, it shall only be necessary to make a report under this sub-rule upon first occasion when a report is due.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a motor vehicle which is exempted from registration under the provisions of rule 43.

42. *Hiring agreement—intimation in respect of vehicles transferred under.*— (1) When possession of a motor vehicle is transferred by the registered owner to another person under a hiring agreement, the registered owner shall forthwith intimate the fact and the full name and address of the transferee to the registering authority of the area in which the said owner has residence or place of business.

(2) Possession shall not in such circumstances be deemed to have been temporarily transferred for the purposes of clause (*3*) of section 2 of the Act and of this rule—

(*i*) unless the agreement is in writing and the terms thereof include transfer to the hirer of the right of sole use of the vehicle to the exclusion of the owner and all other persons throughout a period of not less than seven days; and

(*ii*) in any case if the vehicle is or is to be driven by the owner or his servant and is or is to be normally kept when not in use upon the premises of the owner.

43. *Exemption of vehicles in the possession of manufacturers or dealers.*— (1) Section 22 of the Act shall not apply to a motor vehicle in the possession of a manufacturer of, or dealer in, motor vehicles in the course of the business of the manufacturer or dealer so long as it is used under the authorisation of a trade certificate, granted by the registering authority within whose area the manufacturer or dealer has his place of business.

(2) Application for trade certificates shall be made in Form T C A and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(3) The fee payable annually in advance in respect of trade certificates shall be five rupees in respect of any number of certificates up to seven and five rupees in respect of each additional number of seven or less certificates. Such fee shall be in addition to any tax that may be leviable under the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935.

(4) If the registering authority declines to issue the trade certificate or issue a less number of certificates than the number specified in the application, the fee or a proportion of the fee determined in accordance with sub-rule (3), as the case may be, shall be refunded to the applicant.

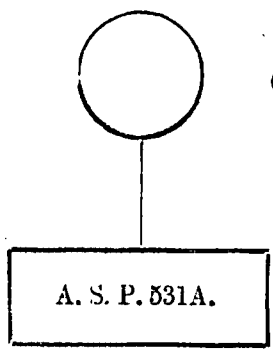
(5) Upon receipt of application for trade certificates as aforesaid the registering authority shall, if satisfied that the number of certificates applied for is reasonable in relation to the business of the applicant, issue the certificates in Form T C accordingly and assign to the applicant a series of trade registration marks consisting of the three letters of the registration mark specified in the First Schedule to these rules followed by not more than three figures and followed by one letter of the alphabet in respect of each certificate.

(5-A) (*a*) If at any time a trade certificate is lost or destroyed, its holder shall forthwith intimate the fact in writing to the registering authority by whom the certificate was issued and may apply to the said authority for a duplicate certificate. Such application shall be accompanied by a fee of one rupee.

(*b*) Upon receipt of the application and the prescribed fee the registering authority may issue a duplicate trade certificate to replace the certificate lost or destroyed, as the case may be. The duplicate certificate shall be stamped Duplicate in red ink.

(*c*) If the trade certificate, the loss or destruction of which has been reported under this sub-rule, is traced later on it shall be surrendered forthwith to the nearest police station or to the registering authority by whom it was issued. No refund shall be granted for the trade certificate so replaced.

(6) The trade certificate shall be attached to the registration mark in a weather proof holder, and in the manner hereunder set out :—



(7) Not more than one vehicle shall be used in a public place at any one time under any one trade certificate.

(8) No person to whom a trade certificate is granted shall cause or allow it to be used upon any motor vehicle unless, save in the case of a motor cycle, the holder of the certificate or a *bona fide* employee of the holder is present in the vehicle and save for one of the following purposes :—

(*i*) for test during the course of, or after completion of, construction or repairs,

(*ii*) for proceeding to or returning from a weigh-bridge for or after weighment or to and from any place for its registration,

(*iii*) for reasonable trial by or for the benefit of a prospective purchaser and for proceeding to or returning from the place where such person intends to keep it,

(*iv*) for proceeding for the purpose of delivery to or from the premises of the dealer and from such premises to the premises of a purchaser or of another dealer,

(*v*) for proceeding to or returning from a workshop with the object of fitting a body to the vehicle or of painting or for repairs,

(*vi*) for proceeding to or from a railway station or wharf for or after being transported,

(*vii*) for proceeding to or returning from an exhibition of motor vehicles or any place at which the vehicle is to be or has been offered for sale.

(9) No vehicle carrying a trade registration mark and certificate shall be used as a transport vehicle under authorisation of any permit or otherwise.

(10) (*i*) Every holder of a trade certificate shall keep a register in Form T. C. R. and enter, or cause to be entered, in such register full and true particulars of the purposes for which the vehicle leaves his premises, of the driver in charge of any motor vehicle leaving his premises under a trade certificate and of the period during which it was in charge of the driver.

(*ii*) The register shall be in a bound book, the pages of which shall be numbered serially. The necessary particulars except in regard to the time of return shall be entered in it before the commencement of each trip by the holder of the certificate or his agent. The register shall be open to inspection on demand by any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector or by any officer of the municipality of and above the rank of Deputy Superintendent or by any officer of the Motor Vehicles Department of and above the rank of Assistant Inspector.

(*iii*) A duplicate copy of the entry made in the register prior to the commencement of the trip shall be carried by the driver of the vehicle and shall at the end of the trip be retained by the holder of the certificate for a period of thirty days for inspection by such police officer as may inspect the register or by any officer of the Motor Vehicles Department of and above the rank of Assistant Inspector.

(11) If at any time the registering authority is satisfied that the holder of a trade certificate has contravened any of the provisions of this rule he may, after giving the holder an opportunity of making any representation which he may wish to make suspend or cancel any or all of the trade certificates held by him.

(12) Every holder of a trade certificate shall on the first day of January, April, July and October each year furnish the registering authority in whose jurisdiction he has his place of business with a list of all second-hand motor vehicles held in stock, mentioning therein the registration marks of such vehicles and the dates on which such vehicles were taken into stock.

44. *Exemption of road plant.*—Nothing contained in Chapter III of the Act shall apply to road rollers, graders and other vehicles designed and used solely for the construction, repair and cleansing of road:

Provided that if any such vehicle is a tractor capable of other use it shall be registered and shall require a certificate of fitness;

Provided further that any such tractor used solely for agricultural purposes shall not require a certificate of fitness.

45. *Particulars of registration—Supply of copies of.*—A registering authority may in his discretion supply copies of the particulars of any motor vehicle registered in the records maintained by him to any person who may apply for the same. For every such copy a fee of Re. 1 shall be charged if the copy is in respect of five or less number of vehicles and if it is in respect of more than five vehicles an additional fee of Rs. 2 shall be charged for every additional five or less number of vehicles.

CHAPTER IV—CONTROL OF TRANSPORT VEHICLES.

46. *State Transport Authority.*—(1) The State Transport Authority shall meet at such times and at such places as its Chairman may appoint; provided that it shall meet not less than twice in each year.

(2) Not less than ten days' notice shall be given to every member of any meeting of the State Transport Authority.

(3) Government may at any time remove any nominated member of the State Transport Authority.

(4) A nominated member of the State Transport Authority shall hold office for a period of three years and thereafter until a successor is nominated; provided that when any such member dies or is removed or vacates office his successor shall hold office for the remainder of the period of office of the member whose place he takes and thereafter until a successor is nominated.

(5) The number of members whose presence shall constitute a quorum shall be six. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such day and at such time and place as the Chairman or the acting Chairman nominated under sub-rule (6) may appoint; and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

(6) At the beginning of each year, the Chairman shall nominate a panel of not more than four members, any one of whom may preside at the meeting in the absence of the Chairman in the order of preference prescribed by him.

(7) The Chairman or the acting Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

47. *Regional Transport Authorities.*—(1) The Regional Transport Authority shall meet at such times and at such places as its Chairman may appoint; provided that it shall meet not less than once in each month unless the State Transport Authority otherwise directs.

(2) A nominated member of the Regional Transport Authority shall attend at least six meetings in each financial year. Government may at any time remove any such nominated member from office on his failure to attend the minimum number of meetings fixed under this rule. Government may also remove from office any such member for any other cause.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) a nominated member of the Regional Transport Authority shall hold office for a period of three years and thereafter until a successor is nominated, provided that, when any such member dies or is removed or vacates office, his successor shall hold office for the remainder of the period of office of the member whose place he takes and thereafter until a successor is nominated.

(4) The number of members whose presence shall constitute a quorum shall be four. If within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned to such day and at such time and place as the Chairman or the acting Chairman nominated under sub-rule (5) may appoint; and if at the adjourned meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time appointed for the meeting, the members present shall be a quorum.

(5) At the beginning of each year, the Chairman shall nominate a panel of not more than four members, any one of whom may preside at the meeting in the absence of the Chairman in the order of preference prescribed by him.

(6) The Chairman or the acting Chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

48. *Transport Authorities—Conduct of business of.*—(1) Each Transport Authority shall have a Secretary and an Executive Officer who shall be appointed by Government and who shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be specified in these rules and in the by-laws made by the Transport Authority under sub-rule (2).

(2) Subject to the provisions of the Act and these rules and to the approval of Government, a State or a Regional Transport Authority shall have power to make by-laws to regulate the conduct of its business and the business of such Authority shall be conducted according to such by-laws under the direction of the Chairman.

(3) Save in the case of the hearing of an objection to the grant of a stage carriage permit or of a public carrier's permit and in the case of the hearing of a representation under sub-section (*6*) of section 57 of the Act, a State or a Regional Transport Authority, as the case may be, may decide any matter, without holding a meeting by the majority of the votes of members recorded in writing and sent to the Secretary (hereinafter referred to as procedure by circulation).

(4) In the event of procedure by circulation being followed, the Secretary shall send to each member of the Authority such particulars of the matter as may be reasonably necessary in order to enable the member to arrive at a decision and shall specify the date by which the votes of members are to be received in the office of the Authority. Upon receipt of the votes of members as aforesaid, the Secretary shall lay the papers before the Chairman who shall record the decision by endorsement on the form of application or other document as the case may be, according to the votes received and the vote or votes cast by the Chairman. The record of the votes cast shall be kept by the Secretary and shall not be available for inspection by any person save by a member of the Authority at a regularly constituted meeting of the Authority. No decision shall be made upon procedure by circulation if, before the date by which the votes of members are required to reach the office of the Authority, not less than one-third of the members of the Authority by notice in writing to the Secretary demand that the matter be referred to a meeting of the Authority.

(5) The number of votes, excluding the Chairman's second or casting vote, necessary for a decision to be taken upon procedure by circulation shall not be less than the number necessary to constitute a quorum.

(6) The State or the Regional Transport Authority, as the case may be, may summon any applicant for a permit to appear before it and may decline to grant the permit until the applicant has so appeared either in person or by an agent authorised by him in writing and until the applicant has furnished such information as may reasonably be required by the Authority in connection with the application.

(7) Nothing contained in this rule shall prevent a State or a Regional Transport Authority from deciding by following the procedure by circulation any matter which has been considered at a meeting or has been the subject of a hearing and upon which a decision has been reserved.

(8) When a matter is decided by the votes of members present at a meeting of a State or Regional Transport Authority, no person other than a member of the Authority shall be entitled to be present and no record of the voting shall be kept save of the number of votes cast on either side : provided that when any matter is decided by the exercise of the second or casting vote of the Chairman the fact shall be recorded.

48-A. (1) A Regional Transport Authority may by general or special resolution recorded in its proceedings and subject to the restrictions, limitations and conditions specified below, delegate to its Secretary all or any of its following powers, namely :—

(*i*) power to regulate timings of arrival or departure of stage carriages under clause (*c*) and to attach to a stage carriage permit conditions under clause (*d*), of section 48 of the Act;

(*ii*) power under sections 42 and 50 to grant or refuse a contract carriage permit in cases where no representations are received and power under cause (*e*) of section 51 of the Act to impose conditions on the use of a contract carriage ;

(*iii*) power under sections 42 and 53 of the Act to grant or refuse a private carrier's permit and power to impose conditions subject to general or special orders of the State Transport Authority in this behalf;

(*iv*) power to renew private carrier's permits and contract carriage permits under section 58 of the Act;

(*v*) power under sub-section (*2*) of section 59 of the Act to permit the replacement of one vehicle by another;

(*vi*) power under sections 16 and 60 of the Act to suspend an authorization to drive public service vehicles and to suspend a permit, respectively;

(*vii*) power under section 62 and under sub-section (*4*) of section 63 of the Act to grant temporary permit:

Provided that the Secretary shall—

(*i*) keep informed the Regional Transport Authority from time to time of the action taken by him in pursuance of the power delegated; and

(*ii*) arrange to paste on a notice board on the premises of the office of the Regional Transport Authority a copy of every resolution of the said Authority delegating its power to him.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule a Regional Transport Authority may, from time to time, issue instructions to the Secretary as to the manner in which he shall exercise the powers delegated to him.

49. *Application for contract carriage and private carrier's permits—disposal of.*—(1) Upon receipt of an application for a contract carriage permit or for a private carrier's permit, the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority shall, if the application is in order, with all reasonable despatch, circulate particulars thereof to members of the Authority together with an intimation whether the matter is to be decided at a meeting of the Authority or by following the procedure by circulation. In the latter case he shall intimate the date by which the votes of members are required to be received.

(2) In deciding whether an application for a contract carriage permit or for a private carrier's permit is to be considered at a meeting of the Authority, or by following the procedure by circulation, the Chairman of a Regional Transport Authority shall, without prejudice to the proper examination of the application and any enquiries necessary in connection therewith, have regard to the desirability of avoiding delay in the issue of such permits and shall so arrange its business that such permits shall normally be granted or refused within one month of the receipt of the application.

50. *Refusal to accept applications for permits—power of.*—When a Regional Transport Authority has in the exercise of its powers under the Act imposed a limit upon the number of permits of any class which may be granted for a specified route or a specified area and has already granted such number of permits of that class the Authority may decline to receive further applications for such permits in respect of any such route or area.

51. *Applications—publication of.*—(1) Upon receipt of an application for a stage carriage permit or a public carrier's permit the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority shall publish it together with the notice of the date before which representations in connection therewith may be submitted and of the date appointed for their consideration in the *Bombay Government Gazette* not less than fifteen days before the date appointed for the receipt of representations. Copies of the application and such notice shall be posted on a suitable notice board at the office of the Regional Transport Authority and also at the office of the Collector of each district in the region concerned.

(2) If upon such publication no representation is received in connection with the application within the specified period, the application may, if the Chairman so directs, be submitted for the decision of the Regional Transport Authority by following the procedure by circulation.

52. *Hearing of applications or objections.*—(1) When an application for any permit is considered at a meeting of a Regional Transport Authority and the applicant desires to be heard in support of his application or has been summoned to appear under the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 48, the applicant may either appear and conduct his case in person or may be represented by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

(2) Any person who has made a representation in connection with an application for a stage carriage permit or a public carrier's permit within the period specified in, and in accordance with, the provisions of section 57 of the Act and of these rules, may appear before the Regional Transport Authority upon the date appointed for consideration of the application either in person or be represented by any person authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

(3) Any person or authority who has made a representation under the provisions of section 50 of the Act may appear before the Regional Transport Authority upon the date appointed for hearing the representation either in person or by a representative authorised by him or by it, as the case may be, in writing in this behalf; provided that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to require the Regional Transport Authority to give a hearing to any representation made under the provisions of section 50 read with sub-section (*6*) of section 57 of the Act if the Authority is satisfied that the representation is frivolous or vexatious or relates to a matter upon which the authority has already recorded a decision after giving the parties concerned an opportunity of being heard.

53. *Application for permits—forms of.*—(1) Every application for a permit in respect of a transport vehicle shall be in one of the following Forms, that is to say—

(*i*) in respect of a particular stage carriage	in Form	P. St. P. A.
(*ii*) in respect of a service of stage carriages	,,	P. St. S. A.
(*iii*) in respect of a particular contract carriage	,,	P. Co. P. A.
(*iv*) in respect of casual contract carriages	,,	P. Co. S. A.
(*iv-A*) in respect of contract carriages to be used for private hire	,,	P. Co. Pr.A.
(*v*) in respect of a private carrier's permit	,,	P. Pr. C. A.
(*vi*) in respect of a public carrier's permit	,,	P. Pu. C. A.
(*vii*) in respect of a temporary permit	,,	P. Tem. A.

and shall be addressed to the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority at the regular office of such Authority.

(2) In granting any permit the Regional Transport Authority shall have power to modify the terms of the application and in such case the application shall be deemed to be an application for the permit in the form granted.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules, a Regional Transport Authority may refuse to issue a permit for the use of any public service vehicle if in its opinion the vehicle has been so constructed as to cause discomfort to passengers travelling therein.

54. *Permits—forms of*—(1) Every permit shall be in one of the following Forms, that is to say—

(*i*) in respect of a particular stage carriage	in Form	P. St. P.
(*ii*) in respect of a service of stage carriages	,,	P. St. S.
(*iii*) in respect of a particular contract carriage	,,	P. Co. P.
(*iv*) in respect of casual contract carriages	,,	P. Co. S.
(*iv-A*) in respect of contract carriages to be used for private hire	,,	P. Co. Pr.

(*v*) a private carrier's permit	in Form P. Pr. C.
(*vi*) a public carrier's permit	,, P. Pu. C.
(*vii*) a temporary permit	,, P. Tem.

(2) Save in the case of a temporary permit every permit shall be in two parts, A and B. One copy of Part A only shall be issued. One copy of Part B shall be issued in respect of every vehicle authorised by the permit and where the permit relates to more than one vehicle each such copy shall carry in addition to the number of the permit a separate serial number contained in brackets after the number of the permit. Each such copy shall be sealed and signed by the authority by which the permit is issued and by the authority by which the permit is countersigned.

(3) The holder of a permit shall cause the relevant copy of Part B thereof or the temporary permit, as the case may be, to be, carried in a glazed frame or other suitable container carried in or affixed to the interior of the vehicle in such a way as to maintain it in a clean and legible condition readily available for inspection at any time by any authorised person.

55. *Permit—entry of registration mark on.*—(1) Save in the case of a temporary permit, where the registration mark of the vehicle is to be entered on the permit and the applicant is not at the date of application in possession of the vehicle duly registered, then the applicant shall within one month of the sanction of the application by the Regional Transport Authority, or such longer period as such Authority may specify, produce the certificate of registration, of the vehicle before that Authority in order that particulars of the registration mark may be entered in the permit.

(2) No permit shall be issued until the registration mark of the vehicle to which it relates has, if the form of permit so requires, been entered therein and in the event of any applicant failing to produce the certificate of registration within the prescribed period the Regional Transport Authority may revoke its sanction of the application.

56. *Permits—temporary.*—(1) A temporary permit may, if the Regional Transport Authority thinks fit, be granted to any person whether he is the registered owner of the vehicle or vehicles to be used thereunder or not.

(2) When, at the time of application for a temporary permit, the applicant is not in possession of the vehicle or vehicles or has not entered into a contract to hire the vehicle or vehicles or otherwise satisfies the Regional Transport Authority that he is for good and sufficient reason unable to specify the registration mark or marks of the vehicle or vehicles to be used under the permit applied for, the Regional Authority, may, if it is satisfied that undue inconvenience would otherwise be caused, issue a temporary permit in which the registration mark of the vehicle is not set out, and may if it thinks fit require as a condition of the permit that the applicant shall within twenty-four hours, or such longer period as the Authority may specify, of the commencement of the first journey under the authorisation of the temporary permit, furnish to the Authority particulars of the registration mark.

(3) Nothing contained in a temporary permit shall be deemed to authorise the use of any vehicle which is not duly registered or in respect of which there is not in existence a valid certificate of fitness or which otherwise contravenes any of the provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder.

57. *Permits—extension of area of validity of.*—(1) Subject to the provision of section 63 of the Act, a Regional Transport Authority which issues a permit (hereinafter referred to as the original Transport Authority), other than a permit in Form P. St. S. and a permit in Form P. Co. S., may extend the effect of the permit to any other region within the State and may attach conditions to the permit with effect

to such other region and may vary the conditions of the permit in different regions provided always that the vehicles to which the permit refers are normally kept within the region of the original Transport Authority and subject to the provisions of the following sub-rules.

(2) The original Transport Authority may issue a permit having validity in any other region in accordance with any general or special resolution recorded by any other Regional Authority, and any permit so issued shall be of like effect in the region of the other Authority as if it were issued by that Authority.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), an original Transport Authority may issue a contract carriage permit with effect in another region or regions if it attaches a condition to the permit to the effect that the vehicle or vehicles shall only be used beyond the region of the original Transport Authority under contract for a return journey commencing and ending within the region of the original Transport Authority and shall not be offered for hire outside that region.

(4) The original Transport Authority which issues a permit with effect in any other region shall send a copy of the permit to the authority of the other region.

(5) Nothing in this rule shall affect the right of the holder of any permit to apply to any Regional Authority for countersignature of a permit.

58. *Permit fees.*—(1) The fees in respect of the grant and renewal of a permit, other than a temporary permit, and for supply of copies of Part B of permits shall be—

(*i*) For the grant of a permit—Rs. 10.

(*ii*) For the renewal of a permit—Rs. 5.

(*iii*) For the issue or renewal of every copy of Part B of the permit—Rs. 5.

(2) The fee for a temporary permit shall be—

(*i*) If valid for one region only, two rupees for the first two days and one rupee for every seven days or part thereof thereafter.

(*ii*) If valid for more than one region, four rupees for the first seven days or lesser period and two rupees for every seven days or part thereof after the first seven days :

Provided that in the case of goods and passenger vehicles covered by stage carriage, public carrier's or contract carriage permits the renewal of which has been held up under any general or special orders of Government and in the case of vehicles, the permits for which are held up under such orders, the fee for a temporary permit for each such vehicle shall be Re. 1 per month.

(3) There shall be no fee for the countersignature of a permit, or for the replacement of a vehicle covered by a permit by another vehicle.

58-A. *Stage carriages—carriage of mails in.*—A permit granted in respect of a stage carriage may be subject to the condition that its holder shall, if required, carry mails at such rates as may be fixed by the Regional Transport Authority in consultation with the Postal Authorities concerned.

58-B. *Stage carriage to ply on routes other than those specified in permit under certain circumstances.*—A holder of a permit granted in respect of a stage carriage shall, if so directed by the authority granting the permit, use a stage carriage on such route or in such area in the region other than that specified in such permit and during such period and at such timings as may be specified in the direction.

59. *Stage carriages—limitation of capacity of.*—Save within the areas specified in the Third Schedule to these rules, no stage carriage shall be used which has seating accommodation for more than 34 passengers without the special consent of the Regional Transport Authority.

60. *Stage and contract carriages—carriage of goods in.*—(1) No goods shall be carried on the top deck of a double-decked stage carriage.

(2) No goods liable to foul the interior of the vehicle or to render it insanitary shall be carried at any time in any stage carriage or contract carriage.

(3) The Regional Transport Authority may specify in any permit the goods which shall not be carried in a stage carriage or a contract carriage or the conditions subject to which certain classes of goods may be so carried.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the preceding sub-rules, goods may be carried in a stage carriage at any time in accordance with the conditions specified in the permit, provided that the obligation of the holder to carry passengers in accordance with the terms of the permit is discharged.

(5) If the holder of a stage carriage permit uses a vehicle authorised by the permit for the carriage of goods to the detriment of the public convenience by failing thereby to meet the demand for passenger transport the Regional Transport Authority may, after giving the holder an opportunity of being heard, declare that a breach of the conditions of the permit has occurred and may thereafter proceed under the provisions of section 60 of the Act.

(6) The Regional Transport Authority shall not authorise the use of a contract carriage for the carriage of goods save for special reasons on particular occasions and subject to conditions and restrictions to be specified on the permit.

Explanation.—A contract carriage permit may authorise the use of the vehicle for the carriage of the personal, office or household effects of a hirer but not the carriage of general merchandise.

(7) When goods are carried in a stage carriage in addition to passengers the goods shall be of such a nature and shall be so packed and secured on the vehicle that no danger, inconvenience or discomfort is caused to any passenger. Such number of seats as may be specified in the permit shall be kept free and unimpeded for the use of passengers and the access to the entrance to and exits from the vehicle required under Chapter V of these rules shall be unobstructed.

(8) The weight in pounds of goods carried on a stage carriage shall not exceed $(N - X) \times 150$ where, in relation to a single-decked stage carriage or to the lower deck of a double-decked stage carriage,—

N is the registered passenger seating capacity of the vehicle, and

X is the number of passengers carried on the vehicle, or the number of passengers for whom seats are kept free and unimpeded by goods, whichever is greater.

61. *Stage and contract carriages—carriage of personal luggage in.*—(1) Not more than thirty pounds of luggage and personal effects per lower class passenger and not more than forty-five pounds of luggage and personal effects per upper class passenger shall be carried free in any stage carriage.

(2) The Regional Transport Authority shall have power to make regulations regulating the weight of luggage and goods which may be carried in any contract carriage generally or in any specified area.

62. *Transitional provisions.*—(1) The Regional Transport Authority may by notification in the Official Gazette—

(*i*) declare that any permit, licence or other document issued by competent authority within the region under the provisions of any rules made under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, or any class of such permit, licence or document, authorising the use of any transport vehicle within the region in force at the commencement of these rules, shall, notwithstanding that any other date of termination is written therein, be deemed to be a permit granted by the Regional Transport Authority in accordance with the provisions of section 42 of the Act and to be and remain effective up to such date, and subject to such conditions, as the Regional Authority may specify in such notification in respect of all such permits, licences, or other documents or any class or classes thereof; and

(*ii*) call upon the holder of any permit, licence or other document referred to in clause (*i*), who desires to receive a permit for the region or any part thereof under the provisions of the Act and these rules, to make an application for the same (hereinafter referred to as a first application) in the appropriate Form in accordance with section 45 of the Act before such date as the Regional Transport Authority may specify generally or in respect of any class or classes of vehicle or in respect of any class or classes of permit licence or other document as aforesaid.

(2) Upon receipt of a first application for any permit a Regional Transport Authority may decline to issue a permit—

(*i*) if the vehicle is in its opinion unfit for use or the certificate of fitness, if any, has been suspended;

(*ii*) unless it is satisfied that the terms of the permit applied for reasonably correspond to the actual use of the vehicle prior to the date of the application under the terms of a permit, licence or other document under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, in force at the commencement of these rules;

(*iii*) if it is satisfied that in accordance with the provisions of section 45 of the Act, the application should have been made to another authority;

(*iv*) if it appears to the Regional Transport Authority that the applicant has contravened the conditions of any permit, licence or other document issued under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914, to an extent which would involve suspension or cancellation of a permit issued under the Act;

(*v*) if it appears to the Regional Transport Authority that in conjunction with any other permit applied for, the grant of a permit would afford the applicant an undue preference over other providers of road transport or afford him the right to ply over a route or routes or in any area to an extent in excess of what can be reasonably performed by the vehicle or vehicles in respect of which the application is made.

(3) It shall be a condition of any notification under clause (*i*) of sub-rule (1) that any permit licence or other document in force at the date of such notification shall cease to be of effect from the date of the grant or refusal of a new permit in lieu thereof, or if the holder fails to make application by the date specified and in accordance with clause (*ii*) of that sub-rule from that date.

(4) A regional transport authority may in respect of any permit issued under these rules within two years from the commencement of the Act specify that such permit shall be valid for any period of not less than nine months.

63. *Permits—cancellation of redundant.*—When a permit has been granted on first application by one Regional Transport Authority in respect of a particular vehicle or in respect of a service of vehicles and it appears that a permit has also been granted by another Regional Transport Authority—

(*a*) in respect of the same vehicle, or

(*b*) in respect of a service of vehicles requiring the use of a greater number of vehicles than the holder of the permits possessed at the time of application,

the Regional Transport Authority by which one of the permits was issued may in consultation with the other authority forthwith cancel or modify the permit in such a manner as it may deem fit.

64. *Permits—renewal of.*—(1) An application for the renewal of a permit shall be made, in writing to the Regional Transport Authority by which the permit was issued not less than two months, in the case of a stage carriage permit or a public carrier's permit, and not less than one month in other cases before the expiry of the permit and shall be accompanied by Part A of the permit. The application shall state the period for which the renewal is desired and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in rule 58.

(2) The Regional Transport Authority renewing a permit shall call upon the holder to produce Part B or Parts B thereof as the case may be, and shall endorse Parts A and B accordingly and shall return them to the holder.

65. *Permits—renewal of countersignature of.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of rule 66, an application for the renewal of a countersignature on a permit shall be made in writing to the Regional Transport Authority concerned within the period prescribed in rule 64 and shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) be accompanied by Part A of the permit. The application shall set forth the period for which the renewal of the countersignature is required.

(2) If at the time of application for renewal of a countersignature of a permit, Part A of the permit is not available being under renewal by the authority by which it was issued, the application, shall state the fact and shall state the number and date of the permit, the name of the authority by which it was granted, the date of its expiry and the number and date of the countersignature to be renewed.

(3) The Regional Transport Authority granting the renewal of a countersignature shall call upon the holder to produce Part A of the permit, if it has not been produced, and Part B, or Parts B, of the permit and shall endorse the Parts A and B, accordingly and return them to the holder.

66. *Permit—validation of the renewal in respect of countersignature of.*—(1) The authority by which a permit is renewed, may, unless any authority by which the permit has been countersigned (with effect not terminating before the date of expiry of the permit) has by general or special order otherwise directed, likewise renew any countersignature of the permit (by endorsement of the permit in the manner set forth in the appropriate Form) and shall, in such case, intimate the renewal to such authority.

(2) Unless Parts A and B of a permit have been endorsed as provided in sub-rule (1) or unless the period of validity of the countersignature has been endorsed by the authority making the countersignature, the countersignature shall be of no effect beyond the date of expiry stated therein.

67. *Permit—replacement of a particular vehicle authorised by a.*—(1) If the holder of a permit relating to a particular vehicle by specification of the registration mark desires at any time to replace the vehicle with another, he shall forward Part A of the

permit and apply in writing to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued stating the reasons why the replacement is desired and shall—

(*i*) if the new vehicle is in his possession, forward the certificate of registration thereof, or

(*ii*) if the new vehicle is not in his possession, state any material particulars in respect of which the new vehicle will differ from the old.

(2) Upon receipt of an application under sub-rule (1), the Regional Transport Authority may in its discretion reject the application—

(*i*) if it has previous to the application given reasonable notice of its intention to reduce the number of transport vehicles of that class generally or in respect of the route or area to which the permit applies ; or

(*ii*) if the new vehicle proposed differs in material respects from the old ; or

(*iii*) if the holder of the permit has contravened the provisions thereof or has been deprived of possession of the old vehicle under the provisions of any agreement of hire purchase :

Provided that in considering applications for new permits within its area the Regional Transport Authority shall, other things being equal, give preference to an applicant who has been deprived of a permit by the operation of clause (*i*) of this sub-rule.

(3) If the Regional Transport Authority grants an application for the replacement of a vehicle under this rule, it shall call upon the holder of the permit to produce Part B of the permit and the certificate of registration of the new vehicle, if not previously delivered to it and the Secretary of the Authority shall correct Parts A and B of the permit accordingly under the seal of the Authority and his signature and return them to the holder.

68. *Permit—replacement of a vehicle authorised by a service.*—(1) If the holder of a permit relating to service of stage carriages or of contract carriages desires at any time to replace any vehicle covered by the permit by a vehicle of a different type or of a different capacity, he shall forward Part A of the permit and apply in writing to the Regional Transport Authority by which the permit was issued, stating the reasons why the replacement is desired and shall intimate the relevant particulars of the vehicle to be replaced and of the new vehicle.

(2) Upon receipt of an application under sub-rule (1) the Regional Transport Authority may in its discretion reject the application—

(*i*) if it has previous to the application, given reasonable notice of its intention to reduce the number of transport vehicles of that class generally or in respect of the route or area to which the permit applies ; or

(*ii*) if the new vehicle differs in material respects from the old ; or

(*iii*) if the holder of the permit has contravened any of the provisions thereof.

(3) If the Regional Transport Authority grants an application for the replacement of a vehicle under this rule, it shall call upon the holder of the permit to produce the appropriate Part B of the permit and the Secretary of the Authority shall correct Parts A and B of the permit accordingly under the seal of the Authority and his signature and return them to the holder.

69. *Permit—validation of replacement order in respect of countersignature on.*—(1) The Secretary of the Authority granting permission for the replacement of a vehicle under rules 67 and 68 shall, unless the authority on behalf of which the permit was countersigned has by general or special resolution otherwise directed, endorse on the correction made to Parts A and B of the permit the words " Valid also for....." inserting the name of the authority concerned and shall intimate the fact and the particulars of the replacement to such authority.

(2) Unless the permit has been endorsed as provided in sub-rule (1) or unless the alteration has been approved by endorsement by the authority concerned, the countersignature on a permit shall not be valid in respect of any new vehicle.

70. *Permit—procedure on cancellation, suspension or expiry of.*—(1) The holder of a permit may at any time surrender the permit to the Regional Transport Authority by which it was granted and the Regional Transport Authority shall forthwith cancel any permit so surrendered.

(2) When a Regional Transport Authority suspends or cancels any permit—

(*i*) the holder shall surrender Parts A and B of the permit and also the plate bearing the registration mark assigned to the vehicle covered by the permit within seven days of receipt of a demand in writing by the Regional Transport Authority ; and

(*ii*) the Authority suspending or cancelling the permit shall send intimation to any authority by which the permit has been countersigned with effect at the time of suspension or cancellation and to any authority to whose area the validity has been extended under rule 57.

(3) Within fourteen days of the expiry of any permit by the efflux of time, the holder shall deliver Part A and Part B or Parts B to the Regional Transport Authority by which it was issued and the Regional Transport Authority receiving any such permit shall intimate the fact to the authority or authorities by which it was countersigned with effect up to the date of expiry and to any authority to whose area the validity has been extended under rule 57.

(4) The holder of the permit shall, if so required by the Regional Transport Authority, intimate to it within 24 hours of the receipt of suspension order, the place where the vehicle in respect of which the order is passed will be kept during the period of suspension. Subject to the provisions of section 123 (2) of the Act, such holder shall not remove the vehicle from the place so intimated without the prior permission of the Regional Transport Authority.

71. [*Deleted.*]

72. *Permits—issue of duplicates in place of those lost or destroyed.*—(1) When Part A or Part B of any permit or a temporary permit has been lost or destroyed the holder shall forthwith intimate the fact to the Regional Transport Authority by which the permit was issued and shall deposit the prescribed fee for the issue of a duplicate and, in the case of the loss or destruction of Part B, he shall forward also Part A of the permit.

(2) The Regional Transport Authority shall, upon receipt of an application in accordance with sub-rule (1), issue a duplicate permit or part or parts of a permit, as the case may be, and to the extent that it is able to verify the facts may cause to be endorsed thereon certified copies of any countersignature by other authority intimating the fact to that authority.

(3) A duplicate permit or duplicate part of a permit issued under this rule shall be clearly stamped " Duplicate " in red ink and the certified copy of any countersignature by any other Regional Transport Authority on a permit or a part of a permit made under this rule shall be valid in the region of that other authority as if it were a countersignature.

(4) When a permit or a part of a permit has become dirty, torn or otherwise defaced so as in the opinion of the Regional Transport Authority to be illegible the holder thereof shall surrender the permit or part of the permit, as the case may be, to the Regional Transport Authority and apply for the issue to him of a duplicate permit or part of a permit in accordance with this rule.

(5) The fee for the issue of a duplicate permit or a duplicate part of a permit shall be five rupees for Part A and two rupees for each copy of Part B. The fee for the issue of a duplicate temporary permit shall be two rupees.

(6) Any permit or any part of permit which is found by any person shall be delivered by that person to the nearest police station or to the holder or to the Regional Transport Authority by which it was issued, and if the holder finds or receives any permit or any part of permit in respect of which a duplicate has been issued, he shall return the original to the Regional Transport Authority by which it was issued.

73. *Permit—variation of.*—(1) Upon application made in writing by the holder of any permit the Regional Transport Authority may at any time, in its discretion, vary the permit or any of the conditions thereof subject to the provisions of the following sub-rules.

(2) Where a representation has been made by any person in connection with the grant of a stage carriage permit or a public carrier's permit under sub-section (*1*) of section 47 or section 55 of the Act, the Regional Transport Authority shall not, subsequent to the issue of the permit vary the permit or any condition thereof in a manner prejudicial to any person by whom such representation has been made unless the said authority has afforded such person a reasonable opportunity of making a representation in respect of the proposed variation of the permit or of any condition thereof.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions in sub-rule (2), a Regional Transport Authority may vary any stage carriage permit or any public carrier's permit without affording any person an opportunity of making a representation if, in the opinion of the Regional Transport Authority, the representation made by such person in respect of the issue or of the renewal of the permit was frivolous or vexatious or if the variation of the permit or any condition thereof is in accordance with any particular or general direction issued by the State Transport Authority under sub-section (*4*) of section 44 of the Act or involves a question of principle which has already been decided by a ruling, of the Regional Transport Authority or of the State Transport Authority, which has not been modified upon appeal.

74. *Permit—production of.*—(1) Part A of a permit shall be produced on demand made at any reasonable time by an officer of the Regional Transport Authority or any police officer not below the rank of Sub-Inspector.

(2) Any police officer in uniform may mount any transport vehicle for the purpose of inspecting Part B of the permit.

75. *Appeals against orders of State Transport Authority.*—The authority to decide an appeal against the orders of the State Transport Authority in respect of matters dealt with in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 64 of the Act shall be the State Government and any person preferring an appeal against the orders of the State Transport Authority in respect of any such matter shall, within thirty days of the receipt of the order do so in writing to the Secretary to the State Government in the Home Department in the form of a memorandum in duplicate setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order of the State Transport Authority, accompanied by a certified copy of that order. The Secretary to the State Government in the Home Department shall hear such appeals on behalf of Government,

76. (1) *Appeals against orders of a Regional Transport Authority.*—Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (1A), the authority to decide an appeal against the orders of a Regional Transport Authority under clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 64 of the Act shall be a Committee of such number of members of the State Transport Authority not being less than two as may be appointed by the Chairman and any person preferring an appeal against the order of a Regional Transport Authority in respect of any such matter shall, within thirty days of the receipt of such order, do so in writing to the Secretary of the State Transport Authority in the form of a memorandum (in duplicate) setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order of the Regional Transport Authority, accompanied by a fee of fifteen Rupees in cash and a certified copy of that order. In case of disagreement between the members of the Committee the appeal shall be decided according to the opinion of the majority and in case the members are equally divided, according to the opinion of the Chairman or of any other member nominated by him in this behalf. The Committee may, if the appeal succeeds, refund the fee in whole or in part as it thinks fit.

(1A) Against any order made by the Committee under sub-rule (1) a second appeal shall lie to the State Government. Any person preferring such appeal shall, within thirty days of the receipt of the order of the Committee, do so in writing to the Secretary to the State Government in the Home Department in the form of a memorandum in duplicate setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order of the Committee, accompanied by a certified copy of the order. The Secretary to the State Government in the Home Department shall hear such appeals on behalf of Government.

* * * *

76-A. The State Government may call for and examine the record pertaining to any orders passed by a Regional Transport Authority, the Committee of the State Transport Authority, or the State Transport Authority in respect of any of the matters dealt with in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 64 of the Act, for the purpose of satisfying itself as to the legality or propriety of such orders and as to the regularity of the proceedings held by such Authority or Committee. If it shall appear to the State Government that such orders should be modified, annulled or reversed, it may pass such order thereon as it deems fit.

76B. *Supply of copies of documents to persons interested in appeal.*—(1) Where an appeal is preferred to the State Government under rule 75 or sub-rule (1A) of rule 76, the Secretary to the State Government in the Home Department and where an appeal is preferred to the State Transport Authority under rule 76, the Secretary, State Transport Authority, or the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority—

(*a*) shall give copies of the memorandum of the appeal and any document appended thereto, and

(*b*) may in his discretion give copies of any other documents connected with the appeal,

to any person interested in the appeal on payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per copy of each such document.

77. *Appeals—procedure on.*—After the appellate authority has appointed a time and place for the hearing of the appeal it shall give an intimation to the authority against whose order the appeal is made and the appellant who shall, within fourteen days of the receipt of intimation forward to the appellate authority, a list of documents upon which they propose to rely, together with

copies of such documents in duplicate, and may, upon the appointed date and at subsequent hearings, appear either in person or through an agent or a representative authorised in writing in his behalf.

78. *Hours of work provisions—exemptions from.*—Subject to the provision of sub-section (*2*) of section 65 of the Act, sub-section (*1*) of that section shall not apply in the case of—

(*a*) any transport vehicle used by or on behalf of any military or police authority in connection with military manoeuvres or exercises or in the quelling of riots or civil disturbance ;

(*b*) any fire brigade vehicle or ambulance when being used as such ;

(*c*) any vehicle being used for the carriage of passengers or goods in an emergency arising out of fire, earthquake, flood, pestilence or other calamity, riots or civil disturbance ;

(*d*) any vehicle going for, or returning with, medical aid in an emergency or carrying any seriously injured or sick person for medical treatment, when no other means are reasonably available ;

(*e*) any vehicle proceeding to the nearest place of halt, at which the driver and other occupants can reasonably obtain shelter and refreshment, after a delay in the journey arising out of the provisions of section 87 or section 89 of the Act or out of the failure of any of the tyres or of the machinery of the vehicle which failure could not have been prevented by the exercise of reasonable care and diligence.

79. *Hours of work—fixing in advance.*—The Authority specified in the first column of the Fourth Schedule to these rules may require any employer of drivers of transport vehicles for the purposes set forth in the corresponding entry in the second column thereof to make to the satisfaction of the said authority such time-table, schedule or regulation, as may be necessary, to fix in advance the hours of work of persons employed by him, and upon approval by such authority of any time-table, schedule or regulation as aforesaid it shall be the record of the hours of work fixed for the persons concerned for the purposes of sub-section (*3*) and sub-section (*4*) of section 65 of the Act.

80. *Period of rest—definition of.*—(1) Any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on work, other than driving, in connection with the vehicle or with the load carried or to be carried on the vehicle, including any time spent on the vehicle during a journey save as passenger in a public service vehicle shall not, and

(2) any time spent by the driver of a vehicle on or near the vehicle when it is at rest, when he is at liberty to leave the vehicle for rest and refreshment although required to remain within sight of the vehicle shall be deemed to be an interval of rest for the purposes of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 65 of the Act.

81. *Drivers of public service vehicles—conduct and duties of.*—The driver of a public service vehicle—

(*i*) shall not cause or allow any person, animal or thing to be placed or to be in the space reserved for the driver's seat in accordance with rule 136 or otherwise in such a way as to impede him in having a clear vision of the road or proper control of the vehicle ;

(*ii*) shall not shout in order to attract a passenger ;

(*iii*) shall, subject to any rules or regulations in force prohibiting the taking up or setting down of passengers at, or except at, certain specified places, bring the vehicle to rest for a sufficient period of time in a safe and convenient position upon

the demand or signal of the conductor or of any passenger desiring to alight from the vehicle and, unless there is no room in the vehicle, upon the demand or signal of any person desiring to become a passenger ;

(*iv*) shall not, when bringing his vehicle to rest for the purpose of picking up or setting down any passenger at or near the place where another public service vehicle is at rest for the same purpose, drive the vehicle so as to endanger, inconvenience or interfere with the driver or the conductor of the other vehicle or any person mounting or preparing to mount thereon or alighting therefrom, and shall bring his vehicle to rest in front of or behind the other vehicle and on the left hand side of the road or place ; and

(*v*) shall at all times exercise all reasonable care and diligence to maintain his vehicle in a fit and proper condition and shall not knowingly drive the vehicle when it or any brake, tyre or lamp thereof is in a defective condition likely to endanger any passenger or other person or when there is not sufficient petrol in the tank of the vehicle to enable him to reach the next petrol-filling station on the route.

82. *Drivers of motor cabs—additional rules for the conduct and duties of.*—(1) The drivers of the first two motor cabs on any stand shall always stay near their cabs which shall be ready for immediate hiring by any person.

(2) All drivers shall move their cabs up as vacancies occur on the stand.

(3) Every cab shall be kept with front wheels at the straight at a distance of not less than one foot from the cab immediately in front of it and where the stand is by the side of a Kerb, parallel to and not more than one foot from the Kerb.

(4) No driver shall allow his cab to remain on the stand if it is disabled unless the disablement is of a temporary nature which can be immediately remedied and is so remedied.

(5) No driver shall allow his cab when it is not engaged to remain at any place other than a stand appointed for the purpose nor shall he loiter for the purpose of its being hired in any public place.

(6) No driver shall prevent or attempt to prevent the first cab on the stand from being hired.

(7) No driver whose cab has been engaged for some future time shall keep his cab on a stand unless he is willing to accept any intermediate engagement that may be offered.

(8) A driver of a motor cab shall in the absence of reasonable cause to the contrary proceed to the destination named by the hirer by the shortest and quickest route.

(9) No driver of a motor cab shall make use of his cab in connection with or for the furtherance of prostitution or act as a procurer of prostitutes.

(10) No driver of a motor cab shall carry a cleaner or other attendant.

(11) No driver of a motor cab shall terminate the hiring thereof before he has been discharged by the hirer.

(12) No driver of a motor cab shall demand or exact any fare in excess of that to which he is legally entitled.

83. *Drivers and conductors of public service vehicles—duties of.*—The driver and the conductor of a public service vehicle—

(*i*) shall, as far as may be reasonably possible having regard to his duties, be responsible for the due observance of the provisions of the Act and of these rules ;

(*ii*) shall not smoke while on duty ;

(*iii*) shall behave in a civil and orderly manner to passengers and intending passengers ;

(*iv*) shall be cleanly dressed and in the manner in which the Regional Transport Authority may specify ;

(*v*) shall maintain the vehicle in a clean and sanitary condition ;

(*vi*) shall not solicit custom save in a civil and quiet manner ;

(*vii*) shall not interfere with persons mounting or preparing to mount upon any other vehicle ;

(*viii*) shall not allow any person to be carried in any public service vehicle in excess of the seating capacity specified in the certificate of registration of the vehicle and any additional number permitted under the terms of the permit, to be carried standing in the vehicle ;

(*ix*) shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, refuse to carry any person tendering the legal fare ;

(*ix-A*) shall not allow any person to be carried in any public service vehicle without payment of the legal fare :

Provided that this clause shall not apply to any Government servant or class of Government servants on duty, as the State Government may from time to time by notification in the Official Gazette specify in this behalf.

Explanation.—Where the legal fare is less than one rupee, a demand by such person for change in excess of that sum shall be a good and sufficient reason for refusing to carry such person for the purposes of this sub-rule.

(*x*) shall, where goods are carried on the vehicle in addition to passengers, take all reasonable precautions to ensure that passengers are not endangered or unduly inconvenienced by the presence of the goods ;

(*xi*) shall not, save for good and sufficient reason, require any person who has paid the legal fare to alight from the vehicle before the conclusion of the journey ;

(*xii*) shall not loiter or unduly delay upon any journey but shall proceed to his destination as near as may be in accordance with the time-table pertaining to the vehicle or, where there is no such time-table, with all reasonable dispatch ;

(*xiii*) shall, in the event of a stage carriage being unable to proceed to its destination on account of mechanical breakdown or other cause beyond the control of the driver or the conductor, arrange to convey the passengers to their destination in some other similar vehicle or, if unable so to arrange within a period of half an hour after the failure of the vehicle, shall on demand refund to each passenger a proper proportion of the fare relating to the completion of the journey for which the passenger had paid the fare ; and

(*xiv*) shall not, in the case of a stage carriage cause or allow anything to be placed in the vehicle in such a manner as to obstruct the entry or exit of passengers.

83-A. *Conductors of public service vehicles to issue tickets.*—The conductor of a public service vehicle shall issue a ticket immediately on payment of the legal fare by the passenger.

84. *Lost property.*—The conductor of a stage carriage, or where there is no conductor, the driver, shall at the conclusion of any journey make reasonable search in the vehicle for anything left by any passenger and shall take into his custody anything so found, and as soon as may make over the same to a responsible person at any office or station of the holder of the permit for the vehicle or to an officer at a police station, and shall likewise take into his custody and dispose of anything so found by any other person.

85. *Conduct of passengers in stage carriages.*—(1) If at any time, a passenger in stage carriage—

(*i*) [*Deleted.*]

(*ii*) obstructs the conductor in the execution of his duties, or

(*iii*) refuses or is unable to pay the fare, or

(*iv*) refuses to show any ticket on demand by any authorised person, or

(*v*) refuses to pay a fresh fare when he has altered or defaced his ticket so as to render the number or any portion thereof illegible, or

(*vi*) has bulky luggage of a form or description likely to obstruct, annoy or inconvenience another passenger, or

(*vii*) carries any animal, flesh, fish other than tinned fish in its original packing, instrument, implement, substance or any other article which is likely to annoy or inconvenience or be offensive to any other passenger, or

(*viii*) without lawful excuse occupies any seat exclusively reserved for females, or

(*ix*) sings or plays upon any musical instrument, or

(*x*) rings without lawful excuse or interferes with any signal of the stage carriage, or

(*xi*) is reasonably suspected to be suffering from any contagious or infectious disease, or

(*xii*) commits or abets any offence under the Act,

the driver or the conductor, if any, may require such passenger to alight from the vehicle forthwith and may stop the vehicle and keep it standing until the passenger has alighted. Such passenger shall not be entitled to the refund of any fare which he may have paid and any passenger failing to comply forthwith with such a requirement may be forcibly removed by the conductor or the driver and shall be guilty of an offence.

(2) No passenger in a stage carriage shall—

(*i*) behave in a disorderly manner, or

(*ii*) behave in a manner likely to cause annoyance to any female passenger, or

(*iii*) use abusive language, or

(*iv*) molest any other passenger, or

(*v*) spit or eject betel nut juice, or

(*v-a*) smoke, or

(*vi*) interfere without due cause with the conduct or driving of the vehicle, or

(*vii*) use or attempt to use a ticket other than the ticket valid for a particular journey or a ticket which has already been used by another passenger or on another journey, or

(*viii*) wilfully damage or soil or remove any fittings in or on the stage carriage or interfere with any light or any part of the stage carriage or its equipment.

85-A. *Additional provisions relating to conduct of passengers and other persons in omnibuses operating in the Greater Bombay, the City of Ahmedabad and the City of Poona.*—

(1) In this rule, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Company" means any person duly authorised to ply motor omnibuses in the Greater Bombay, the City of Ahmedabad and the City of Poona.

(*b*) "Omnibus" means a stage carriage for the conveyance of passengers within the Greater Bombay, the City of Ahmedabad and the City of Poona.

(*c*) "Ticket" includes an identity card issued by the Company.

(2) No person shall enter, or leave, or attempt to enter, or leave any omnibus whilst in motion.

(3) No person shall enter into, or alight from an omnibus, except by the entrance or exit provided for the purpose.

(4) No person shall enter into an omnibus without first permitting all passengers leaving the omnibus to alight.

(5) No person shall knowingly or intentionally enter an omnibus which is carrying the maximum number of passengers according to the limit of the passenger capacity prescribed under these rules.

(6) No passenger or unauthorised person shall mount the driver's platform, or talk or interfere with, or otherwise distract the attention of the driver of an omnibus while on duty.

(7) No passenger shall obstruct any employee of the Company in the execution of his duty on the omnibus.

(8) No passenger shall place his foot upon any seat of an omnibus.

(9) No person (not being an employee of the Company), except a *bona fide* passenger or intending passenger, shall board an omnibus and no passenger shall hang on to any exterior part of an omnibus.

(10) Every passenger shall on being so requested by the conductor declare to him the journey he intends to take or has taken in the omnibus and shall before leaving the omnibus, pay to the conductor the legal fare for the whole of such journey, as specified in the table of fares exhibited in the omnibus, and shall be entitled to receive a ticket corresponding thereto from the conductor.

(11) A ticket shall be valid only for the journey during which (and by the omnibus in which) it has been issued.

(12) No passenger shall travel in an omnibus beyond the destination to which the fare he has paid entitles him to travel without informing and paying to the conductor the legal fare for the additional journey. Every passenger shall, when so required get off the omnibus in which he is travelling at the terminus of the route for which it is booked.

(13) If at any time, a passenger in an omnibus—

(*a*) has dress or clothing, which is likely to soil or damage the dress or clothing of another passenger or which for any other reason is offensive to other passengers, or

(*b*) occupies more than one seat, or reserves or attempts to reserve another seat either for himself or for another passenger, or

(*c*) carries any bird, or fish other than tinned fish in its original packing, the driver or the conductor, if any, may require such passenger to alight from the omnibus forthwith and may stop and keep it standing until the passenger has alighted. Such passenger shall not be entitled to any refund of fare which he may have paid and any person failing to comply forthwith with such a requirement may be forcibly removed by the driver or conductor or on the request of the driver or conductor or any passenger by any police officer, and shall be guilty of an offence.

(14) A passenger who is reasonably suspected by the driver or conductor of contravening any of the provisions of this rule shall on demand being made by the driver or conductor or a police officer, give his correct name and address to such driver, conductor or police officer.

(15) [*Deleted.*]

(16) The provisions of this rule shall apply in respect of omnibuses operating in the Greater Bombay and the City of Ahmedabad in addition to those contained in rule 85.

(17) A copy of rule 85 and this rule in English and in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu shall be carried in a prominent place in every omnibus.

Explanation.—In this rule "Greater Bombay" means the area specified in Schedule A to the Greater Bombay Laws and the Bombay High Court (Declaration of Limits) Act, 1945.

85-B. *Maintenance of complaint books in stage carriages in the mofussil.*—(1) A complaint book in the form prescribed by the Regional Transport Authority shall be maintained at such bus-stands as may be directed by the Regional Transport Authority and also in every stage carriage to enable passengers to record any legitimate complaints in connection with the stage carriage service.

(2) Such complaints shall be written clearly and in an intelligible manner and the complainant shall also clearly and legibly record in the complaint book his full name, address and date on which such complaint is written.

(3) The Manager of the stage carriage service or the stage carriage permit holder, as the case may be, shall promptly look into every complaint recorded in the complaint book, remove the cause of the complaint or of its recurrence and submit within a week of the recording of the complaint an explanation to the Regional Transport Authority which granted the permit, together with a copy of the complaint stating the action taken by him in connection with the complaint. A copy of the report shall be forwarded by the Manager of the stage carriage service or the stage carriage permit holder, as the case may be, to the complainant.

(4) The complaint book shall be so securely kept in the stage carriage and at the bus-stands as cannot be removed and shall at all times be made available to any passenger desiring to record a complaint or to any officer of the Motor Vehicles Department not below the rank of Assistant Inspector for purposes of inspection.

(5) The provisions of this rule shall apply in respect of all stage carriages in the State except the omnibuses operating in the City of Bombay.

86. *Conduct of passengers in motor cabs.*—(1) No passenger in a motor cab shall—

(*i*) wilfully or negligently damage the cab or any of its fittings, or

(*ii*) on termination of the hiring, refuse or omit to pay the legal fare.

(2) In the case of a dispute between the driver of a motor cab and the passenger either party may require the other to proceed to the nearest police station, where the officer in charge shall, if the dispute is not settled amicably, record the names and addresses of both parties.

87. *Children and infants—carriage in a public service vehicle of.*—In relation to the number of persons that may be carried in a public service vehicle—

(*i*) a child of not more than twelve years of age shall be reckoned as one-half, and

(*ii*) a child of not more than three years of age shall not be reckoned.

88. *Conductors—licensing of.*—(1) No person shall work as a conductor of a stage carriage, and no employer shall so employ any person, unless such person holds a conductor's licence in Form L. Con. granted by the Regional Transport Authority.

(2) A conductor's licence shall be valid for twelve months from the date of issue or renewal and shall be effective throughout the State.

(3) A conductor's licence issued by any other competent authority in a Part A State or Part C State shall not be effective in any region unless countersigned under the authority of Regional Transport Authority.

(4) Applications for a conductor's licence shall be made in writing, to the Regional Transport Authority of the Region wherein the applicant resides, in Form L. Con. A and shall be accompanied by two clear copies of a recent photograph of the applicant and by the prescribed fee.

(5) If the Regional Transport Authority has reason to suppose that the applicant is physically unfit to perform the duties of a conductor, the Authority may call upon him to produce a medical certificate of fitness in Form M. C. Con., signed by a registered medical practitioner and, in such case, the applicant shall furnish a third copy of the photograph prescribed in sub-rule (4) which shall be firmly affixed and not loosely pinned to the medical certificate of fitness and shall be signed or sealed by the registered medical practitioner.

(6) No person under the age of 18 years shall hold a conductor's licence.

(7) The fee for a conductor's licence shall be one rupee and the fee for its renewal shall be twelve annas, if the application for renewal is made previous to the date on which the licence is due to expire and one rupee in any other case.

(8) Application for the renewal of a conductor's licence shall be made by letter enclosing the licence, accompanied by the prescribed fee, addressed to the Regional Transport Authority by which the conductor's licence was issued.

(9) If at any time a conductor's licence is lost or destroyed or becomes illegible or the photograph attached thereto ceases in the opinion of the authority by which the licence was granted, to be a reasonable likeness of the holder, that authority shall proceed as if the conductor's licence were a driving licence, provided that the fee for a duplicate licence shall be one rupee.

(10) The Regional Transport Authority shall decline to issue a conductor's licence if it is satisfied—

(*i*) that the applicant's knowledge of the provisions of the Act and of these rules and of the duties and powers of a conductor thereunder is inadequate to enable him to perform the duties of a conductor; or

(*ii*) that the applicant was at any time the holder of a conductor's or a driving licence which has been cancelled for misconduct; or

(*iii*) that the character or physique of the applicant is such as to render him an unsuitable person to hold a conductor's licence; or

(*iii-a*) that the applicant is not in possession of a certificate in Form F. A. given by a registered medical practitioner or the Chief Medical Officer of a Hospital recognised by Government in this behalf; or

(*iv*) that the number of conductors' licences extent is already in excess of the requirements of the region,

and shall likewise decline to renew a conductor's licence :

Provided that the Regional Transport Authority shall not decline to renew a conductor's licence under clause (*iii-a*) before the expiry of a period of twelve months from the 30th day of January 1951.

(11) The Regional Transport Authority may for reasons to be recorded in writing suspend or cancel a conductor's licence.

(12) Any Court by which a conductor is convicted of any offence in connection with his duty as a conductor may cancel the conductor's licence.

(13) A conductor of a stage carriage shall, on demand by any police officer in uniform or an Inspector of Motor Vehicles, produce his conductor's licence for inspection provided that, if at the time his licence is demanded he is displaying the badge prescribed in rule 90 it shall be sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if

he produces the licence within forty-eight hours at any police station in a Part A State or Part C State which he specifies to the police officer or the Inspector of Motor Vehicles making the demand.

(14) No person shall hold more than one conductor's licence effective in the same region.

(15) The Regional Transport Authority may, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that such of these rules as are applicable to drivers or to drivers' licences as may be specified in the said notification shall apply to conductors or to conductors' licences as the case may be.

(16) The Regional Transport Authority may, in its discretion, specify that drivers and conductors of public service vehicles shall wear a uniform of a type approved by such authority.

89. *Public service vehicle driver's badge.*—(1) The driver of a public service vehicle shall display on his left breast a metal badge in the form illustrated in the Fifth Schedule to these rules issued by, and inscribed with, the name of the authority by which an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle has been granted and the word "Driver" together with an identification number.

(2) A driver of a public service vehicle shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in the State.

(3) The fee for the issue of a badge as aforesaid shall be two rupees. If the badge is lost or destroyed a duplicate badge shall be issued by the authority by which it was issued on payment of four rupees. In case the original badge is later found, upon the return to the issuing authority of the duplicate badge, the driver shall be entitled to a refund of two rupees :

Provided that in the case of return of a duplicate badge issued before the 19th July 1945, the amount of refund shall be one rupee.

(4) If at any time the authorisation on a driver's licence entitling him to drive a public service vehicle is suspended or revoked by any authority or by any Court or ceases to be valid by the efflux of time the driver shall within seven days surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

90. *Conductor's badge.*—(1) The conductor of a stage carriage shall display on his left breast a metal badge in the form illustrated in the Fifth Schedule to these rules issued by and inscribed with the name of the Authority by which the conductor's licence is granted and the word "Conductor" together with an identification number.

(2) A conductor shall not hold more than one such badge issued by an authority in the State.

(3) The fee for the issue of a conductor's badge as aforesaid shall be two rupees. If the badge is lost or destroyed a duplicate badge shall be issued by the authority which issued it on payment of four rupees. In case the original badge is later found, upon the return to the issuing authority of the duplicate badge, the conductor shall be entitled to a refund of two rupees :

Provided that in the case of the return of a duplicate badge, issued before the 19th July 1945, the amount of refund shall be one rupee.

(4) If at any time a conductor's licence is suspended or cancelled by competent authority or by any Court or ceases to be valid by the efflux of time, the conductor shall, within seven days, surrender the badge to the authority by which it was issued.

91. *Badge not to be transferred.*—(1) No driver and no conductor shall lend or transfer the badge prescribed in these rules to any other person.

(2) Any person finding a driver's or a conductor's badge shall, unless he returns the same to a person whom he knows to be the holder, forthwith surrender it to the authority by which it was issued or to a police officer.

92. *Infectious or contagious diseases—persons suffering from.*—(1) No driver and no conductor of a public service vehicle shall cause or allow to enter into or to be placed or carried in the vehicle any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or the corpse of any person whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been suffering from any such disease.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1) the driver and the conductor may upon application in writing by a registered medical practitioner allow a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease to be carried in a public service vehicle provided that no other person save a person or persons in attendance on the sick person shall be carried in the vehicle at the same time.

(3) When a person suffering from an infectious or contagious disease, or the corpse of any such person has been carried in a public service vehicle, the driver and the conductor of the vehicle shall be responsible that the fact is reported to a medical officer of health and to the owner of the vehicle and neither the owner nor the driver nor the conductor shall cause or allow any person to use the vehicle until the driver and the conductor and the vehicle have been disinfected in such manner as the said medical officer may specify and a certificate to this effect has been obtained from the said medical officer.

93. *Carriage of persons in goods vehicles.*—(1) Save in the case of a stage carriage in which goods are being carried in addition to passengers no person shall be carried in a goods vehicle other than a *bona fide* employee of the owner or the hirer of the vehicle, and except in accordance with this rule :

Provided that the State Government may by special or general order permit a co-operative society or class of co-operative societies owning or hiring a goods vehicle to carry its members under its authority in such goods vehicle when it is used for carrying the society's goods in the course of its business.

(2) Not more than six persons in all in addition to the driver shall be carried in any goods vehicle.

(3) No person shall be carried upon the goods or otherwise in such a manner that such person is in danger of falling from the vehicle, and in no case shall any person be carried in a goods vehicle in such a manner that any part of his person, when he is in a sitting position, is at a height exceeding ten feet from the surface upon which the vehicle rests.

(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (2), the Regional Transport Authority may, as a condition of the permit granted for any goods vehicle, specify the conditions subject to which a larger number of persons may be carried in the vehicle, provided that save in the case of any particular goods vehicle or class of such vehicles exempted from the operation of this proviso by a general or special order of Government or by an order in writing issued by the State Transport Officer to meet any specific occasion of an essential and urgent nature, such number shall not exceed the area in square feet of the floor of the vehicle divided by 7.

(5) Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to authorise the carriage of any person for hire or reward on any vehicle, unless there is in force in respect of the vehicle, a permit authorising the use of the vehicle for such purpose, and save in accordance with the provisions of such permit.

(6) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to Motor Vehicles registered under section 39 of the Act.

94. *Stands and halting places.*—(1) With the approval in the City of Bombay of the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere, of the District Magistrate, the Regional Transport Authority, by notification in the official gazette or by the erection of traffic signs which are permitted for the purpose under sub-section (*1*) of section 75 of the Act, or both, may in respect of the taking up or setting down of passengers or both by public service vehicles or by any specified class of public service vehicles—

(*i*) conditionally or unconditionally prohibit the use of any specified place or of any place of a specified nature or class, or

(*ii*) require that within the limits of any municipality, notified area or cantonment, or within such other limits as may be specified in the notification certain specified stands or halting places only shall be so used:

Provided that no place which is privately owned shall be so notified except with the previous consent in writing of the owner thereof.

(2) When a place has been notified or has been demarcated by traffic signs, or both, as being a stand or halting place for the purpose of this rule, then notwithstanding that the land is in possession of any person, the place shall, subject to the provisions of these rules, be deemed to be a public place within the meaning of the Act and the Regional Transport Authority may enter into an agreement with, or grant a licence to any person for the provision or maintenance of such place including the provision or maintenance of the buildings or works necessary thereto, subject to the termination of the agreement or licence forthwith upon the breach of any condition thereof and may otherwise make rules or give directions for the conduct of such place including rules or directions—

(*i*) prescribing the fees to be paid by the owners of public service vehicles using the place and providing for the receipt and disposal of such fees,

(*ii*) specifying the public service vehicles or the class of public service vehicles which shall use the place or which shall not use the place,

(*iii*) appointing a person to be the manager of the place and specifying the powers and duties of the manager,

(*iv*) requiring the owner of the land, or the local authority, as the case may be to erect such shelters, lavatories and latrines and to execute such other works as may be specified in the rules or in the direction and to maintain the same in a serviceable, clean and sanitary condition,

(*v*) prohibiting the use of such place by specified persons or by other than specified persons.

(3) Nothing in sub-rule (2) shall require any person owning the land, which has been appointed as a stand or halting place, to undertake any work or incur any expenditure in connection therewith without his consent and, in the event of any such person declining to carry out such work or to incur such expenditure or failing to comply with any rule or direction made or given to him under this rule, the competent authority may prohibit the use of such a place for the purposes of this rule.

95. *Records to be maintained.*—(1) The Regional Transport Authority may by general or special order require the owner of any transport vehicle to maintain records and submit returns in respect of the vehicle in such form as the Authority may specify and such records and returns may include particulars of the daily use of the vehicle in respect of—

(*i*) the name and licence number of the driver and conductor and other attendant, if any;

(*ii*) the route upon which or the area within which the vehicle was used;

(*iii*) the number of miles travelled;

(*iv*) the times of commencement and termination of a journey and of any halts on a journey when the driver obtained rest;

(*v*) the weight of goods carried between specified places and the nature of the goods;

(*vi*) in the case of goods carried in a stage carriage, the number of trips and the mileage when goods were carried solely and when goods were carried in addition to passengers and, in that case, the number of seats available for passengers.

(2) No owner or other person shall cause or allow any person to drive a transport vehicle unless the owner or other person has in his possession a record in writing of the name and address of the driver as set forth in his driving licence, the number of the licence and the name of the authority by which it was issued.

96. *Permit holder—change of address of.*—(1) If the holder of a permit ceases to reside or to have his place of business, as the case may be, at the address set forth in the permit, he shall within fourteen days, send Part A of the permit to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued intimating the new address.

(2) Upon receipt of intimation under sub-rule (1) the Regional Transport Authority or the State Transport Authority, as the case may be, shall, after making such enquiries as the Authority deems fit, enter in the permit the new address and shall intimate the particulars to the Authority of any region in which the permit is valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise.

97. *Public service vehicle—intimation of damage to or failure of.*—(1) The holder of any stage carriage permit or any contract carriage permit in respect of a particular vehicle by reference to the registration mark shall, within seven days of the occurrence, report in writing to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued any failure of, or damage to, such vehicle or to any part thereof, of such a nature as to render the vehicle unfit for use in accordance with the conditions of the permit for a period exceeding three days.

(2) The holder of any permit in respect of a service of stage carriages shall, within twelve hours of the occurrence, report in writing to the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued, any failure of, or damage to, any vehicle used by him under the authority of the permit of such a nature as to prevent the holder from complying with any of the provisions or conditions of the permit for a period exceeding twenty-four hours.

(3) Upon receipt of a report under the preceding sub-rules, the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued may, subject to the provisions of rules 67 and 68,—

(*i*) direct the holder of the permit within such period, not exceeding two months, from the date of the occurrence, as the authority may specify, either to make good the damage to or failure of the vehicle, or to provide a substitute vehicle, or

(*ii*) if the damage to, or failure of, the vehicle is such that in the opinion of the said authority it cannot be made good within a period of two months from the date of the occurrence, direct the holder of the permit to provide a substitute vehicle,

and when the holder of the permit fails to comply with such a direction, may suspend, cancel or vary the permit accordingly.

(4) The Transport Authority giving a direction or suspending, cancelling or varying a permit under sub-rule (3) shall send intimation of the fact to the

Transport Authority of any other region in which the permit is valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise.

98. *Alteration to motor vehicle.*—(1) Further to the provisions of section 32 of the Act, the owner of a transport vehicle, or if the owner is not the holder of the permit, the holder of the permit shall, at the same time as the report required by that section is made to the registering authority, forward a copy thereof to the Transport Authority by which the permit relating to the vehicle was granted, or, in the case of a permit relating to a service of stage carriages, to the Transport Authority by which the permit was granted under which the vehicle is being used.

(2) Upon receipt of a report under sub-rule (1), the Transport Authority by which the permit was issued may if the alteration is such as to contravene any of the provisions or conditions of the permit—

(*i*) vary the permit accordingly, or

(*ii*) require the permit holder to provide a substitute vehicle within such period as the authority may specify, and, if the holder fails to comply with such requirement, cancel or suspend the permit.

(3) A Transport Authority varying, suspending or cancelling a permit or causing other vehicle to be substituted for a vehicle covered by a permit, shall intimate rticulars to the Transport Authority of any other region in which the permit valid by virtue of countersignature or otherwise.

99. *Provision as to trailers.*—(1) No trailer other than the trailing half of an articulated vehicle shall be attached to a public service vehicle.

(2) No person other than the attendant or attendants required by rule 206 shall be carried on a trailer.

(3) Subject to the provisions of sub-rule (4) all the provisions of these rules relating to a private carrier's permit or to a public carrier's permit shall apply to any trailer used for the purposes of a private carrier or a public carrier, as the case may be.

(4) A State Transport Authority or a Regional Transport Authority granting or countersigning a private carrier's permit or a public carrier's permit may require, as a condition of the permit or of the countersignature, as the case may be, that no trailer or that not more than one trailer or that no trailer of a specified description shall be attached to any transport vehicle covered by the permit.

99-A. *Distinguishing boards for public and private goods vehicles.*—Every goods transport vehicle shall carry in a prominent place on the front of the vehicle a distinguishing board in the regional language of the region in which it is registered with the letters " Public Carrier " or " Private Carrier " as the case may be, painted in white on black background. The height and the width of each letter shall be not less than 5 inches and 2½ inches respectively.

100. *Inspection of transport vehicles and their contents.*—(1) Any police officer in uniform not below the rank of Sub-Inspector, any Supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles in uniform or any member of a State or Regional Transport Authority, within his respective jurisdiction may at any time when a goods vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of such vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer, Supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles or such member to make reasonable examination of the contents of the vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of sub-rule (1), the police officer or Supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles shall not be entitled to examine the contents of any goods vehicle unless—

(*i*) the permit in respect of the vehicle contains a provision or condition in respect of the goods which may or which may not be carried on the vehicle ;

(*ii*) the police officer or supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles has reason to suppose that the vehicle is being used in contravention of the provisions of the Act or these rules.

(3) Any police officer in uniform or any Supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles in uniform or any member of a State or Regional Transport Authority, within his respective jurisdiction may at any time when a public service vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of such vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the police officer or Supervisor or Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles or such member to make reasonable examination of the number of passengers and other contents of the vehicle so as to satisfy himself that the provisions of the Act and these rules and the provisions and conditions of the permit in respect of the vehicle are being complied with.

(4) Any Inspector of Motor Vehicles in uniform, may, at any time when a transport vehicle is in a public place, call upon the driver of such vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the Inspector to inspect such vehicle. The Inspector shall give to the driver or any other person in charge of the vehicle, a certificate stating the date on which, the hour at which and the period for which the vehicle was detained.

100A. *Inspection of brakes of transport vehicle.*—Any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector specially authorised in this behalf by the State Government may at any time when a transport vehicle is in a public place call upon the driver of such vehicle to stop the vehicle and to keep it at rest for such time as may be necessary to enable the Police Officer to inspect the brakes of the vehicle so as to satisfy himself that the provisions of rule 105 are complied with.

101. *Motor cabs—may be required to carry taxi-meters.*—(1) A Regional Transport Authority may by notification in the official gazette require that within the limits of any municipality, notified area or cantonment as may be specified in the notification all motor cabs intended for private hire shall be fitted with taxi-meters.

(2) Where a notification as aforesaid has been issued, permits shall not be granted in respect of any motor cab not fitted with taxi-meter except under the following conditions :—

(*i*) that the owner of such cab [or firm] shall maintain not less than six motor cabs ;

(*ii*) that such owner shall provide such garage accommodation for the cabs as is approved by the Regional Transport Authority ; and

(*iii*) that the cabs shall not ply for hire on public stands or in public places.

(3) Nothing in rules 4, 60, 61, 81, 82, 83, 86, 87, 89, 92, 94, 95, 97, 98, 102A, 129 and 142 shall apply to, or in relation to, any motor cab in respect of which a permit has been granted under the conditions specified in sub-rule (2).

102. *Motor cabs fitted with Taxi-meters—special rules for drivers.*—(1) The driver of every motor cab fitted with a taxi-meter shall not set it in motion before it is hired and shall stop it immediately the cab arrives at the destination.

Note.—A cab shall be considered to be hired from the time it has been engaged or if called from a distance from the time of such call.

(2) If the driver of any motor cab fitted with a taxi-meter which is hired by any person is unable to proceed owing to any defect in the mechanism or the tyres of the cab he shall at once lower the flag to " stopped " and shall not re-start his meter until such time as the defect is remedied.

(3) No driver shall cover or obscure the face of a taxi-meter under any circumstances or at any time.

(4) No driver shall without reasonable excuse refuse to let the cab for hire when the flag is in a vertical position.

102-A. *Licensing of and regulation of, conduct of, agents for the sale of tickets for travel by public service vehicles* —

(1) Every owner of a public service vehicle to be let or plied for hire shall intimate to the Regional Transport Authority concerned the name and address of the person appointed on his behalf as the agent who has been engaged in the sale of tickets to passengers for travel by such vehicle.

(2) No person shall act as an agent of the owner of such public service vehicle and no owner shall so employ any person unless he has obtained an agent's licence in Form L.Ag. from the Regional Transport Authority concerned.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-rule, persuading any person soliciting or attempting to persuade any person, to travel in a vehicle shall be deemed to be acting as an Agent for the sale of tickets for travel thereby.

(3) An agents' licence shall be valid for a period of twelve months from the date of issue or renewal and shall be effective only in the Region wherein it is issued or renewed.

(4) No person under the age of 18 years, shall hold an agent's licence.

(5) Application for an agent's licence shall be made in writing to the Regional Transport Authority of the Region wherein the applicant resides, in Form L.Ag. A. and shall be accompanied by two clear copies of a recent photograph of the applicant and by the prescribed fee.

(6) The fee for an agent's licence shall be ten rupees and the fee for its renewal or for the issue of a duplicate shall be five rupees.

(7) An application for the renewal of an agent's licence shall be made by letter enclosing the licence accompanied by the prescribed fee, addressed to the Regional Transport Authority by which the agent's licence was issued. If the application for renewal accompanied by the appropriate fee prescribed under sub-rule (6) is not received on or before the date of expiry of the licence, the fee payable for the renewal of the licence shall be ten rupees.

(8) The Regional Transport Authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, decline to issue or renew an agent's licence.

(9) (*i*) The Regional Transport Authority may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, suspend or cancel an agent's licence.

(*ii*) On an agent's licence being suspended, cancelled or not renewed, it shall be surrendered forthwith to the Regional Transport Authority which issued the licence.

(10) An agent shall, on demand by any police officer in uniform not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector or a Supervisor or an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles in uniform, produce his agent's licence for inspection.

(11) No person shall hold more than one agent's licence effective in the same region.

(12) The Regional Transport Authority may specify that the agents shall wear a uniform of the type approved by such authority.

(13) The agent shall when on duty, wear in a conspicuous place on his left breast a metal badge issued by the Regional Transport Authority on payment

of a fee of Rs. 2. No agent shall lend or transfer the badge to any other person and he shall surrender it to the Regional Transport Authority in the event of his licence being suspended, cancelled or not renewed. If the badge is lost or destroyed a duplicate badge shall be issued by the authority which issued it on payment of two rupees.

(14) The provisions of this rule shall apply to such districts, areas or routes and from such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the *Bombay Government Gazette*, specify in this behalf.

SPECIAL RULE FOR PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION IN RESPECT OF CANCELLATION OF PERMITS.

102-B. (1) A permit holder whose permit is cancelled by a notification under clause (iii) of sub-section (*1*) of section 43 of the Act shall, within fifteen days from the date of such notification, submit a statement in duplicate in Form D—Com. A giving particulars of the permit held by him to the Secretary, State Transport Authority, through the Secretary of the Regional Transport Authority which granted the permit together with the permit (A and B parts) and the registration certificate of the vehicle covered by such permit.

(2) The Secretary, State Transport Authority, shall fix the compensation in accordance with the scale prescribed in sub-rule (3) .

(3) The compensation payable for the cancellation of a stage carriage or public carrier's permit under clause (iii) of sub-section (*1*) of section 43 of the Act shall be as follows, namely :—

Rs. 1,000 for every vehicle covered by the permit, if the unexpired period thereof counted from the date of the cancellation of the permit exceeds 24 months.

Rs. 700 for every vehicle covered by the permit if the unexpired period thereof counted from the date of the cancellation of the permit is 24 months or less but exceeds 12 months.

Rs. 400 for every vehicle covered by the permit, if the unexpired period thereof counted from the date of the cancellation of the permit is 12 months or less but exceeds 6 months.

Rs. 200 for every vehicle covered by the permit if the unexpired period thereof counted from the date of the cancellation of the permit is 6 months or less.

CHAPTER V—CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

103. *General.*—(1) No person shall use and no person shall cause or allow to be used or to be in any public place any motor vehicle which does not comply with the rules contained in this Chapter, or with any order thereunder made by competent authority.

(2) Nothing in this rule shall apply to a motor vehicle which has been damaged in an accident while at the place of the accident or to a vehicle so damaged or otherwise defective while being removed to the nearest reasonable place of repair or disposal.

104. *Lamps.*—(1) Save as hereinafter provided, every motor vehicle while in a public place during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise and at any other time when there is not sufficient light to render clearly discernible persons and vehicles on the road at a distance of five hundred feet ahead, shall carry the following lamps (hereinafter referred to as "obligatory front lamps") :—

(*a*) save in the cases of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage, two lamps showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet;

(*b*) in the case of a motor cycle and an invalid carriage, one lamp showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet and where the

registration mark exhibited at the front of the vehicle is exhibited on both sides of a plate in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (5) of rule 28, so fixed as to illuminate both sides of the plate ;

(*c*) in the case of a side car attached to a motor cycle, a lamp affixed to the extreme left hand side of the side car showing to the front a white light visible from a distance of five hundred feet, in addition to the lamp required by clause (*b*) above to be carried on the motor cycle ;

and shall, in every case, also carry—

(*i*) one lamp (hereinafter referred to as the " rear lamp ") showing to the rear a red light visible from a distance of five hundred feet ; and

(*ii*) a lamp, which may be the rear lamp or some other device, illuminating with a white light the whole of the registration mark exhibited on the rear of the vehicle so as to render it legible from a distance of fifty feet to the rear :

Provided that when a motor vehicle is drawing another vehicle or vehicles and the distance between such vehicles does not exceed five feet it shall not, subject to any other provision of these Rules, be necessary for the drawn vehicles to carry obligatory front lamps or for any save the last drawn vehicle to carry a rear lamp or a lamp illuminating the rear registration mark.

(2) Every lamp required under sub-rule (1) to be carried shall, during the aforesaid period, be kept properly lighted and in an efficient condition.

(3) Obligatory front lamps shall be as nearly as possible of the same power and at the same height from the ground.

(4) No lamp showing a light to the front shall be fixed so that the centre of the lamp is more than five feet from the ground, provided that this provision shall not apply to the internal lighting of any motor vehicle or to any light necessary to illuminate the route board of public service vehicle.

(5) The rear lamp shall be fixed either on the centre line of the vehicle or to the right hand side and, save in the case of a transport vehicle, at a height of not more than 3 feet and 6 inches from the ground. In the case of a transport vehicle the rear light may be fixed at such a level as may be necessary to illuminate the Registration mark.

(6) Where a trailer is being drawn by a motor vehicle, other than the drawn part of an articulated vehicle, a lamp of as nearly as possible the same size and power as the rear lamp and showing a red light to the rear shall be affixed to the trailer vertically above or below the rear lamp at a distance of not less than two feet or more than three feet from the rear lamp.

(7) No motor vehicle shall show a red light to the front or other than a red light to the rear, provided that this provision shall not apply to the internal lighting of the vehicle or to an amber light if displayed by any direction indicator.

(8) No lamp showing a light to the front shall be used on any vehicle unless such lamp is so constructed, fitted and maintained that the beam of light emitted therefrom—

(*a*) is permanently deflected downwards to such an extent that it is at all times incapable of dazzling any person, standing on the same horizontal plane as the vehicle at a greater distance than 25 feet from the lamp, and whose eye-level is not less than 3 feet 6 inches above that plane ; or

(*b*) can be deflected downwards or both downwards and to the left by the driver in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid ; or

(*c*) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time causes a beam of light to be emitted from the lamp which complies with clause (*a*); or

(*d*) can be extinguished by the operation of a device which at the same time either deflects the beam of light from another lamp downwards or both downwards and to the left in such manner as to render it incapable of dazzling any such person in the circumstances aforesaid, or brings into or leaves in operation a lamp or lamps which complies or comply with clause (*a*).

(9) Sub-rule (8) shall not apply to any lamp fitted with an electric bulb, if the power of the bulb does not exceed seven watts and the lamp is fitted with frosted glass or other material which has the effect of diffusing the light.

(10) No light, other than a white light, shall be carried on the front of any motor vehicle except in exceptional circumstances with the approval, in the city of Bombay, of the Commissioner of Police and elsewhere, of the District Magistrate.

(11) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule a Superintendent of Police may by order in writing authorise the driving at night without lights of a motor vehicle registered under section 39 of the Act during the hours and on the route or routes in the area within his jurisdiction and subject to such conditions as he may deem fit to impose specified in the order.

105. *Brakes.*—(1) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with brakes of sufficient strength capable of stopping the vehicle within the distance specified in sub-rule (10) and of holding it at rest in all conditions and all the brakes with which the motor vehicle is fitted shall at all times be properly connected and shall be maintained in good and efficient condition.

(2) Every motor vehicle, other than an invalid carriage, a trailer, a road roller or a locomotive, shall be equipped with an efficient braking system or systems sufficient to supply two means of operation so designed and constructed that notwithstanding the failure of any part (other than a fixed member or a brake shoe anchor pin) through or by means of which the force necessary to apply the brakes if transmitted, there shall still be available for the driver to apply to not less than half the number of the wheels of the vehicle, brakes sufficient under the most adverse conditions to bring the vehicle to rest within a reasonable distance :

Provided that, save in the cases of a tractor and a heavy transport motor vehicle, in the event of such failure as aforesaid it shall not be necessary for brakes to be available for application by the driver—

(*i*) in the case of a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940, to more than two wheels ; and

(*ii*) in the case of a motor vehicle having less than four wheels to more than one wheel.

(3) The application of one means of operation shall not affect or operate the pedal or hand lever of the other means of operation.

(4) In the case of vehicles registered in India on or after the first day of April 1940, no braking system shall be rendered ineffective by the non-rotation of the engine :

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply in the case of a vehicle referred to in clause (*ii*) of sub-rule (8) hereof, and to the braking system of any trailer and of the trailing half of any articulated vehicle.

(5) The brakes of a motor vehicle which are operated by one of the means of operation shall be capable of being applied by direct mechanical action without the intervention of any hydraulic, electric or pneumatic device.

(6) In the case of a motor vehicle with more than three wheels other than an invalid carriage, a road roller or a locomotive, where any brake shoe is capable of being applied by more than one means of operation, all the wheels shall be fitted with brakes, all of which are operated by one of the means of operation :

Provided that, except in the case of a tractor,—

(*i*) where a motor vehicle has more than six wheels, at least four of which are steering wheels, it shall be a sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if brakes are fitted to all the wheels other than two steering wheels which are situated on opposite sides of the vehicle, and all such brakes are operated by one of the means of operation,

(*ii*) where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted to all wheels other than the steering wheels without the interposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying the driving wheels, it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if one of the means of operation operates the brakes on two driving wheels situated on opposite sides of the vehicles and the other means of operation, operates brakes on all the other wheels required to be fitted with brakes by this sub-rule :

Provided further that, where means of operation are provided in addition to those prescribed by this rule, such additional means of operation may be disregarded for the purposes of this sub-rule.

(7) One at least of the means of operation shall be capable of causing brakes to be applied directly and not through the transmission gear to all the wheels of the vehicle :

Provided that, in the case of a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940, it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if one of the means of operation applies brakes directly and not through the transmission gear to not less than two of the wheels of the vehicle :

Provided further that where a motor vehicle has more than four wheels and the drive is transmitted to all wheels other than the steering wheels without the interposition of a differential driving gear or similar mechanism between the axles carrying the driving wheels, it shall be deemed to be a sufficient compliance with this sub-rule if the brakes applied by one means of operation act directly on two driving wheels on opposite sides of the vehicles and the brakes applied by the other means of operation act directly on all other driving wheels.

(8) For the purposes of this rule—

(*i*) in the case of a motor vehicle other than an invalid carriage, a road roller or a locomotive,

(*a*) except in the case of a motor vehicle the unladen weight of which does not exceed 2,240 pounds or which is a passenger vehicle constructed or adapted to carry not more than seven passengers exclusive of the driver, not more than one front wheel shall be included in half the number of wheels of the vehicle ; and

(*b*) every moving shaft to which any part of a braking system or any mean of operation thereof is connected or by which it is supported shall be deemed to be part of that system ;

(*ii*) in the case of a motor vehicle propelled by steam and not used as a public service vehicle, the engine shall be deemed to be an efficient braking system with one means of operation if the engine is capable of being reversed and is incapable of being disconnected from any of the driving wheels of the vehicle except by the sustained action of the driver.

(9) Every locomotive shall have an efficient braking system, the brakes of which act upon all the wheels of the locomotive other than the steering wheels; provided that this provision shall not apply to a locomotive registered in India before the first day of April 1940, if the locomotive is propelled by steam and the engine thereof is capable of being reversed.

(10) The braking system operated by one of the means of operation shall, according to whether the vehicle is laden or unladen, be capable of bringing it to rest when travelling at the speed specified in the table below within the distance therein specified when, at the time of the application of the brakes, the vehicle is travelling over a hard, dry, level road in good condition, with top gear and clutch engaged, or when, in the same conditions, the efficiency of the brakes as determined by a brake-testing meter approved by Government is not less than 30 per cent. when the vehicle is laden with not less than 50 per cent. of its legal load and not less than 40 per cent. when the vehicle is unladen :—

Speed.	Distance in feet to stop from application of brakes.	
Miles per hour.	Vehicle laden.	Vehicle unladen.
20	45	83·5
15	25	19

106. *Reversing.*—Every motor vehicle other than a motor cycle shall be capable of moving under its own power either forwards or backwards.

107. *Horns.*—(1) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a horn or other approved device available for immediate use by the driver of the vehicle and capable of giving audible and sufficient warning of the approach or position of the vehicle.

(2) No motor vehicle shall be fitted with any multitioned horn giving a succession of different notes or with any other sound-producing device giving an unduly harsh shrill, loud, or alarming noise.

(3) Nothing contained in sub-rule (2) shall prevent the use on vehicles, used as ambulances or for fire fighting or salvage purposes or on vehicles used by police officers in the course of their duties, or on other similar vehicles, of such sound signals and may be approved by the registering authority in whose jurisdiction such vehicles are kept.

(4) Save in the case of Motor Cabs fitted with electric horns every transport vehicle shall be fitted with a bulb horn.

108. *Silencers.*—(1) Every motor vehicle shall be fitted with a device (herein referred to as a silencer) which by means of an expansion chamber or otherwise, reduces as far as may be reasonable and practicable the noise that would otherwise be made by the escape of exhaust gases from the engine.

(2) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed or equipped that the exhaust gases from the engine are not discharged downwards so as to impinge on the road surface.

109. *Mirror.*—Every motor vehicle, other than a transport vehicle not being a motor cab or a motor cycle having not more than two wheels and to which a side car is not attached, shall be fitted either internally or externally, and every transport vehicle other than a motor cab shall be fitted externally, with a mirror so placed that the driver shall be able to have a clear and distinct vision of vehicles approaching from the rear.

110. *Dangerous projections.*—(1) No mascot or other similar fitting or device shall be carried by any motor vehicle registered in India after the first day of April 1941 in any position where it is likely to strike any person with whom the vehicle may collide unless the mascot is unlikely to cause injury to any person by reason of any projection thereon.

(2) No motor vehicle shall be permitted to be used which is so constructed that any axle hub or hub cap projects laterally more than four inches beyond the rim of the wheel to which it is attached, unless the hub or hub cap does not project laterally beyond the body or wings of the vehicle or is provided with an adequate guard.

111. *Noise.*—Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed and maintained as not to cause undue noise when in motion.

112. *Safety glass.*—(1) After the first day of April 1940, the glass of windscreens or windows facing to the front on the outside of every motor vehicle except glass fitted to the upper deck of a double decked vehicle shall be safety glass.

(2) For the purpose of this rule—

(*i*) "safety glass" means glass so constructed or treated that if fractured it does not fly into fragments capable of causing severe cuts;

(*ii*) any wind screen or window at the front of the vehicle the inner surface of which is at an angle exceeding thirty degrees to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle shall be deemed to face to the front.

(3) This rule shall not apply to a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

113. *Glass—arrangement and maintenance of.*—The glass of the front wind screen side and rear windows of every motor vehicle shall be such and shall be maintained in such condition as to be clearly transparent and allow the driver a clear vision to the front and to the sides and, through the prescribed mirror, to the rear of the vehicle.

114. *Windscreen wiper.*—(1) On and after the first day of April 1940 an efficient automatic windscreen wiper shall be fitted to every motor vehicle which is so constructed that the driver cannot by opening the windscreen, or otherwise obtain an adequate view to the front of the vehicle without looking through the windscreen.

(2) This rule shall not apply to a motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

115. *Tyres.*—(1) The pneumatic tyres of every motor vehicle shall be kept properly inflated and in good and sound condition.

(2) A tyre shall be deemed to be not in good and sound condition if—

(*i*) any of the fabric of the casing is exposed by wear of the tread or by any unvulcanized cut or abrasion of any part; or

(*ii*) the tyre shows signs of incipient failure by local deformation or swelling; or

(*iii*) it has been patched or repaired by an outside gaiter or patch other than a properly vulcanized repair:

Provided that clause (*iii*) shall not apply to a temporary repair effected to enable the vehicle to be moved to the nearest reasonable place where the tyre can be repaired or replaced.

(3) After the last day of April 1946, no motor vehicle other than a tractor, locomotive, road roller or tracklaying vehicle shall be driven in any public place unless it is fitted with pneumatic tyres :

Provided that in any case in which Government is satisfied that a particular vehicle or class of vehicles with solid tyres is indispensable for any work of public interest and that the replacement of solid tyres by pneumatic tyres is not practicable, it may by notification in the *Official Gazette* exempt from the provisions of this sub-rule such vehicle or class of vehicles used in specified area or areas, either generally or for any specified period.

(4) No tractor of any type shall be driven on any public road unless—

(*a*) in the case of a crawler tractor or chain type tractor every alternate rib of the track chain called " Grouser Plate " is fitted with a Street Plate,

(*b*) in the case of a wheeled tractor fitted with steel wheels, protective road bands made of rubber are fitted over the steel wheels, and

(*c*) in the case of a half track tractor, the rear wheels thereof are fitted with Street Plates and the front wheels, if they are steel wheels, are fitted with street bands ;

116. *Smoke, vapour, grease—emission of.*—(1) Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed, shall be maintained in such condition, and shall be so driven and used on a road, that there shall not be emitted therefrom any smoke, visible vapour, grit, sparks, ashes, cindres, or oily substance, the emission of which could be prevented or avoided by the taking of any reasonable steps or the exercise of reasonable care, or the emission of which might cause damage to other persons or property or endanger the safety of any other users of the road in consequence of any harmful content therein.

(2) Every motor vehicle using solid fuel shall be fitted with an efficient appliance for the purpose of preventing the emission of sparks or grit and also with a tray or shield to prevent ashes and cinders from falling on to the road.

117. *Speedometer.*—(1) Every motor vehicle, other than an invalid carriage or a vehicle which may not under the provision of the Eighth Schedule to the Act, at any time be driven at a rate of speed in excess of six miles per hour, shall be fitted with an instrument (herein referred to as a " speedometer ") so constructed and in such a position as at all times readily to indicate to the driver of the vehicle the speed at which the vehicle is travelling.

(2) A speedometer shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this rule if, upon test, it is found to be accurate within ten per cent. above or below the speed specified for the vehicle in the Eighth Schedule to the Act or, if no speed is so specified, then above or below a speed of thirty miles per hour.

(3) The provisions of this rule shall not apply to vehicles registered before 1st April 1940.

118. *Springing.*—Every motor vehicle and every trailer drawn thereby shall be equipped with suitable and sufficient means of springing adequately maintained in good and sound condition between the road wheels and the frame of the vehicle :

Provided that this rule shall not apply to—

(*i*) any motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940 if any means of springing with which it is fitted are adequately maintained in good and sound condition ;

(*ii*) any tractor not exceeding ten thousand pounds in weight unladen if all the unsprung wheels of the tractor are fitted with pneumatic tyres ;

(*iii*) any land locomotive, land tractor, land implement, agricultural trailer, or any trailer used solely for the haulage of felled trees or such other heavy loads as cannot be carried on springs ;

(*iv*) motor cycles ;

(*v*) vehicles designed for use in works or in private premises and used on a road only in passing from one part of the works or premises to another or to works or premises within a distance of two miles.

119. *Steering.*—The steering mechanism of every motor vehicle shall be adequately maintained in good and sound condition, free from backlash exceeding 30 degrees on the steering wheel, all rods and arms shall be adequate y protected by bumpers or otherwise from damage, and where the connections are secured with bolts or pins, the bolts or pins shall be effectively locked. All connections made with pins shall be such that when they are in any position other than horizontal the head of the pin shall be uppermost.

120. *Overall width.*—(1) The overall width of every motor vehicle measured at right angles to the axis of the motor vehicle between perpendicular planes enclosing the extreme points shall not exceed—

(*i*) in the case of a motor vehicle other than a transport vehicle but including a motor cab, seven feet and two inches ;

(*ii*) in the case of a transport vehicle other than a motor cab, seven feet and six inches :

Provided that in the case of a locomotive or a tractor, the overall width may extend to eight feet and six inches :

Provided further that in the case of transport vehicles other than motor cabs used on such roads in the City of Bombay as the Regional Transport Authority may in consultation with the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, specify in this behalf the overall width may extend in eight feet :

Provided further that if the State Government is satisfied that a particular vehicle or class of vehicles having overall width in excess of the width specified in this sub-rule is found suitable for carrying out any work of public purpose, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this rule such a vehicle or class of vehicles either generally or in such area or areas or on such route or routes and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule, a driving or a direction indicator, when in operation, shall not be taken into consideration in measuring the overall width of a motor vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), the Regional Transport Authority may authorise the use of a transport vehicle obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Central Government and having an overall width exceeding 7 feet and 6 inches but not exceeding 8 feet and 1 inch on a specified route or routes, or in a specified area, within the State. Where a Regional Transport Authority takes action under this sub-rule it shall enter in the Certificate of Registration of the vehicle particulars of the route or routes on which, or the area in which, the vehicle may be used.

121. *Overall length.*—(1) The overall length of every motor vehicle other than a trailer shall not exceed—

(*i*) in the case of a vehicle having not more than two axles, twenty-seven feet and six inches ;

(*ii*) in the case of a rigid framed vehicle having more than two axles, thirty feet ;

(*iii*) in the case of an articulated vehicle having more than two axles, thirty-three feet :

Provided that in such local area as the State Government may specify in this behalf the overall length of a stage carriage may exceed twenty-seven feet and six inches but shall not exceed thirty-three feet :

Provided further that if the State Government is satisfied that a particular vehicle or class of vehicles having overall length in excess of the length specified in this sub-rule is found suitable for carrying out any work of public purpose the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt from the provisions of this sub-rule such vehicle or class of vehicles either generally or in such area or areas or on such route or routes and subject to such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the notification.

(2) This rule shall not apply in the case of an articulated vehicle constructed and normally used for the conveyance of indivisible loads of exceptional length—

(*i*) if all the wheels of the vehicle are fitted with pneumatic tyres, or

(*ii*) if all the wheels of the vehicle are not fitted with pneumatic tyres so long as the vehicle is not driven at a speed exceeding twelve miles per hour.

(3) In this rule "overall length" means the length of the vehicle measured between parallel planes passing through the extreme projecting points of the vehicle exclusive of—

(*i*) any starting handle;

(*ii*) any hood when down;

(*iii*) any ladder forming part of a turntable fire-escape fixed to a vehicle;

(*iv*) any post office letter-box the length of which measured parallel to the axis of the vehicle does not exceed twelve inches.

122. *Overall height.*—(1) The overall height of a motor vehicle other than a double-decked motor vehicle measured from the surface on which the motor vehicle rests shall not exceed eleven feet.

(2) The overall height of a double-decked motor vehicle shall not exceed fifteen feet and six inches.

(3) This rule shall not apply to fire-escapes, tower-wagons and other special-purpose vehicles exempted by the general or special order of the registering authority.

123. *Overhang.*—(1) The overhang of a tractor or locomotive shall not exceed six feet.

(2) The overhang of a motor vehicle other than a tractor or locomotive shall not exceed forty-five per cent. of the distance between the plane perpendicular to the axis of the motor vehicle which passes through the centre or centres of the front wheel or wheels and the foremost vertical plane from which the overhang is to be measured as defined in sub-rule (3):

Provided that this sub-rule shall not apply to vehicles registered in India before the first day of April 1940 and that the Regional Transport Authority may by general or special order direct that fifty per cent. be substituted for forty-five per cent. in this sub-rule with effect in such areas and in relation to vehicles of such class as the authority may specify.

(3) For the purposes of this rule "overhang" means the distance measured horizontally and parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle between two vertical planes at right angles to such axis passing through the two points specified in paragraphs I and II of this definition respectively.

I.—The rearmost point of the vehicle exclusive of—

(*i*) any hood when down;

(*ii*) any post office letter-box, the length of which measured parallel to the longitudinal axis of the vehicle, does not exceed 12 inches;

(*iii*) any ladder forming part of a turntable fire-escape fixed to a vehicle;

(*iv*) any luggage carrier fitted to a motor vehicle constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and adapted to carry not more than seven passengers exclusive of the driver.

II.—(*i*) In the case of a motor vehicle having only two axles, one of which is not steering axle, the centre point of that axle, or

(*ii*) in the case of a motor vehicle having only three axles where the front axle is the only steering axle, a point 4 inches in rear of the centre of a straight line joining the centre points of the rear and middle axles, or

(*iii*) in any other case a point situated on the longitudinal axis of the vehicle and such that a line drawn from it at right angles to that axis will pass through the centre of the minimum turning circle of the vehicle.

(4) In the case of any motor vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940, it shall suffice if the overhang does not exceed 7/24th of the overall length of the vehicle.

124. *Turning Circle.*—Every motor vehicle shall be so constructed as to be capable of turning in either direction in a circle not exceeding eighty feet in diameter. For the purposes of this rule such diameter shall be determined by reference to the extreme outer edge of the wheel track at ground level.

125. *Direction indicators and stop-lights.*—(1) For the purposes of the proviso to section 79 of the Act, the signal of an intention to turn to the right or left may be given by a mechanical or electrical direction indicator and, during the period between half an hour after sunset and half an hour before sunrise, the signal of an intention to stop may be given by an electrical stop light as hereinafter specified.

(2) Every electrical direction indicator shall when in operation be in the form of an illuminated sign of amber or red colour of a minimum illuminated length of six inches and of a maximum illuminated breadth not exceeding one-fourth of the illuminated length, and the illuminated surface shall be visible both from front and rear of the vehicle.

(3) Every mechanical direction indicator shall be in the form of an arrow not less than six inches in length, presenting a white surface visible both from front and rear of the vehicle.

(4) A direction indicator intended to intimate a right-hand turn shall be fitted only on the right side and a direction indicator intended to intimate a left-hand turn shall be fitted only on the left side of the vehicle and, except as provided in sub-rule (6), every direction indicator shall be so designed and fitted that—

(*i*) it is not more than four feet behind the base of the windscreen ;

(*ii*) it is not more than six feet and six inches above the level of the ground ;

(*iii*) when in operation—

(1) it temporarily alters the outline of the vehicle to the extent of at least six inches measured horizontally,

(2) its outermost point shall be at least six inches further from the longitudinal axis of the vehicle than is the outermost point of the driver's cab or of the side of the body immediately behind the driver's seat, and

(3) it remains steady ;

(*iv*) the driver of the vehicle when in his driving seat may be readily aware that it is operating correctly :

Provided that clause (*i*) shall not apply in the case of a pillarless saloon motor car if the direction indicator is not situated behind the widest part of the body.

(5) For the purpose of this rule a "pillarless saloon motor car" means motor vehicle which is constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects and is adapted to carry not more than seven persons exclusive of the driver and which has—

(*i*) an enclosed body with four doors ; and

(*ii*) no vertical dividing pillar between the doors on either side of the vehicle.

(6) Additional direction indicators in the form specified in sub-rule (2) may be fitted at the rear of any vehicle provided that—

(*i*) they are only used co-incidentally with those fitted in accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (4) ; and

(*ii*) they are visible at a reasonable distance from any point in the rear of the vehicle.

(7) Every direction indicator shall be so fitted that when not in operation it will not be likely to mislead the driver of any other vehicle or any person controlling traffic.

(8) Every stop light shall be fitted at the rear of the vehicle and not to the left of the centre thereof and when in operation shall show a red or amber light :

Provided that nothing in this rule shall prevent the fitting of a duplicate stop light on the left side of the vehicle which comes into operation at the same time as the stop light fitted at the centre or on the right side of the vehicle.

(9) Every light shown by a direction indicator or a stop light shall be difused by means of frosted glass or other adequate means and shall be a steady light.

(10) Every direction indicator and every stop light shall be such as to be readily operated by the driver of the motor vehicle at all times when sitting in a normal driving position.

(11) Nothing in this rule shall be taken to require that a direction indicator or a stop light shall be fitted to any motor vehicle or to render illegal the use of any direction indicator not specified in this rule provided that the driver of the vehicle to which the indicator is fitted complies with the provisions of the Eleventh Schedule to the Act.

126. *Wings.*—(1) Every motor vehicle except a locomotive, a tractor or a trailer, shall, unless adequate protection is afforded by the body of the motor vehicle, be provided with wings or other similar fittings to catch, so far as practicable mud or water thrown up by the rotation of the wheels.

(2) The rear wheels of every trailer except a trailer drawn by a locomotive shall be provided with wings as aforesaid.

127. *Motor Cycle—attachments to.*—(1) Every side-car attached to a motor cycle shall be so attached, at the left hand side of the motor cycle, that the wheel thereof is not wholly outside perpendicular planes at right angles to the longitudinal axis of the motor cycle passing through the extreme projecting points in front and in the rear of the motor cycle.

(2) Every pillion seat attached to a motor cycle shall—

(*i*) have two footrests one on either side of and directly below the seat fitted in such a manner that a person sitting on the pillion seat can rest his feet, on such footrests ;

(*ii*) have a suitably sprung cushion seat ; and

(*iii*) have a hand grip fitted to the front of the seat.

128. *Communication with driver.*—Every motor vehicle for the use of passengers in which the driver's seat is separated from any passengers' compartment by a fixed partition which is not capable of being readily opened, shall be furnished with efficient means to enable the passengers in such compartment and the conductor, if any, to signal to the driver to stop the vehicle.

128-A. *Use of military colours and registration marks prohibited.*—(1) No motor vehicle, other than a military motor vehicle, shall be used in any public place, unless it is painted in colours different from those usually employed for military motor vehicles.

(2) No such motor vehicle shall exhibit or carry any military registration mark.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL PUBLIC SERVICE VEHICLES.

129. *General.*—Every public service vehicle, and all parts thereof including paintwork or varnish, shall be maintained in a clean and sound condition, and the engine mechanism and all working parts in reliable working order.

130. *Stability.*—(1) The stability of a double-decked public service vehicle shall be such that when loaded with weights of 130 pounds per person placed in the correct relative positions to represent the driver and conductor (if carried) and a full complement of passengers on the upper deck only, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 28 degrees from the horizontal the point at which overturning occurs would not be reached.

(2) The stability of a single-decked public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be such that under any conditions of load, at an allowance of 150 pounds per passenger and his personal luggage, for which the vehicle is registered, if the surface on which the vehicle stands were tilted to either side to an angle of 35 degrees from the horizontal the point at which overturning occurs would not be reached.

(3) For the purpose of conducting tests of stability the height of any stop used to prevent a wheel of the vehicle from slipping sideways shall not be greater than two-thirds of the distance between the surface upon which the vehicle stands before it is tilted, and that part of the rim of that wheel which is then nearest to such surface when the wheel is loaded in accordance with the requirements of this rule.

131. *Side overhand.*—In the case of a vehicle used as a stage carriage, no part of the vehicle other than a direction indicator, when in operation, or a driving mirror shall project laterally more than fourteen inches beyond the centre line of the rear wheels in the case of single rear wheels or more than six inches beyond the extreme outer edge of the outer tyre in the case of dual rear wheels.

132. *Seating room.*—(1) In every public service vehicle other than a motor cab there shall be provided for each passenger a reasonably comfortable seating space of not less than fifteen inches square measured on straight lines along and at right angles to the front of each seat, and

(*i*) when the seats are placed along the vehicle, the backs of the seats on one side shall be at least fifty-four inches distance from the backs of the seats on the other side;

(*ii*) when the seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing in the same direction there shall be everywhere a clear space of not less than twenty-six inches between the backs of the seats; and

(*iii*) when seats are placed across the vehicle and are facing each other there shall be everywhere a clear space of not less than fifty inches between the backs of facing seats.

(2) The backs of all seats shall be closed to a height of sixteen inches above seat level.

(3) This rule shall not apply to any vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

133. *Gangways.*—(1) In every compartment of every public service vehicle the entrance to which compartment is from the front or rear there shall be a gangway along the vehicle, and

(*i*) where seats are placed along the sides of the vehicle there shall be as gangway a clear space of not less than twenty-four inches measured between the fronts of the seats; and

(*ii*) where seats are placed across the vehicle there shall be as gangway a clear space of not less than twelve inches between any part of adjoining seats or their supports.

(2) Where the vehicle has seats across the full width of the body with separate doors to each seat, a gangway from front to rear of the vehicle shall not be required.

134. *Limit of seating capacity.*—Nowithstanding anything contained in these rules, no public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be registered for a number of passengers in excess of that number obtained by subtracting two hundred pounds from the difference in pounds between the registered laden and unladen weight of the vehicle and dividing the resulting figure by 150 in the case of a single-decked vehicle, and 130 in the case of a double-decked vehicle, or for such number of passengers that, when the vehicle is loaded in a normal manner, the axle weight of any axle will exceed the registered axle weight for that axle.

134-A. *Exemption.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in rules 132, 133 and 134, Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, exempt any public service vehicle or class of such vehicles used in any specified area from the provisions of the said rules either generally or for a specified period and may empower the Regional Transport Authority to fix the seating capacity of the vehicles so exempted.

35. *Head-room.*—Every public service vehicle, other than a motor cab, shall have the following internal height or head-room measured along the centre of the vehicle from the top of the floor boards or battens to the underside of the roof supports:—

(*i*) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with a permanent top, not less than four feet and six inches and not more than six feet; or

(*ii*) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with a moveable hood, not less than four feet and six inches; or

(*iii*) in the case of a double-decked vehicle not less than five feet ten inches for the lower deck, and not less than five feet eight inches for the upper deck, which shall be of the covered in type:

Provided that the Regional Transport Authority may vary the above measurement in respect of any public service vehicle plying solely in any specified municipal or cantonment limits and the environs thereof.

136. *Driver's Seat.*—(1) No public service vehicle shall be driven other than from the right hand side of the vehicle.

(2) On every public service vehicle space shall be reserved for the driver's seat as to allow him to have full and unimpeded control of the vehicle and in particular—

(*i*) the part of the seat against which the driver's back rests shall not be less than eleven inches from the nearest point on the steering wheel;

(*ii*) the width across the vehicle shall be not less than twenty-seven inches and shall extend to the left of the centre of the steering column in no case less than ten inches and so that a line drawn parallel to the axis of the vehicle through the centre of any gear lever, brake lever or other device to which the driver has to have frequent access lies not less than two inches inside the width reserved for the driver's seat.

(3) Arm rests for the driver not more than four inches wide may be provided within the space specified in clause (*ii*) of sub-rule (2).

(4) No public service vehicle shall be so constructed that any person may sit or any luggage may be carried on the right hand side of the driver.

(4A) No public service vehicle shall carry more than one person by the side of the driver's seat and no such person shall be carried unless there is a separate and proper sitting accommodation provided for him by the side of the driver's seat, with a suitable rigid partition of expanded metal or closely spaced metal bars permanently fixed between such accommodation and the driver's seat so as to isolate the driver without obstructing his vision:

Provided that no such partition shall be provided for in the case of public service vehicles fitted with left hand steering control and such other public service vehicles or class of such vehicles as the State Government having regard to their peculiar construction may, by notification in the *Official Gazette*, specify in this behalf.

(5) Every public service vehicle shall be so constructed that, save from the front pillar of the body, the driver shall have a clear vision both to the front and through an angle of 90 degrees to his right hand side. The front pillar of the body shall be so constructed as to obstruct the vision of the driver to the least possible extent.

(6) The State Transport Authority may, by order in writing, direct that until the first day of January 1953, nothing in this rule in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to a public service vehicle or a specified class of public service vehicles fitted with left hand steering control and obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Central Government.

(7) Where a registering authority registers a public service vehicle in respect of which, or belonging to a class in respect of which an order under sub-rule (6) has been made, he shall note in the certificate of registration the fact that nothing in rule 136 in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to the vehicle.

(8) A vehicle or a class of vehicles in respect of which an order under sub-rule (6) has been made shall exhibit at a conspicuous place on the rear the words "Left Hand Drive" on a plate or a plane surface of the vehicle in red colour on a white background each letter being not less than four inches in height and of uniform thickness of one-half of an inch.

137. *Width of doors.*—Every entrance and exit of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be at least 21 inches in width and of sufficient height.

138. *Grab rail.*—(1) After the first day of April 1940, a grab rail shall be fitted to every entrance or exit, other than an emergency exit, of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab to assist passengers in boarding or alighting from the vehicle.

(2) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

139. *Steps.*—(1) In every public service vehicle other than a motor cab, the top of the tread of the lowest step for any entrance or exit, other than an emergency exit, shall not be more than 20½ inches or less than 10 inches above the ground when the vehicle is empty. All steps shall be fitted with non-slip treads. Fixed steps shall not be less than 9 inches wide and shall in no case project laterally beyond the body of the vehicle unless they are so protected by the front wings (or otherwise) that they are not liable to injure pedestrians.

(2) In the case of a double-decked vehicle—

(*i*) the risers of all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be closed, and no unguarded aperture shall be left at the top landing board;

(*ii*) all steps leading from the lower to the upper deck shall be fitted with non-slip treads;

(*iii*) the horizontal distance from the nearest point of the riser of the top step to the vertical line passing through the nearest point of the seat opposite to the top tread of the staircase, excluding any grab rail which does not project more than 3 inches from the back of the seat, shall not be less than 26 inches;

(*iv*) the outer stringer of an outside staircase shall be so constructed, or a band shall be so placed, as to act as a screen to persons ascending or descending and the height of the outer guard rail shall not be less than 3 feet and 3 inches above the front of the tread of each step.

(3) This rule shall not apply to a vehicle registered in India before the first day of April 1940.

140. *Cushions.*—Where the seats of a public service vehicle are provided with fixed or movable cushions, the cushions shall be covered with leather cloth of good quality or other suitable material such that they are capable of being kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

141. *Body dimensions, guard rails and life guards.*—(1) Every public service vehicle other than a motor cab shall be so constructed that—

(*i*) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with an enclosed body—

(*a*) the height of the body sides from the floor or the height to the sills of the window, as the case may be, shall not be less than 2 feet and 4 inches;

(*b*) if the height of the sides of the body or the sills of the windows, as the case may be, above the highest part of any seat is less than 18 inches, provision is made by means of guard rails or otherwise to prevent the arms of seated passengers being thrust through and being injured by passing vehicles, or the extent to which the side windows or venetians can be lowered is such that when lowered their top edge is not less than 18 inches above the highest part of any seat;

(*ii*) in the case of a single-decked vehicle with open sides, guard rails shall be provided along the right hand side of the vehicle to prevent any person other than the driver from mounting or alighting from the vehicle on that side;

(*iii*) in the case of a double-decked vehicle with an uncovered top deck the top deck shall be provided with side and end rails the top of which shall be at least 3 feet above the deck boards or battens at the sides and 18 inches above the highest part of any seat, and the top of front and back rails shall be at least 3 feet and 3 inches above the deck boards or battens and shall follow the camber of the deck.

(2) For the purposes of this rule the seat-back shall not be deemed to be a part of the seat.

(3) A Regional Transport Authority may in the case of stage carriages plying solely in any specified municipal or cantonment limits and in the environs thereof require that life guards of a type to be approved by the Authority shall be fitted to the sides of the vehicle between the wheels.

142. *Protection of passengers from weather.*—(1) Every single-decked public service vehicle shall be either constructed with a fixed and water-tight roof or equipped with a water-tight hood that may be raised or lowered as required.

(2) Save in the case of the uncovered top-deck of a double-decked vehicle, every public service vehicle shall have suitable windows, venetians or screens capable at all times of protecting the passengers from the weather without preventing adequate ventilation of the vehicle. When the screens are made of fabric, the whole of them shall at all times be fastened securely to the vehicle.

(3) Where glass windows or venetians are used, they must be provided with effective means to prevent their rattling.

143. *Internal lighting.*—Every public service vehicle, other than a motor cab, having a permanent roof, shall be furnished with one or more electric lights adequate to give reasonable illumination throughout the passengers' compartment or compartments but of such power or so screened as not to impair the forward vision of the driver.

144. *Body construction.*—The body of every public service vehicle shall be constructed and fastened to the frame of the vehicle in compliance with such directions as may from time to time be issued by the State Transport Authority.

145. *Electric lighting—compulsory.*—No light other than an electric light shall be fitted to any public service vehicle.

146. *Fuel tanks.*—(1) After the first day of April 1941 no fuel tank shall be placed in any public service vehicle under any part of any gangway which is within two feet of any entrance or exit of a single-decked vehicle or the lower deck of a double-decked vehicle.

(2) After the first day of April 1941 the fuel tank of every public service vehicle shall be so placed that no overflow therefrom shall fall upon any woodwork or accumulate where it can be readily ignited. The "off" position of the means of operation shall be clearly marked on the outside of the vehicle. The filling points of all fuel tanks shall be outside the body of the vehicle, and the filler caps shall be so designed and constructed that they can be securely fixed in position.

(3) When the tanks of a public service vehicle other than a motor cab are being filled with petrol or other liquid fuel, the driver shall see that passengers are not seated in it.

147. *Carburettors.*—In every public service vehicle any carburetter and apparatus associated therewith shall be so placed and shielded that no fuel leaking therefrom shall fall upon any part or fitting that is capable of igniting it or into any receptacle where it might accumulate.

148. *Exhaust pipe.*—The exhaust pipe of every public service vehicle shall be so fitted or shielded that no inflammable material can be thrown upon it from any other part of the vehicle and that it is not likely to cause a fire through proximity to any inflammable material on the vehicle; the outlet thereof shall be placed far enough to the rear to prevent, so far as practicable, fumes from entering the vehicle.

149. *Electric wires.*—All electric wires or leads shall be adequately insulated.

150. *Fire extinguishers.*—The Regional Transport Authority may as a condition to the grant of any permit, require any public service vehicle to be equipped with a fire extinguisher of a type specified by the said authority and may require that such fire extinguisher shall be inspected at such periods and by such persons as the authority may specify.

151. *Locking of nuts.*—All moving parts of every public service vehicle and all parts subject to severe vibration connected by bolts or studs and nuts shall be fastened by lock nuts or by nuts with efficient spring or lock nut washers or by castellated nuts and split pins or by some other efficient device so as to prevent them working or coming loose.

152. *Floor boards.*—(1) The floor boards of every public service vehicle shall be strong and closely fitted so as to exclude as far as possible draughts and dust.

(2) The floor boards may be pierced for the purpose of drainage but for no other purpose.

153. *Spare wheel and tools.*—(1) Save as otherwise specified by the Regional Transport Authority in respect of municipal or cantonment areas, every public service vehicle shall at all times be equipped with not less than one spare wheel or rim fitted with a pneumatic tyre in good and sound condition ready inflated, and mounted in such a way that it can be readily dismounted and fitted to the vehicle in the place of any one of the road wheels.

(2) Sub-rule (1) shall not apply to a public service vehicle during the completion of any journey during which it has been necessary to bring the spare wheel or rim and tyre into use.

(3) Every public service vehicle shall at all times be furnished with an efficient jack and other tools necessary to change a wheel or rim and tyre and with the equipment necessary to repair a puncture.

(4) Every public service vehicle shall at all times be furnished with at least two spare electric bulbs, one fuse and a screw driver.

153-A. *First-Aid Box.*—Every public service vehicle shall carry a first-aid box containing the following articles, namely:—

(1) A leaflet containing first-aid instructions approved by Government from time to time.

(2) Twenty-four sterilized finger dressings.

(3) Twelve sterilized hand or foot dressings.

(4) Twelve sterilized large or body dressings.

(5) One extra large, two large and three small sterilized burn dressings.

(6) Two half-ounce packets of sterilized cotton wool.

(7) A bottle of 2 per cent. tincture of iodine.

(8) A bottle of Sal Volatile.

(9) Empty bottle fitted with cork and camel hair brush for eye drops.

(10) Two-ounce medicine glass.

154. *Particulars to be exhibited on stage carriages.*—A Regional Transport Authority may as a condition to the grant of a permit for a stage carriage require the owner of such vehicle to exhibit on the vehicle adequate particulars indicating to the public the place to which and the route by which the vehicle is proceeding.

155. *Passengers' luggage—provision for the carrying of.*—(1) A Regional Transport Authority may as a condition to the grant of a permit for a public service vehicle require that provision shall be made on such vehicle for the conveyance of a reasonable quantity of passengers' luggage with efficient means for securing it and protecting it against rain.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 60 luggage may be carried on the roof of a stage carriage or in boot, locker or compartment set aside for the purpose, but where it is so carried on a roof adequate protection in the form of a guard rail shall be provided.

(3) No luggage shall be carried in any stage carriage in such a way as to block any entrance or exit.

156. *Prohibition of painting or marking in certain manner.*—(1) No advertising device, figure or writing shall be exhibited on any public service vehicle save as may be specified by the Regional Transport Authority by general or specific order.

(2) A public service vehicle when regularly used for carrying Government Mail by or under a contract with, the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department, may be painted in red colour and may exhibit in a conspicuous place upon a plate or a plane surface of the motor vehicle the words " MAIL " in red colour on a white ground, each letter being not less than six inches in height and of a uniform thickness of three quarters of an inch.

(3) Save as aforesaid, no motor vehicle shall be painted in red colour or shall display any sign or inscription which includes the words " MAIL " :

Provided that a Fire Brigade Vehicle or a petrol tank lorry may be painted in red colour.

SPECIAL RULE FOR MOTOR CABS.

156A. *Painting and marking in certain manner.*—(1) The hood of every motor cab shall be painted in cream yellow and the rest of the body in black colour.

(2) In addition to the registration mark, a serial number allotted by the registering authority shall be painted on the motor cab at each of the following different places, namely :—

(*i*) the left hand top portion of the windscreen ;

(*ii*) the rear boot ;

(*iii*) the left front door ; and

(*iv*) the right front door.

(3) The aforesaid number shall be painted in white and a red circle and the numerals shall not be less than 2 inches in height and 1½ inches in breadth.

(4) The number on the left hand portion of the windscreen shall be so painted as to be readable from inside and the number on the rear boot, the left front door and the right front door shall be painted against the black background.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules no permit shall be granted or renewed on or after the 1st day of April 1951 in respect of any motor cab which does not conform to the provisions of sub-rules (1) to (4).

(6) No motor vehicle other than a motor cab shall be painted in the manner prescribed in sub-rule (1).

157. Rules 158 to 163 shall apply to stage carriages kept or used in the City of Bombay.

SPECIAL RULES FOR STAGE CARRIAGES IN THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

158. *Weights and registered axle weight—limitations of.*—(1) The registered rear axle weight in the case of a single-decked stage carriage having only two axles shall not exceed six tons and the registered front axle weight shall not be less than two tons and a quarter.

(2) The registered rear axle weight in the case of a double-decked stage carriage having only two axles shall not exceed seven tons and the registered front axle weight shall not be less than two tons and a half.

(3) The total of the registered axle weights of a stage carriage having only two axles shall not exceed nine tons in the case of a single-decked vehicle and twelve tons in the case of a double-decked vehicle.

(4) In the case of a stage carriage having more than two axles the registered axle weight of any axle shall not exceed four and three quarter tons and the total of all the registered axle weights shall not exceed twelve and a half tons.

159. *Clearance.*—All the under parts of the vehicle inside the pivots of the front axle and steering arms (which must be placed as near as possible to the road wheels) as far back at least as the rear axle, shall be above the ground by not less than ten inches when the vehicle is fully loaded; sufficient allowance shall in addition be made to provide for the wear of the tyres, settling down of the springs, or other causes likely to reduce height so that the minimum clearance of ten inches is at all times maintained.

160. *Springs.*—(1) Chassis springs shall be properly hung and must be of sufficient strength and flexibility to meet all likely contingencies.

(2) The rear springs shall be attached to or bear upon the back axle casing as near to the road wheels as possible and the width of the springs (the distance between the springs from outside to outside) shall not be less than 50 per cent. of the overall width of the vehicle.

(3) The front springs shall be as wide apart as possible and the width shall not be less than 37 per cent. of the overall width of the vehicle; provided that if the width of the rear springs is 53 per cent. of the overall width of the vehicle, or more, the minimum width of the front springs may be by one inch less than that required by this sub-rule.

(4) There shall be no cross springs.

161. *Wheel Track.*—The wheel tracks of both front and rear wheels shall coincide and the distance between the centre lines of the tracks of the front wheels shall not be less than 69 per cent. of the overall width of the vehicle.

162. *Steering connections.*—The ball and socket joints of steering connections, when such are used, shall not be pendent but the longitudinal and transverse rods shall be carried upon the ball.

163. *Ventilation.*—Every stage carriage shall be provided with adequate means of ventilation so that there shall be proper ventilation even when the windows, if any, are not opened. If the carriage is provided with opening windows, suitable provision shall also be made so that the opening of the windows could be adjusted.

Special Rules applicable to Goods Vehicles.

164. *Body and loading platform.*—Every goods vehicle including a trailer shall be equipped with a strong platform or body so constructed as to be capable of carrying the load for which it is used without danger to other road users and such that the load can be securely packed within or fastened to the body or platform.

164A. *Wooden chocks.*—(1) In order to prevent a goods vehicle from running backward on slopes or otherwise to render it immobile, every such vehicle, not being a delivery van, shall be equipped with two wedge-shaped solid wooden chocks, each measuring 12 inches in length, 12 inches in breadth and 10 inches in height, with one of its sides having a slope making an angle of 45° at the end. The plane surface of the sloped side of each chock shall be rendered concave so as to fit the outer circumference of the tyres normally fitted to the rear wheels of the vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), where such vehicle is fitted with single rear wheels, the breadth of each such chock may be less than 12 inches but not less than 6 inches.

(3) Each such chock shall have a hook and be kept—

(*a*) in a bracket fitted on the outer skirt of the tailboard of the vehicle, or

(*b*) where the vehicle has no tailboard, in a metal carrier fitted between the frame side members, underneath the body nearest to the rear wheel on the either side.

The tailboard of the vehicle and where the vehicle has no tailboard the wooden planks above the frame side members shall also have a hook in the centre.

(4) Each such chock shall be linked with the tailboard or where the vehicle has no tailboard with the wooden planks above the frame side members, by means of a metal chain or steel wire rope of sufficient length and strength fastened to the hook in the chock and to the hook in the tailboard or the wooden planks, as the case may be.

(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule, the State Government, may by notification in the *Official Gazette*, exempt from the provisions of this rule any goods vehicles or class of such vehicles which in its opinion are not likely to slip backwards on slopes.

165. *Driver's seat.*—(1) Rule 136 relating to the driver's seat shall apply to every goods vehicle other than a delivery van.

(2) The State Transport Authority may, by order in writing, direct that until the first day of January 1953 nothing in rule 136 in regard to and consequent upon the provision that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to a goods vehicle fitted with left hand steering control and obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Central Government.

(3) Where a registering authority registers a goods vehicle in respect of which, or belonging to a class in respect of which an order under sub-rule (2) has been made, he shall note in the certificate of registration the fact that nothing in rule 165 in regard to and consequent upon the provision requiring that the vehicle shall be driven from the right hand side shall apply to the vehicle.

165A. *Goods in open goods vehicles—securing of.*—Goods transported in an open goods vehicle, shall be secured with ropes within the body of such vehicle in such a manner as to prevent the goods from falling out of such vehicle:

Provided that nothing in this rule shall apply to such goods as are incapable of being secured with ropes.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO TRAILERS.

166. *Overall length.*—(1) The overall length of a trailer (excluding any draw bar) shall not exceed 22 feet.

(2) This rule shall not apply to—

(*i*) a trailer constructed and normally used for the conveyance of indivisible loads of abnormal length;

(*ii*) any agricultural or road making implement.

(*iii*) the trailing part of an articulated vehicle;

(*iv*) to any incompletely assembled or otherwise disabled motor vehicle which is being drawn by a motor vehicle in consequence of the disablement.

167. *Brakes.*—(1) Save as provided in sub-rule (2) every trailer exceeding 1,100 pounds in weight laden shall have an efficient braking system the brakes of which are capable of being applied when it is being drawn—

(*i*) in the case of a trailer having not more than two axles, to at least all the wheels of one axle; or

(*ii*) in the case of a trailer having more than two axles, to at least all the wheels of two axles:

provided always that, in the case of a trailer registered in India after the first day of April 1940, the brakes as afor said shall be capable of being applied to not less than half the wheels of the trailer,

and so constructed that—

(*a*) the brakes can be applied either by the driver of the drawing vehicle or by some other person on such vehicle or the trailer: .

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of a trailer not exceeding 2,240 pounds in weight unladen or in the case of a trailer not constructed or adapted to carry any load, other than plant or other special appliance or apparatus which is a permanent or essentially permanent fixture and not exceeding 4,480 pounds in total weight, if in either case the brakes of the trailer automatically come into operation on the overrun of the trailer; and

(*b*) the brakes are capable of being set so as effectually to prevent two at least of the wheels from revolving when the trailer, whether it is attached to the drawing vehicles or not, is not being drawn.

(2) Sub-rule (1) hereof shall not apply to—

(*i*) any land implement drawn by a motor vehicle;

(*ii*) any trailer designed for use and used by a local authority for street cleansing which does not carry any load other than its necessary gear and equipment; and

(*iii*) any disabled vehicle which is being drawn by a motor vehicle in consequence of the disablement.

RULES APPLICABLE TO ALL TRANSPORT VEHICLES OTHER THAN MOTOR CABS AND DELIVERY VANS.

168. *Speed governor.*—(1) With effect from the 1st day of October 1952 every transport vehicle other than a motor cab and a delivery van shall be fitted with a speed governor of one of the makes approved by Government and notified in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in such a manner that the speed governor can be sealed with an official seal in such a way that it cannot be removed or tampered with without the seal being broken.

(2) The speed governor of every transport vehicle as aforesaid shall be so set that the vehicle is incapable of being driven at a speed in excess of the maximum lawful speed of the vehicle except down an incline.

EXEMPTIONS.

169. *Exemption of military vehicles.*—The provisions of the rules specified in the first column of the table below shall not, to the extent, specified in the corresponding entries in the second column thereof apply to, or in relation to, any military motor vehicle registered under section 39 of the Act.

Rule No.	Extent to which not applicable.
104. ...	Clause (*i*) of the sub-rule (1) and sub-rules (6) and (7) subject to the provisions of sub-rule (11).
107 ...	Sub-rule (4).
117 ...	The whole, in its application to vehicles registered before the 1st day of April 1940.
118 ...	The whole.
120 ...	The whole, provided that the width does not exceed eight feet.
122 ...	The whole.
166 ...	The whole.
167 ...	The whole.
168 ...	The whole.

170. *Exemption of road plant.*—Nothing in rules 104, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 117, 118, 120, 121, 123, 124, 126, 167 and 168 shall apply to road rollers and other machines specially constructed or adapted for the construction or maintenance of roads which are the property of the Central Government or the Government of Bombay or of any local authority.

SPECIAL RULES RELATING TO TAXIMETERS.

171. No motor cab required to be fitted under rule 101 with a taxi-meter (hereinafter referred to as meter) shall be used in a public place unless it is fitted with a meter of a type approved in this behalf by the State Transport Officer and unless the provisions of rules 174, 175, 176 and 177 are complied with.

172. *Type of meters—approval of.*—(1) An application for the approval of a new or a modified type of a meter shall be sent to the State Transport Officer and shall be accompanied by two complete specimens of the meter and a detailed description with drawings of its mechanism. A working specimen of the flexible cable by which the meter will be driven shall also be forwarded along with the meters for test.

(2) The State Transport Officer shall send the meters to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay, where they shall be subjected to an exhaustive test in order to ascertain whether they comply with the requirements specified in rule 173 and whether they would otherwise be suitable. At least one of the meters shall be opened and such parts removed as may be required for a comprehensive examination of the mechanism.

(3) After the test, one instrument shall be retained at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute as a pattern or sample instrument and the other shall be sealed and returned to the State Transport Officer.

(4) After considering the report received from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, the State Transport Officer shall if he is satisfied that the matter complies with the requirements specified in rule 173 and is suitable for its purpose, approve the meter. He shall inform the applicant of his decision.

173. *Constructional requirements.*—(1) *Method of indicating fare, etc.*—Every meter shall be so constructed as (*1*) to indicate in suitable slots upon the dial the amount of fare calculated by time and/or by distance; and (*2*) to have a flag, the position of the flag showing whether or not the meter is in action (i.e., "Hired" or "For Hire" or "Stopped").

(2) *Information to be given in slots.*—The nature of the information given in each slot, i.e., fare, position of flag and extra charges shall be indicated by suitable wording immediately above or below the slot. The words or signs denoting rupees and annas shall be placed immediately above, below or beside the appropriate disc or drum positions.

(3) *Letters and wording.*—(*i*) The letters and figures shown in the slots shall be of a size which the State Transport Officer considers to be reasonable and shall be so placed as to be easily read by the hirer.

(*ii*) All letters and figures required to be shown on meters and gear-boxes shall be of such size, form and colour as would render them clearly legible.

(4) *Flags.*—The flags of a meter shall be of suitable strength and shall bear the words " For Hire " in the white letters of plain block type at least 2 inches in height and of proportionate thickness on a red coloured ground so that they may be easily read from a distance. The arm or lever which carried the flag shall be of such length that when it is kept vertical the lower edge of the flag is above the highest part of the meter.

(5) *Mechanism and Operation.*—The mechanism of meters shall be so designed that—

(*a*) (*i*) the words " For Hire " are indicated in the appropriate slot when the flag arm is vertical,

(*ii*) the word " Hired " is indicated when the arm has been depressed through 180° and the time and distance gearing are in engagement,

(*iii*) the word " Stopped " is indicated when the arm is arrested in a horizontal position at 270°,

(*b*) the flag arm cannot normally remain in any position other than the three positions mentioned in clause (*a*),

(*c*) the fare by time ceases to be recorded when the flag is in the " Stopped " position,

(*d*) the fare by distance is recorded on the meter if the taxi car or cab is driven with the flag in the " Stopped " position,

(*e*) the fare recorded is not obscured when the flag is in the " Hired " or " Stopped " position,

(*f*) it is not possible (*i*) to move the flag back from the " Hired " position to " For Hire " position or (*ii*) to return the flag from " Stopped " position to " Hired " position,

(*g*) when the flag arm is raised to a vertical position (i.e., the " For Hire " position), the previous record of fare is cleared and the various mechanisms are brought to their initial positions,

(*h*) before the flag can again be depressed the full vertical position, shall be reached, and a positive stop made there to ensure that the mechanism comes to rest and that the fare indication is obscured by a shutter,

(*i*) the mechanism for recording time and distance cannot be engaged or disengaged except by the normal sequence of operation of the flag arm referred to in clauses (*a*) and (*f*),

(*j*) the operation of the shutter of obscuring the fare synchronises with the engaging and disengaging of the time and distance mechanism of the meter,

(*k*) the fares recorded by the meter for detention by time and for distance travelled are according to the rates fixed by the Regional Transport Authority under section 51 of the Act, and

(*l*) the amount of fare shown in the " Extras " slot advances by units of 2 annas.

(6) *Audible warning.*—Every meter shall be so constructed that it gives audible warning by means of a suitable bell or gong whenever the driver moves the lever which operates the recording mechanism.

(7) *Sealing.*—(*a*) Every meter shall be so made as to be capable of being sealed by inset lead seals after the meter has been tested and approved. The holes or recesses for the seals shall be 3 millimeters deep and shall taper gradually

in diameter from at least 18 millimeters at the bottom to 16 millimeters at the top.

(*b*) When the gear which operates the distance recording apparatus is not contained in the main part of the machine, the case or cover enclosing it shall be so made that it may be sealed either by the inset or wired-on type of seal.

(*c*) All meter cable connections shall be so made as to be capable of being sealed by means of inset or wired-on lead seals, to prevent improper removal.

(8) *Drivers.*—The mechanism driving the distance recording gearing of meters shall be fitted not to the driving wheels of a cab, but to the non-driving wheels of the chassis gear box attached to the cab.

(9) *Plates.*—(*a*) A plate of suitable size and pattern shall be attached to the meter or its gear-box in such a manner that it cannot be removed without either removing the seals affixed by the testing institution or opening the meter or the gear-box. The plate shall bear raised or sunken words or figures denoting the measurement of the effective circumference of the wheel by which the meter will be driven and by which its action and accuracy may be tested.

(*b*) The measurements shown on the plate shall be in accordance with the circumference of the wheels of minimum size approved for the cab and normally attached thereto.

Explanation.—The effective circumference of the cab wheel to which the meter transmission gearing is attached and by which the meter is driven is the distance which the cab moves forward for one complete revolution of the wheel and may be measured by making a mark on the tyre of the wheel where it touches the ground and pushing the cab in a straight line until this mark is again in contact with the ground, the cab being in its normal working condition and carrying two passengers.

174. *Meters of approved type—further test of.*—(1) A meter of any type approved under rule 172 shall before being fitted to a motor cab be sent to the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or other institution approved by the Regional Transport Authority in this behalf for a rough test whether the meter accurately registers time and distance and also for examination as regards its external appearance, general action and conformity with the approved type.

(2) Every meter in use shall be submitted for test at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or other institution approved by the Regional Transport Authority under sub-rule (1) at least once in every twelve months also whenever its seals are removed for any repairs or adjustments.

(3) If after test and examination, the meter is found to be suitable it shall be sealed at the Institute or Institution in such a manner that its interior parts cannot be reached without breaking the seals :

Provided that a meter shall not be considered to be suitable unless the fares recorded by it for detention by time and for distance travelled are according to the rates fixed by the Regional Transport Authority under section 51 of the Act.

175. *Method of test.*—(1) Arrangements shall be made at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or other testing institution approved under sub-rule (1) of rule 174

for the action of the meter to be demonstrated by a person familiar with its construction and technical details, and after such demonstration the person submitting the meter shall supply, for at least one day, a motor cab fitted with such meter or to which one of such meter submitted may be fitted.

(2) Every person submitting meter of an approved type shall be required to give an assurance that the instrument conforms with the approved pattern deposited under rule 172.

(3) Meters submitted for a rough test may be opened for interior examination if deemed necessary.

176. *Requirements as to fitting, etc.*—(1) Meter shall be fitted in such position and in such manner as may be approved by the Executive Officer of the Regional Transport Authority, having regard to the design of the motor-cab. It shall normally be fixed on the near side of the driver's seat, with the face or dial towards the interior of the cab, so as to be clearly visible to the hirer and also capable of being read both by the hirer and the driver.

(2) Flexible or driving gears or gear-boxes shall be so affixed that no part of the cable, etc., can be reached by an unauthorised person.

(3) A meter for its gear-box shall not be fitted to a cab the effective circumference of the wheel of which is different from that for which the meter has been designed, geared and tested.

(4) The effective circumference of the wheel by which a meter is driven shall not be more than five per cent. of and not less than the measurement shown on the plate attached to the meter under sub-rule (9) of rule 173.

(5) Every cab required to be fitted with meter shall have a light so fixed as to illuminate the meter at night.

177. *Sealing of meter fitting after test.*—After a meter is affixed to a cab and before the cab is let or plied for hire, it shall be taken to the Inspector of Motor Vehicle, who shall examine the meter as to the correctness of fittings and submit it to a practical road test of about five miles and a time test of not less than half an hour. If the meter is found to be correct, its fittings to the cab shall be sealed by such Inspector in such manner that they cannot be removed or tampered with without removing the seals

178. *Meter and its seals and marks not to be tampered with.*—(1) No person shall break or in any way tamper with any seals or marks placed on a meter, or, with intent to deceive, tamper with a meter.

(2) *Meter not to be altered without permission.*—No meter shall be altered without the written permission of the State Transport Officer.

179. *Cab fitted with a defective meter not to be used.*—(1) No meter which is in any way defective may be fitted to any cab and no cab which is fitted with a defective meter shall be used in any public place.

(2) Upon service of a notice issued by an Inspector of Motor Vehicles on the owner of any cab prohibiting the use of the meter fitted to it, the meter shall at once be removed and the cab shall be immediately withdrawn from service.

180. *Repairs and repairers.*—(1) After it is sealed under rule 174 no repairs to any meter shall be made except by a maker or repairer authorised by, and registered with, the Executive Officer, Regional Transport Authority.

(2 Any person applying for being authorised and registered s a maker or repairer under the sub-rule (1) shall satisfy the Executive Officer, Regional Transport Authority, that—

(*i*) the applicant is of ood character and of good business repute ;

(*ii*) the applicant's financial position is sound ;

(*iii*) the applicant maintains an efficient staff and suitable equipment at his premises and has a sufficient supply of spare parts for the repair of meters ;

(*iv*) the applicant is generally a fit and proper person to undertake the repair or adjustment of taximeters.

Such person shall also agree that the premises where the work of repairs or adjustment of meters is to be carried on shall be open at all reasonable times to inspection by officers of the Motor Vehicles Department an l that he shall notify to the Executive Officer of the Regional Transport Authority if the situation of the premises is at any time changed.

(3) The Executive Officer of a Regional Transport Authority may, in his discretion cancel the registration of a maker or repairer if it is proved that such person is unable to comply or has not complied with the requirements set out in sub-rule (2) or if the business is not carried on to the satisfaction of such Executive Officer.

181. *Fees.*—The following are the maximum fees that may be charged by the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or other approved institutions for the different tests :—

		Rs.
I.	*Tests of new types*—	
	For a complete examination	150
	For testing a flexible staff	30
II.	*Rough tests approved types*—	
	For tests of a single meter of approved type ...	4
	For re-tests	2

SPECIAL RULES FOR VEHICLES (OTHER THAN LOCOMOTIVES OR TRACTORS) FITTED WITH SOLID TYRES (NON-PNEUMATIC).

182. *Registered axle weights—limitation of.*—(1) The registered axle weight of any axle of a motor vehicle fitted with solid tyres determined in the manner provided in rule 184 shall not exceed eight tons, and in the case of a trailer shall not exceed four tons.

(2) The total of all the registered axle weights of a motor vehicle fitted with solid tyres shall not exceed twelve tons.

183. *Tyres.*—(1) The tyre of each wheel of a vehicle fitted with solid tyres shall be smooth and shall, where the tyre touches the surface of the road or other base whereon the vehicle moves or rests, be flat, provided that the edges of the tyre may be as rounded to the extent in the case of each edge of not more than half an inch :

Provided further that if the tyre is constructed of separate plates, the plates may be separated by parallel spaces which shall be disposed throughout the outer

surface of the tyres, so that nowhere shall the aggregate extent of the space or spaces in the course of a straight line drawn horizontally across the circumference of the wheel exceed one-eight part of the width of the tyre.

(2) The width of a solid tyre shall not be less than three inches in the case of a wheel fitted to a trailer and five inches in any other case.

(3) In the case of vehicles fitted with worn solid rubber tyre the thickness shall be uniform and not less than shown below :—

Tyre width.		Minimum uniform thickness.
5″	...	$\frac{7}{8}$″
5″—8″	...	1″
8″ and upwards	...	$1\frac{1}{8}$″

When two tyres are fitted to a rim the width for the purposes of this rule shall be the combined width f the two tyres.

184. *Registered axle weight—determination of.*—(1) The registered axle weight of an axle of a vehicle fitted with solid tyres shall be the number of half inches in the width of the tyres fitted to that axle, multiplied by the unit of axle weight as determined in sub-rule (2) of this rule.

(2) The unit of axle weight shall be determined according to the diameter of the wheel in the following manner :—

(*i*) if the diameter of the wheel attached to the axle is three feet the unit of axle weight shall be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts ;

(*ii*) if the diameter of the wheels exceeds three feet the unit of axle weight shall be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., *plus* one hundred weight for every twelve inches or part thereof by which the diameter exceeds three feet ; and

(*iii*) if the diameter of the wheels is less than three feet, the unit of axle weight shall be $7\frac{1}{2}$ cwts., with a deduction of one hundred weight for every six inches or part thereof by which the diameter is less than three feet.

185. *Size of wheels.*—The diameter of any wheel fitted to a vehicle with solid tyres shall not be less than two feet.

Special Rules for Motor Vehicles fitted with a Producer Gas Plant.

185-A. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of rules 185-A to 185-S, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Director " means the Director of Industries, Bombay ;

(*b*) " generator " means that part of a producer in which gas is produced ;

(*c*) " model " means a model of a producer ;

(*d*) " producer " means the whole equipment necessary for generation, cooling and cleaning of gas, and its supply to the engine of a motor vehicle ;

(*e*) " standard specification " means the specification approved as such by the Director for the construction of a producer ;

(*f*) " test schedule " means the schedule approved by the Director for inspection and testing of a producer.

185-B. *Requirements to be satisfied before producer is fitted to motor vehicle.*—No producer shall be fitted to a motor vehicle unless the producer—

(*a*) is of a model approved by the Director ;

(*b*) has, affixed to the generator in such a manner as to be clearly visible, a metal plate having legibly displayed upon it the name of the manufacturer, the manufacturer's serial number and the description, name mark or number assigned in respect of its model under rule 185-E and the type of the vehicle for which it is certified ; and

(*c*) has a certificate of verification in respect of it issued under rule 185-F.

185-C. *Application to Director for approval of model.*—(1) Any person seeking the approval of the Director in respect of a model under clause (*a*) of rule 185-B, shall make an application in writing to the Director accompanied by duplicate copies of the specifications, of clear drawings or prints, and of the instructions for working appertaining to the model, and shall state the type of motor vehicles and the size and horse-power of engine for which the model is designed.

(2) Any person who has made an application under sub-rule (1) shall—

(*a*) submit the model for such inspection and tests, in such laboratory or workshop, and by such officer as the Director may specify, and

(*b*) furnish at his own expense a vehicle for which the model is designed, fitted with the model for such inspection and tests on the road (including a road journey not exceeding a hundred miles) as the Director may specify.

185-D. *Model to satisfy certain requirements.*—Before according approval to a model the Director shall satisfy himself that the design and construction proposed are in accordance with the standard specification and in particular that—

(*a*) the model is reasonably simple and suitable to the type of vehicle for which it is intended,

(*b*) it can be fitted to the vehicle in such a way that the driver's vision and control of the vehicle are not impeded, and the convenience and safety of passengers are not endangered,

(*c*) the weight of the producer can be reasonably distributed over the chassis,

(*d*) the filters, coolers, pipes and other parts requiring frequent cleaning and attention can be fitted in readily accessible places, and

(*e*) the model satisfies the tests specified in the test schedule.

185-E. *Approval of model and modification of approved model.*—(1) When the Director approves of a model he shall inform the applicant in writing accordingly, and shall assign the model a description, name, mark or number.

(2) No modification shall be made in an approved model except with the approval of the Director who may subject the model so modified to such tests as he thinks necessary before approving the modification.

185-F. *Certification of producer.*—(1) Any person seeking a certificate of verification under sub-rule (3) in respect of a producer manufactured in accordance with a model approved under rule 185-E shall submit the producer to such officer as the Director may specify for inspection and test.

(2) The producer so submitted shall be tested in parts or fully assembled in the manner laid down by the Director in the test schedule.

(3) The Director or such officer as may be authorised by him in this behalf shall issue a certificate of verification in respect of the producer if it conforms in all respects to the approved model.

185-G. *Copy of instructions and certificate to be attached to every producer for sale.*—A copy of the instructions for working it and the certificate of verification under sub-rule (3) of rule 185-F issued in respect of it shall be attached to, or tendered with, every producer offered for sale, and intended to be fitted to a motor vehicle.

185-H. *Safety requirements in fitting producer to motor vehicle.*—A producer shall be fitted to a motor vehicle and maintained with all reasonable care necessary to prevent danger from fire, gas poisoning and burns; and in particular—

(*a*) all pipes, joints, valves, and all covers to the hoppers, generators, cooling chambers, filters and other accessories shall be kept free from gas or air leaks;

(*b*) an escape funnel shall be fitted to the generator for use during the blowing of air through the generator, and the mouth of the funnel which must be covered with a wire gauze and provided with a shut-off valve shall be placed above the level of the roof of the vehicle; and

(*c*) a suitable valve or flame trap shall be fitted to the air inlet of all types of generators to prevent danger from blow-back.

185-I. *Safe location of producer on motor vehicle.*—(1) No part of a producer fitted to a motor vehicle shall be so placed as to reduce the field of vision of the driver by means of the mirror prescribed in rule 109 or otherwise or so as to impede the driver in his control of the vehicle.

(2) In a public service vehicle—

(*a*) no part of a producer shall be placed within the passengers' compartment, and

(*b*) where the generator is centrally placed in the rear of the passengers' compartment it shall be placed either completely outside it or recessed into the rear panel and shall be insulated and have the clearance prescribed in sub-rule (2) of rule 185-J. In the case of any generator fitted in the rear of a vehicle and to one side of the vehicle, suitable means shall be taken to compensate for the additional weight by inserting one or more leaves in the rear springs of the vehicle at that side:

Provided that notwithstanding anything contained in the provisions of sub-rule (1) of rule 99, the producer and a reserve of fuel, latter not exceeding 150 lbs. in weight, may be carried on a trailer attached to a public service vehicle.

(3) No public service vehicle towing a producer shall have any opening or door in the rear end of the vehicle.

185-J. *Insulating motor vehicle from producer.*—(1) On any motor vehicle, if any part of the generator is so placed as to be within a distance of six inches in a horizontal plane from any part of the vehicle, the vehicle shall be insulated from the generator by a sheet of asbestos one-eighth of an inch thick, or by such other insulating material as the Director may by general or special order in writing specify in this behalf, not less in height than the height of the generator (including the hopper) and of such a width as—

(*a*) where the generator is recessed, completely to line the recess; and

(*b*) where the generator is not recessed, to project for a distance of not less than six inches on either side of the generator.

(2) No part of a generator shall have a clearance between it and the insulating material prescribed in sub-rule (1) of less than two inches.

(3) (*a*) The generator shall be so mounted that all air inlets shall point away from the main petrol tank filler cap which shall not be less than four feet away from the generator or any pipe line leading from the generator to the gas coolers.

(*b*) No generator and no pipe line leading from the generator shall be so placed as to have any of their parts within a distance of less than two feet from any part of the petrol tank:

Provided that when the petrol tank is located under the driver's cab and the generator is installed behind the line drawn along the back of the driver's cab at right angles to the central line of the vehicle, the generator may be placed within a distance of two feet but not within less than six inches from the petrol tank: and the area of the cab immediately behind the back of the petrol tank and at the end of the petrol tank next to the generator shall be insulated from the generator with double asbestos sheet of at least one-eighth of an inch in thickness.

185-K. *Filters and coolers.*—On any transport vehicle the filters and gas coolers of a producer shall be so placed as to be readily accessib for cleaning at any time.

185-L. *Secure fitting.*—Every part of a producer fitted to a motor vehicle shall be firmly and securely fixed in place, and all pipes, valves, joints a hopper lids or covers shall at all times be maintained in gas-tight condition.

185-M. *Overall width, length and height and overhang of motor vehicle in relation to producer.*—(1) The projection of any part of a producer beyond the rear of the vehicle shall be deemed not to be a part of the vehicle for the purposes of rules 121 and 123.

(2) No producer shall be fitted to a motor vehicle in such a way that the vehicle thereby contravenes the provisions of rule 120 or rule 122.

185-N. *Certificate of inspection of transport vehicle fitted with producer.*—(1) Before a transport vehicle fitted with a producer is used, it shall be submitted for a test to an officer authorised by the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, in this behalf who shall submit it to a road test of twenty-five miles run and to inspection immediately afterwards for any defects.

(2) If after test and inspection the fitting is found to be suitable, the said authority shall issue a certificate of inspection in that behalf.

(3) In the event of any defects being found, the owner of the motor vehicle shall be informed in writing of the defects by the authority testing the vehicle.

(4) The vehicle shall not be used as so fitted until the defects are remedied to the satisfaction of the said authority and a certificate is issued under sub-rule (2).

185-O. *Periodical inspection and test.*—(1) Every motor vehicle other than a motor car fitted with a producer shall be submitted for a test once in six months to an officer authorised by the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, in this behalf who shall subject it to a road test of twenty-five miles run and to inspection immediately afterwards for any defects.

(2) If after test and inspection the fitting is found to be suitable, the said authority shall issue a Certificate of Inspection in that behalf.

(3) In the event of any defects being found, the owner of the motor vehicle shall be informed in writing of the defects by the authority testing the vehicle.

(4) The vehicle shall not be used as so fitted until the defects are remedied to the satisfaction of the said authority and a certificate is issued under sub-rule (2).

185-P. *Special provisions for producers fitted to motor vehicles before the 1st July 1942.*—(1) Nothing contained in rules 185-B to 185-O shall apply to any motor vehicle in respect of a producer with which it is fitted before the 1st July 1942.

(2) A motor vehicle, fitted with a producer before the 1st July 1942, shall not be used as so fitted beyond two months from the date on which this rule comes into force unless it is submitted for inspection and test to the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, or an officer appointed by either of them in this behalf and there is in force a certificate in respect of the producer issued by the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, or an officer appointed by either of them in this behalf as provided by sub-rules (3) and (4).

(3) If the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, or an officer appointed by either of them in this behalf is satisfied that the producer submitted under sub-rule (2)—

(*a*) is safe in construction and for normal working,

(*b*) complies with the requirements for safety laid down in rules 185-H to 185-M,

(*c*) possesses a minimum of three filters in series of the type approved in the standard specification, there being no by-pass arrangement between the filters,

(*d*) provides adequate facilities for easy and quick cleaning of filters,

(*e*) conforms to such tests as may be specified for it by the Director, and

(*f*) is manufactured, save for minor constructional divergencies from the standard specification, in substantial conformity with the requirements of rule 185-D,

he shall grant a certificate to that effect in respect of the producer.

(4) The certificate shall in the case of a motor vehicle other than a motor car remain in force for such time as the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, or an officer appointed by either of them in this behalf may specify and may be renewed by the Director or the State Transport Officer, Bombay, or an officer appointed by either of them in this behalf from time to time if the producer is resubmitted for further inspection and test and is found suitable.

185-Q. *Display of certificates on vehicles.*—The certificate of inspection granted under sub-rule (2) of rules 185-N and 185-O and the certificate granted under sub-rule (3) of rule 185-P shall be displayed on a prominent place in a motor vehicle in respect of which it is issued.

185-R. *Fees for inspection and test.*—(1) The fee for inspection and test of a model under rules 185-C and 185-D, and of a modification of a model under rule 185-E shall be Rs. 50.

(2) The fee for inspection and test of a producer under rule 185-F shall be Rs. 5.

(3) The fee for inspection and test of a motor vehicle fitted with a producer under rule 185-N or 185-O, as the case may be, shall be Rs. 5.

(4) The fee for inspection and test under rule 185-P shall be Rs. 5.

(4A) The fee for a duplicate copy of a certificate issued under rule 185-F, 185-N, 185-O or 185-P shall be Rs. 2.

(5) All fees payable under this rule shall be payable is advance and shall not be refunded.

(6) If the inspection and test under rule 185-F, 185-N, 185-O or 185-P are carried out at the premises of a manufacturer or dealer in producers, or at the request of the owner of a motor vehicle at a place other than the headquarters of the officer carrying out the inspection and test, there shall be charged in respect thereof, in addition to the fee prescribed in sub-rules (2), (3) and (4), an extra fee equal to the actual expenses incurred by the officer for such inspection and test, including the travelling allowance admissible to him under the Bombay Civil Services Rules.

185-S. *Precautions for use and maintenance of motor vehicles fitted with producer.*—No driver or other person in charge of a motor vehicle to which a producer is fitted shall—

(*a*) at any time when there is fire in the generator, cause or allow the vehicle to stop within a distance of ten yards from any other motor vehicle or of less than twenty yards from any petrol pump or place where petrol is supplied in tins;

(*b*) at any time when there is fire in the generator, pour petrol or cause or allow petrol to be poured into the petrol tank;

(*c*) carry, or cause or allow to be carried in the vehicle (save in the regular petrol tank thereof) any petrol or other inflammable or explosive substance;

(*d*) clean or rake or cause or allow any other person to clean or rake out the generator at any appointed bus stand or stopping place or within a distance of less than twenty yards from any other motor vehicle;

(*e*) where a park, bus stand or halting place or a part of a park, bus stand or halting place is set apart for vehicles fitted with producers, allow the vehicle to stop or remain stationary in any place other than the park, bus stand or halting place or other part thereof, as the case may be;

(*f*) place the vehicle, or cause or allow it to be placed, in any garage or shed unless the garage or shed is provided with a permanent opening or openings other than doors and windows for sufficient ventilation.

CHAPTER VI—CONTROL OF TRAFFIC.

186. *Signalling devices.*—(1) Subject to the succeeding sub-rules, the signalling device required by section 80 of the Act shall be a direction indicator as prescribed in rule 125 and shall be fitted to both sides of the vehicle.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rule (1), until the 1st day of January 1953, a vehicle, other than a transport vehicle, obtained through the Disposals Organisation of the Central Government, equipped with electric lighting may be fitted with a mechanical direction indicator complying with the requirements of rule 125 on the right hand side of the vehicle only.

(3) The State Transport Authority may, by order in writing, direct that the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall apply to any transport vehicle or class of transport vehicles equipped with electric lighting specified in the order.

(4) Where a registering authority registers a transport vehicle in respect of which or belonging to a class in respect of which an order under sub-rule (3) has been made he shall note in the certificate of registration the fact that the vehicle may be fitted with a mechanical direction indicator on the right hand side only.

186-A. The provisions of section 80 of the Act shall not apply to jeeps which belong to Government.

187. *Vehicle abandoned on the road.*—(1) If any motor vehicle is allowed to stand in any place other than a duly appointed parking place in such a way as to cause obstruction to traffic or danger to any person, any police officer may—

(*i*) forthwith cause the vehicle to be moved under its own power or otherwise to the nearest place where the vehicle will not cause undue obstruction or danger;

(*ii*) unless it is moved to a position where it will not cause obstruction or danger take all reasonable precautions to indicate the presence of the vehicle; and

(*iii*) if the vehicle has been stationary in one place for a continuous period of twenty-four hours and adequate steps have not been taken for its repair or removal by the owner or his representative, remove the vehicle and its contents to the nearest place of safe custody.

(2) If a motor vehicle has been stationary in a duly appointed parking place for a period exceeding that specified by competent authority in respect of the safe place, or, if no such period has been specified, for a period exceeding six hours, any police officer may remove the vehicle to the nearest place of safe custody.

(3) Notwithstanding any fine or penalty which may be imposed upon any person upon conviction for the contravention of the provisions of section 81 of the Act or of any regulations made by a competent authority in relation to the use of duly appointed parking places, the owner of the motor vehicle or his heirs or assigns shall be liable to make good any expense incurred by any police officer in connection with the moving, lighting, watching or removal of a vehicle or its contents in accordance with sub-rules (1) and (2); and any police officer, or any person into whose custody the vehicle has been entrusted by any police officer, shall be entitled to detain the vehicle until he has received payment accordingly and shall, upon receiving such payment, give a receipt to the person making the payment.

188. *Weighing devices—installation and use of.*—(1) A weighing device for the purpose of section 73 of the Act may be—

(*i*) a weigh-bridge installed and maintained at any place by or under the orders of the Government or a local authority;

(*ii*) a weigh-bridge installed and maintained by any person and certified by the registering authority to be a weighing device for the purpose of the Act and these Rules or

(*iii*) a portable wheel-weigher of any kind approved by the State Government.

(2) The driver of any goods vehicle shall upon demand by a competent authority so drive and manipulate the vehicle as to place it or any wheel or wheels thereof, as the case may be, upon any weigh-bridge or wheel-weigher in such a manner that the weight of the vehicle or the weight transmitted by any wheel or wheels may be exhibited by the weigh-bridge or wheel-weigher.

(3) If the driver of a motor vehicle fails within a reasonable time to comply with a requisition under sub-rule (2), a person authorised under section 73 of the Act may cause any person, being the holder of a licence authorising him to drive the vehicle, so to drive and manipulate the vehicle.

(4) When the weight or axle weight of a motor vehicle is determined by separate and independent determination of the weight transmitted by any wheel or wheels of the vehicles, the axle weight and the laden weight of the vehicle shall be deemed to be the sum of the weights transmitted by the wheels of any axle or by all the wheels of the vehi le, as the case may be.

(5) Upon the weighment of a vehicle in accordance with the said section and this rule, the person who has required the weighment or the person in charge of the weighing device shall deliver to the driver or other person in charge of the vehicle a statement in writing of the weight of the vehicle and of any axle, the weight of which is separately determined.

(6) The driver or other person in charge of, or the owner of, a vehicle which has been so weighed may challenge the accuracy of the weighing device, by a statement in writing accompanied by a deposit of ten rupees delivered—

(*i*) within one hour of the receipt of the statement referred to in sub-rule (5), to the person by whom the statement was delivered to him; or

(*ii*) within fourteen days of the service on him of notice of proceedings against him under section 72 of the Act, to the Court issuing such notice.

(7) Upon receipt of a statement challenging the accuracy of a weighing device under sub-rule (6) the person or the Court by whom the statement is received shall apply to the Registering Authority for the weighing device to be tested by an Inspector of Weights and Measures and the certificate of such Inspector regarding the accuracy of the weighing device shall be final.

(8) If, upon the testing of a weighing device under sub-rule (7), the weighing device is certified to be accurate or to be inaccurate to an extent less than any weight by which the laden weight or unladen weight or any axle weight of the vehicle is shown in the statement referred to in sub-rule (5) to have exceeded the registered laden weight or the registered unladen weight or the registered axle weight, as the case may be, a contravention of sub-section (*3*) of section 72 of the Act shall be deemed to have been proved.

(9) If, upon the testing of a weighing device as aforesaid, the weighing device is certified to be inaccurate to an extent greater than any weight by which the laden weight or unladen weight or any axle weight of the vehicle is shown in the statement referred to in sub-rule (5) to have exceeded the registered laden weight or the registered unladen weight or the registered axle weight, as the case be, no further proceedings shall be taken in respect of any such laden weight or unladen weight or axle weight and if the device is certified to be inaccurate to the said extent in respect of every such laden weight, unladen weight or axle weight actully weighed the deposit prescribed in sub-rule (6) shall be refunded.

(10) No person shall, by reason of having challenged the accuracy of any weighing device under sub-rule (6) be entitled to refuse to comply with any order in writing under section 73 of the Act.

189. *Restriction on driving with gear disengaged.*—Within the limits specified in the Sixth Schedule to these rules and elsewhere on any hill marked by traffic sign No. 10 of part B of the Ninth Schedule to the Act, no person shall drive a transport vehicle with the engine free, that is to say, with the gear lever in neutral, the clutch lever depressed or with any free wheel or other device in operation which frees the engine from the driving wheels and prevents the engine from acting as a brake when the vehicle is travelling down an incline.

190. *Prohibition of mounting or taking hold of vehicle in motion.*—(1) No person shall mount or attempt to mount on, or dismount from, any motor vehicle, other than a motor cycle, when the motor vehicle is in motion.

(2) No person shall take hold of, and no driver of a motor vehicle shall cause or allow any person to take hold of, any motor vehicle when in motion for the purpose of being towed or drawn upon some other wheeled vehicle or otherwise.

191. *Towing.*—(1) No vehicle other than a mechanically disabled or incompletely assembled motor vehicle, a registered trailer or a side-car, shall be drawn or towed by any motor vehicle.

(2) No motor vehicle shall be drawn or towed by any other motor vehicle unless there is in the driver's seat of the motor vehicle being drawn or towed a person holding a licence authorising him to drive the vehicle or unless the steering wheels of the motor vehicle being towed are firmly and securely supported clear of the road surface by some crane or other device on the vehicle which is drawing or towing it.

(3) When a motor vehicle is being towed by another motor vehicle, the clear distance between the rear of the front vehicle and the front of the rear vehicle shall at no time exceed fifteen feet. Steps shall be taken to render the tow rope or chain easily distinguishable by other users of the road, and there shall be clearly displayed on the rear of the vehicle being towed in black letters not less than three inches high and on a white ground the words "ON TOW" :

Provided that no person shall be liable to be convicted for the contravention of this sub-rule for failure to display the words "ON TOW" if the motor vehicle which is towing the other is not a motor vehicle adapted and ordinarily used for the purpose and so long as the vehicle is being towed between the place of the break-down and the nearest place on the route at which the necessary materials can be obtained.

(4) No motor vehicle when towing another vehicle other than a trailer or side-car shall be driven at a speed exceeding fifteen miles per hour.

191A. *Driving of tractors on roads.*—(1) No tractor, though fitted for being driven on a public road under sub-rule (4) of rule 115, shall be driven on such road at a speed exceeding six miles per hour and no such tractor shall take sharp turns on such road :

Provided that if such tractor be a crawler tractor, it shall not be driven on an asphalt road between 9 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(2) Every such tractor, when driven on a metalled road, shall be driven as far as possible on the side strips of such road.

192. *Foot-paths, cycle-tracks and traffic segregation.*—Where any road or street is provided with foot-paths, or tracks reserved for cycles or specified classes of other traffic, no person shall, save with the sanction of a police officer in uniform, drive any motor vehicle or cause or allow any motor vehicle to be driven on any such foot-path or track.

193. *Projection of loads.*—(1) Nothing shall be placed or carried upon the outside of the roof of a double-decked service vehicle.

(2) No person shall drive, and no person shall cause or allow to be driven, in any public place any motor vehicle which is loaded in a manner likely to cause danger to any person or in such a manner that the load or any part thereof or anything extends—

(*i*) laterally beyond the side of the body or beyond a vertical plane in prolongation of the side of the body;

(*ii*) to the front beyond the foremost part of the vehicle;

(*iii*) to the rear to a distance exceeding four feet beyond the rearmost part of the vehicle excluding any luggage carrier; and

(*iv*) in height by a distance which exceeds eleven feet from the surface upon which the motor vehicle rests.

(3) Clause (*iii*) of sub-rule (2) shall not apply to a goods motor vehicle when loaded with any pole or other projecting thing so long as—

(*i*) the projecting load falls within the limits of the body of a trailer being drawn by the goods vehicle; or

(*ii*) the distance by which the pole or other thing projects beyond the rearmost point of the motor vehicle does not exceed six feet; and

(*iii*) there is attached to the rear of such pole or other thing in such a way as to be clearly visible from the rear at all times a white circular disc of not less than fifteen inches in diameter; and at night, a lamp in addition to the prescribed lamps on the vehicle so arranged as to show a red light to the rear.

(4) The inspector of motor vehicles may by order in writing exempt any motor vehicle, for such a purpose, for such period and subject to such conditions as he may specify, from any or all of the provisions of this rule.

194. *Dangerous substances—restriction as to carriage of.*—(1) Except for the fuel and lubricants necessary for the use of the vehicle, no explosive, highly inflammable or otherwise dangerous substance shall be carried on any public service vehicle unless it is so packed that, even in the case of an accident to the vehicle it is unlikely to cause damage or injury to the vehicle or persons carried thereon.

(2) If in the opinion of an inspector of motor vehicles any public service vehicle is at any time loaded in contravention of this rule, he may order the driver or other person in charge of the motor vehicle to remove or repack the inflammable or dangerous substance.

195. *Sounds signals—restriction on use of.*—(1) No driver of a motor vehicle shall sound the horn or other device for giving audible warning with which the motor vehicle is equipped, or shall cause or allow any other person to do so, needlessly or continuously or to an extent beyond that which is reasonably necessary to ensure safety.

(2) The Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and elsewhere the District Magistrate may by notification published in the *Official Gazette* or in one or more newspapers in the said city or district, as the case may be, and by the erection in suitable places of traffic sign No. 7 as set forth in Part A of the Ninth Schedule to the Act, prohibit the use by drivers of motor vehicles of any horn, gong or other device for giving audible warning in any area within the city or district and during such hours as may be specified in the notification:

Provided that when the Commissioner of Police or the District Magistrate, as the case may be, prohibits the use of any horn, gong or other device for giving audible warning during certain specified hours, he shall cause a suitable notice, in English and in the language of the city or district, setting forth the hours within which such use is so prohibited to be affixed below the traffic sign.

196. *Cut-outs—prohibition of the use of.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall in any public place make use of any cut-out or other device by means of which the exhaust gases of the engine are released, save through the silencer.

197. *Restrictions on travelling backwards.*—No driver of a motor vehicle shall cause the vehicle to travel backwards without first satisfying himself that he will not thereby cause danger or undue inconvenience to any person or in any circumstances, save in the case of a road roller, for any greater distance or period of time than may be reasonably necessary in order to turn the vehicle round.

198. *Use of lamps when a vehicle is at rest.*—(1) If, within the limits of any municipality or cantonment, a motor vehicle is at rest within the hours during which lights are required, at the left-hand side of any road or street or elsewhere in any duly appointed parking place, it shall not be necessary for the motor vehicle to exhibit any light save as may be required generally or specifically by the Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and elsewhere by the District Magistrate.

(2) Outside the limits of any municipality or cantonment, if a motor vehicle is at rest within the hours during which lights are required in such a position as not to cause danger or undue inconvenience to other users of the road, it shall not be necessary for the motor vehicle to display any lights.

199. *Dazzling light—restriction of.*—(1) The driver of a motor vehicle shall at all times when the lights of the motor vehicle are in use so manipulate them that danger or undue inconvenience is not caused to any person by dazzle.

(2) The Commissioner of Police in the City of Bombay and elsewhere the District Magistrate may by notification in the *Official Gazette* and by the erection of suitable notices in English and in the local language prohibit the use, within such areas or in such places as may be specified in the notification, of lamps giving a powerful or intense light.

200. *Visibility of lamps and registration marks.*—(1) No load or other things shall be placed on any motor vehicle so as at any time to mark or otherwise interrupt vision of any lamp, registration mark or other mark required to be carried by or exhibited on any motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act, unless a duplicate of the lamp or mark so masked or otherwise obscured is exhibited in the manner required by or under the Act for the exhibition of the masked or obscured lamp or mark.

(2) All registration and other marks required to be exhibited on a motor vehicle by or under the provisions of the Act shall at all times be maintained as far as may be reasonably possible in a clear and legible condition.

201. *Stop sign on road surface.*—(1) When any line is painted on or inlaid into the surface of any road at the approach to a road junction or to a pedestrian crossing or otherwise, no driver shall drive a motor vehicle so that any part thereof projects beyond that line at any time when a signal to stop is being given by a police officer or by means of traffic control lights or by the temporary display of sign No. 3 of Part A of the Ninth Schedule to the Act.

(2) A line for the purposes of this rule shall be not less than two inches in width at any part and shall be either in white, black or yellow.

202. *Traffic signs to be observed.*—Every driver of a motor vehicle shall drive the vehicle in conformity with any indication given by a traffic sign, the erection of which is permitted under sub-section (1) of section 75 of the Act.

SPECIAL RULES APPLICABLE TO TRAILERS.

203. *Trailers prohibited with motor cycles and invalid carriages.*—(1) A motor cycle with not more than two wheels with or without a side-car shall not draw a trailer.

(2) No motor cycle shall draw a trailer exceeding 500 pounds in weight unladen or 5 feet in overall width.

(3) No invalid carriage shall draw a trailer.

204. *Prohibition of attachment of trailer to certain vehicles.*—No motor vehicle which exceeds 26 feet in length shall draw a trailer:

Provided that (*a*) this rule shall not apply to any disabled motor vehicle being towed in consequence of disablement, and (*b*) the State Government may, by a notification in the *Official Gazette*, exempt any such motor vehicle from the operation of this rule.

205. *Restriction on number of trailers to be drawn.*—(1) No locomotive or tractor shall draw more than three trailers:

Provided that no tractor shall draw on a public road—

(1) a trailer exceeding half a ton in weight unladen and fitted with solid steel wheels less than 2 feet in diameter, or

(2) a disc harrow without trolley wheels used as trailing implements behind a tractor.

(2) No other goods vehicle shall draw more than one trailer.

206. *Attendants on trailers.*—(1) When a trailer is or trailers are being drawn by a motor vehicle there shall be carried in the trailer or trailers or on the drawing motor vehicle, as the case may be, the following persons, not being less than twenty years of age and competent to discharge their duties, that is to say:—

(*a*) if the brakes of the trailer or trailers cannot be operated by the driver of the drawing motor vehicle or by some other person carried on that vehicle—

(*i*) one person on every trailer competent to apply the brakes; and

(*ii*) one person placed at or near the rear of the last trailer in train in such a position as to be able to have a clear view of the road in rear of the trailer, to signal to the drivers of overtaking vehicles and to communicate with the driver of the drawing motor vehicle;

(*b*) if the brakes of the trailer can be operated by the driver of the drawing motor vehicle or by some other person carried on that vehicle, such other person in addition to the driver shall be carried on that vehicle and one person on the last trailer in train in accordance with the provisions of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*);

(*c*) if the trailer is or trailers are being drawn by a locomotive, notwithstanding that the brakes of the trailer or trailers can be operated by the driver or some other person on the locomotive, not less than one person on each trailer and not less than two persons on the last trailer in train one of whom shall be the person required by the provisions of sub-clause (*ii*) of clause (*a*).

(2) This rule shall not apply—

(*a*) to any trailer having not more than two wheels and not exceeding 1,700 pounds in weight laden when used singly and not in a train with other trailers;

(*b*) to the trailing half of an articulated vehicle;

(*c*) to any trailer used solely for carrying water for the purposes of the drawing vehicle when used singly and not in a train with other trailers;

(*d*) to any agricultural or road-making or road-repairing or road-cleansing implement drawn by a motor vehicle; or

(*e*) to any closed trailer specially constructed for any purpose and specifically exempted from any or all of the provisions of this rule by an order in writing made by the registering authority, to the extent so exempted.

207. *Train of vehicle and trailers—restriction on length of.*—The sum total of the length of any vehicle and its attached trailer or trailers shall not exceed seventy-five feet.

208. *Distinguishing mark for trailers.*—(1) With effect from the first day of April 1940, no person shall drive, or suffer or cause to be driven, in any public place any motor vehicle to which a trailer is or trailers are attached unless there is exhibited on the back of the trailer or of the last trailer in train, as the case may be, a distinguishing mark in the form set out in the diagram contained in the Seventh Schedule to these rules in white on a black ground.

(2) The mark shall be kept clean and unobscured and shall be so fixed to the trailer that—

(*i*) the letter on the mark is vertical and easily distinguishable from the rear of the trailer;

(*ii*) the mark is either on the centre or to the right hand side of the back of the trailer; and

(*iii*) no part thereof is at a height exceeding four feet from the ground.

(3) This rule shall not apply to the cases referred to in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of sub-rule (2) of rule 206.

Special Rule for Locomotives.

209. *Attendant.*—Every locomotive shall carry not less than one attendant, being a competent person of over twenty years of age, in addition to the driver, to assist the driver in the management of the locomotive.

Special Rules for Heavy Transport Vehicles.

210. The driver of a heavy transport vehicle shall be accompanied by an attendant who shall be in a position to give warning of any traffic approaching from the rear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

211. Notwithstanding anything contained in these rules,—

(*a*) the State Transport Officer may at any time perform any of the functions of a Regional Transport Officer or of a Supervisor, Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles, under these rules.

(*b*) a Regional Transport Officer may at any time perform any of the functions of a Supervisor, Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles under these rules,

(*c*) a Supervisor of Motor Vehicles may at any time perform any of the functions of an Inspector or Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles under these rules, and

(*d*) an Assistant Inspector of Motor Vehicles may at any time if so required perform any of the functions of an Inspector of Motor Vehicles under these rules.

CHAPTER VII—MISCELLANEOUS.

212. The Officers of the Motor Vehicles Department specified in column 1 below shall exercise the powers under the provisions of the sections of the Act specified opposite to them in column 2 below :—

Officers.	Sections.
1	2
The State Transport Officer, The Deputy State Transport Officer, The Regional Transport Officers, Supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.	86 (*1*) 87 (*1*) 88 89 (*b*)
The State Transport Officer, The Deputy State Transport Officer, The Regional Transport Officers, Supervisors and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.	128
The State Transport Officer, The Deputy State Transport Officer, The Regional Transport Officers, Supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.	129
The State Transport Officer, The Deputy State Transport Officer, The Regional Transport Officers, Supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.	106 (*1*)
Supervisors and Inspectors of Motor Vehicles	90
Supervisors, Inspectors and Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles.	73

SCHEDULES.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 28.)

Registration marks to be assigned by registering authorities.

Designation of registering authority.	Registration mark.	Class of vehicles to which applicable.
Regional Transport Officer, Bombay.	B M W ..	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B M X ..	
	B M Y ..	
	B M Z ..	
	B M L ..	
	B M U ..	
	B M T ..	Transport vehicles.
	B M S ..	
	B M R ..	
	B M P	Vehicle of the light Motor Patrol. A.F.I.
	B M N	Vehicles in the possession of dealers under a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Ahmedabad.	B Y A ..	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y B ..	
	B Y D	Transport vehicles.
	B Y E (101 to 175)	Vehicles in the possession of dealers on a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Baroda.	B Y M ..	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y R ..	
	B Y S	Transport vehicles.
	B Y E (601 to 675)	Vehicles in the possession of dealers on a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Poona..	B Y F ..	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y H ..	
	B Y L ..	Transport vehicles.
	B Y W ..	
	B Y E (201 to 275)	Vehicles in the possession of dealers on a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Nasik..	B Y N	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y P	Transport vehicles.
	B Y E (301 to 375)	Vehicles in the possession of dealers on a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Belgaum.	B Y Z	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y X	Transport vehicles.
	B Y E (401 to 475)	Vehicles in the possession of dealers on a trade certificate.
Regional Transport Officer, Konkan, Thana.	B Y K	Vehicles other than transport vehicles.
	B Y T	Transport vehicles.
	B Y E (501 to 575)	Vehicles in the possession of dealer on a trade certificate.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 32.)

Temporary registration marks to be assigned by registering authorities.

Designation of registering authority.	Temporary registration mark.		
Regional Transport Officer, Bombay	... B M B followed by not more than three figures.		
Regional Transport Officer, Ahmedabad	.. B Y A	Do.	do.
Regional Transport Officer, Baroda	.. B Y M	Do.	do.
Regional Transport Officer, Poona	.. B Y F	Do.	do.
Regional Transport Officer, Nasik	.. B Y N	Do.	do.
Regional Transport Officer, Belgaum	.. B Y Z	Do.	do.
Regional Transport Officer, Konkan, Thana.	... B Y K	Do.	do.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 59.)

Areas in which rule 59 is not applicable.

1. The municipal limits of Bombay.

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 79.)

In relation to fixation of hours of work in advance.

Authority.	Employers of drivers of transport vehicles used for the purposes of or in connection with.
A regional transport authority	.. 1. Any stage carriage operating solely within the region or from the region to another region.

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

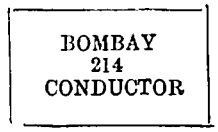
(*See* rules 89 and 90.)

Driver's and Conductor's badges.

Driver's badge.

Diameter of badge 2½".

Conductor's badge.



Badge to be rectangular in shape 2½" × 1½".

THE SIXTH SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 189.)

Places where driving with gear disengaged is prohibited.

Ghat Roads.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	Thana	... Shahapur and Wada.	Vihigaon-Khodala Road ...	... Gargai.
2	Do.	... Vada	... Vada-Shirghat Road ...	... Suryamal.
3	Do.	... Vada	... Wada-Shirghat Road ...	... Shirghat.
4	Do.	... Shahapur	... Kurla-Vibigaon Road ...	... Thalghat.
5	Do.	... Vada	... Road from Khodala to Mokhada	... Khodala.
6	Ahmednagar	Nagar	... Shendi-Wamoorie Road—portion from mile 11 to 12.	Durgargaon. Ghat.
7	Do.	... Akola	... Kolhar-Ghoti Road—portion from mile No. 78/7 to 83.	Vita Ghat.
8	Do.	... Sangamner	... Poona-Nasik Road—portion from mile 75/3 to 77.	Chandanp u r i Ghat.
9	Do.	... Akola	... Thingaon-Kotul Road—portion from mile 74/5 to 75/3.	Washera Ghat.

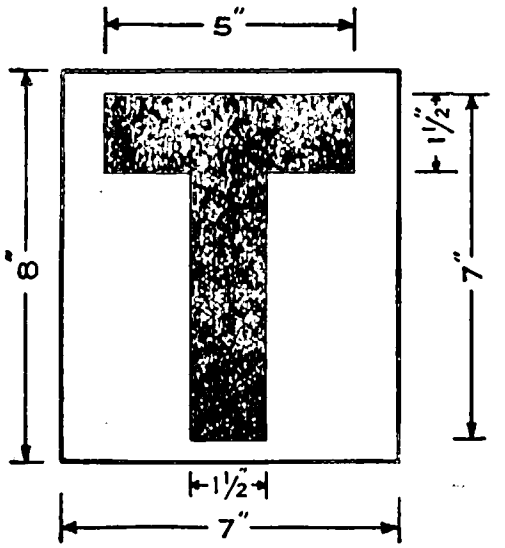
Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
10	East Khandesh	Chalisgaon ...	Chalisgaon-Outramghat Road ...	... Outramghat.
11	Nasik ...	Igatpuri ...	Ghoti-Kolhar Road ...	... Ghat between Vesali and Vari.
12	Do. ...	Peint and Nasik.	Nasik-Balsar Road near Ambegaon	... Savalghat.
13	Do. ...	Peint ...	Nasik-Balsar Road near Peint ...	... Kotambe.
14	Do. ...	Peint and Nasik.	Nasik-Vaghera, Goldari Road near Vaghera	Satighat.
15	Do. ...	Malegaon and Chandor.	Bombay-Agra Road between Malegaon and Chandor.	Rahud Bari.
16	Nasik and Thana.	Igatpuri and Vada.	Bombay-Agra Road near Igatpuri	... Kasara.
17	Poona ...	Haveli ...	Poona to Mahableshwar ...	... Katraj.
18	Do. ...	Purandhar ...	Hadapsar-Saswad Road ...	... Diva.
19	Do. ...	Khed ...	Poona-Nasik Road ...	... Peth.
20	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do. ...	... Awsari.
21	Do. ...	Do. ...	Dimbha-Bhima-Shankar Road	... Pokhari.
22	Poona and Kolaba.	Mawal and Khalapur respectively.	Bombay-Poona Road ...	... Bhor.
23	Satara ...	Javli ...	Satara-Mahableshwar Road ...	... Kelghar.
24	Do. ...	Khandala ...	Poona to Mahableshwar ...	... Kambatki.
25	Do. ...	Wai ...	Poona to Mahableshwar and Wathar to Mahableshwar.	Pasarni.
26	Do. ...	Do. ...	Wathar to Mahableshwar ...	... Shirgaon.
27	Do. ...	Patan ...	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road ...	... Ural.
28	Do. ...	Satara ...	Satara-Shandra Road ...	... Tunnel.
29	Do. ...	Karad ...	Karad-Bijapur Road ...	... Surli.
30	Do. ...	Khanapur ...	Do. ...	... Revani.
31	Do. ...	Khatav ...	Satara-Pandharpur Road ...	... Wardhangad.
32	Do. ...	Man ...	Do. ...	... Mahimangad.
33	Do. ...	Koregaon ...	Satara-Tasgaon Road ...	... Nhavi.
34	Do. ...	Khanapur ...	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road ...	... Shamgaon.
35	Do. ...	Khatav ...	Do. ...	... Taras.
36	Do. ...	Man ...	Tusesavli-Shinganpur Road ...	... Bombaldare.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
37	Satara	Khandala	Old Poona Road	Salpa.
38	Satara and Kolaba.	Javli and Mahad.	Dharamtar-Mahableshwar Road	Fuzerald-Ambenali.
39	Sholapur	Malsiras	Skingnapur-Nateputa Road	Bhavani.
40	Belgaum	Chikodi	Poona-Bangalore Road	Tavandi.
41	Do.	Sampgaon	Belgaum-Kaladgi Road	Kardigudi.
42	Do.	Chikodi	Napani-Mahalingpur Road	Chikodi.
43	Do.	Gokak	Gokak-Road Railway Station to Gokak	Gokak Ghat.
44	Kanara	Honavar and Siddapur.	Honavar-Bangalore Road	Gersappa.
45	Do.	Karwar	Belgaum-Dadra Road	Anshi.
46	Do.	Supa	Dharwar-Goa Road from mile 39 to 58 and 2 furlongs.	Anmode Ghat.
47	Do.	Yellapur	Karwar-Bellary Road	Arbali.
48	Do.	Sirsi	Kumtta-Hubli Road	Devimani.
49	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Hatkamba-Poladpur Road	Nivli.
50	Do.	Chiplun	Do.	Khondmala.
51	Do.	Do.	Do.	Pedha.
52	Do.	Sangameshwar.	Sakharpa-Sangameshwar Road	Sakharpa.
53	Do.	Do.	Do.	Karambala.
54	Do.	Deogad	Nipani-Deogad Road	Phonda.
55	Do.	Sangameshwar.	Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Road	Amba.
56	Do.	Ratnagiri	Do.	Hatkhamba.
57	Ratnagiri and Kolaba.	Khed and Mahad.	Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road—portion from mile 84 to 95.	Kashedi.
58	Ratnagiri and Satara.	Chiplun and Patan.	Karad-Chiplun Road	Kumbarali.
59	Kolaba	Mahad	Mahapral-Shirwal Road—portion from 12 to 16 miles and 3 furlongs.	Waranda.
60	Do.	Alibag	Alibag-Dharamtar Road—portion from miles 5 and 6.	Sagaon.
61	Akalkot State	....	Satara-Pandharpur Road	Dhuldev.
62	Aundh State	....	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road	Jhare.
63	Miraj State	....	Karad-Bijapur Road	Rayewadi.

THE SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

(*See* rule 208.)

Distinguishing mark to be exhibited on the rear of a trailer or of the last trailer of a train of trailers.



The dimensions *shall not be less* than those shown above.

FORMS PRESCRIBED IN THE BOMBAY MOTOR VEHICLES RULES, 1940.

FORM L P S A.

Form of application for the grant or countersignature of an authorisation to drive a public service vehicle.

[Rule 4 (4) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Regional Transport Authority .....

.....

I apply for $\frac{\text{the grant of an}}{\text{the countersignature of the}}$ authorisation to drive a public service vehicle within the $\frac{\text{State}}{\text{City}}$ of Bombay and forward herewith the driving licence held by me (No....., dated the....., issued by the Licensing Authority of.....).

Name of applicant— .....
(In block letters or clear script)
Present address of applicant .....

.....

Date.....19 .

Signature or thumb-impression of applicant.

FORM F. A.

Form of certificate showing competency to give first aid.

[*See* rule 88 (10) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

(To be obtained from a registered medical practitioner or the Chief Medical Officer of a recognised Hospital.)

I certify that Shri of aged about years is, in my opinion, competent to use a first-aid box intelligently and in particular he knows how to use a tourniquet, bandages, splints and to give artificial respiration.

Date

(Signature) .....

(Full Name) .....

(Designation) .....

FORM L. P. S.

Form of intimation of grant of authorisation to drive a public service vehicle.

[*See* rule 4 (7) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Licensing Authority .....

.....

An authorisation to drive a public service vehicle within the State of Bombay has been issued by me on (date) .....
in respect of driving licence No. dated the.....
issued by you in favour of :—

Name of holder .....

Father's name .....

Permanent address of holder .....

.....

Present address of holder .....

.....

.....

Regional Transport Authority.

Date.....19 .....

FORM L L D.

Intimation of loss or destruction of licence and application for duplicate.

[Rule 11 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Licensing Authority .....

.....

I .....

of (permanent address) .....

and (present address) .....

.....

(father's name) .....

hereby report that driving licence No.....issued by the Licensing Authority.....on or about the.....day of.....19 , has been $\frac{\text{lost}\ (1)}{\text{destroyed}}$ in the following circumstances :—

2. I hereby apply for a duplicate licence and tender five rupees by.....

.....

3. I attach two clear copies of a recent photograph of myself.(1)

Date.....19 . *Signature or thumb impression of applicant.*

For use in the office of the Licensing Authority.

PART I.

(1)Duplicate of driving licence No. , first granted on.....has been issued by me this.....day of.....19 .

(1)Application refused in letter No....., dated the....., to the applicant giving reasons.

.....

Licensing Authority .....

Date.....19 .

---

(1) Strike out alternative not required.

PART II.

(Parts II, III and IV will be printed on a separate sheet to Part I and will be used if the application is made to an authority other than the original licensing authority.)

Forwarded to the Licensing Authority .....
.....for verification and completion of Part III.

Date.....,19 .

.....

Licensing Authority .....

PART III.

Returned to the Licensing Authority, ...

The Photograph and $\frac{\text{Signature}}{\text{Thumb impression}}$ (1) have been compared with my records.

No such licence appears to have been issued by this office.(1)

I am not satisfied that the applicant was the holder of the licence described.(1)

I am satisfied that the applicant was the holder of a licence issued by this office as follows :—(1)

(1) Number .....
(2) Date of issue.....19 .
(3) Last renewed by the Licensing Authority .....
(4) Date of expiry.....19 .
(5) Classes of vehicle(2) .....
(6) The licence—

(*a*) entitled the holder to drive as a paid employee.(1)
(*b*) carried authorisation to drive a public service vehicle, granted by(1)

.....

.....

(*c*) carried the following endorsements :—

.....

Licensing Authority .....

Date.....19 .

---

(1) Strike out alternative not required.
(2) Here fill in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), etc., as specified in section 8 (2) of the Act.

PART IV.

Returned to the Licensing Authority, ...

....., for record.

A duplicate licence has been issued by me on the .....day of.....19 .(1)

and a copy of the photograph affixed thereto is attached.(1)

I have, in my letter No.....dated the .....

....., declined to issue the duplicate licence applied for and I attach a copy of that letter.(1)

Licensing Authority .....

Date.....19 .

(1) Strike out alternative not required.

FORM L TEM.

Temporary authorization to drive.

[Rule 14 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

I have taken possession of the licence hereunder described :—

Name of holder .....

Father's name .....

Present address .....

No. of licence.....

Issued by the Licensing Authority of .....

Date of expiry.....19 .

Entitling the holder to drive, as a paid employee[1] vehicles of the following classes :—

[3].....

[1]Authorising the holder to drive a public service vehicle in .....

.....

.....

2. The holder is hereby exempted from the obligation to produce his licence so long as he is driving in accordance therewith.

3. This authorisation is valid until the .....day of .....19 , or until the licence has been suspended or cancelled by competent authority, whichever is sooner.

[2].....

.....

Date.....19 .

The above authorisation is hereby extended up to the ..... day of.....19 , on the same conditions.

[2].....

.....

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Strike out if inapplicable.

[2] Signature and designation of the authority or Court granting the authorisation of extension.

[3] Here fill in (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), etc., as specified in section 8 (*2*) of the Act.

FORM L Lr.

Form of learner's licence.

[Rule 15 (1) (*i*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Valid in the State of issue only.

No..... Date .....

Name .....

Present address .....

.....

Father's name .....

is licensed to drive as a learner, subject to the provision of rule 15 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, a motor vehicle of the following description.....

.....

This licence is valid up to the.....day of.....19 .

Duplicate signature or thumb impression transferred from Form L Lr. A.

.....

Licensing Authority .....

This licence is hereby renewed up to the ..... day of.....19 .

.....

Licensing Authority .....

WARNING.—The holder of this licence must, before attempting to drive, acquaint himself with the general provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. His attention is, in particular, directed to rule 15 of those rules, which prohibits him from driving any motor vehicle other than that specified herein and then only (except in the case of a two-wheeled motor cycle with or without a side-car attached) if he has besides him a person duly licensed to drive the vehicle and in every case, the vehicle carries "L" plates.

FORM L Lr. A.

Form of application for learner's licence.

[Rule 15 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

I. *Application.*

To

The Licensing Authority, ...

.....

I hereby apply for a licence authorising me to drive as a learner a vehicle of the following description :—

*Motor cycle,

*Motor car,

*Delivery van,

*Light transport vehicle,

*Heavy transport vehicle.

II. *Particulars to be furnished by applicant.*

1. Full name and name of father.....

.....

2. Permanent address .....

.....

3. Temporary address .....

.....

4. Age at date of application .....

5. Particulars of any licence previously held by applicant :—

.....

.....

6. Particulars of any learner's licence previously held by applicant in respect of the description of vehicle to which the application applies :—

.....

.....

III. *Declaration as to physical fitness of applicant.*

The applicant is required to answer " Yes or No " in the space provided opposite each question—

(*a*) Do you suffer from epilepsy, or from sudden attacks of disabling giddiness or fainting ? ... ...

(*b*) Are you able to distinguish with each eye at a distance of 25 yards in good daylight (with glasses, if worn) a motor car number plate containing seven letters and figures ? ... .

(*c*) Have you lost either hand or foot or are you suffering from any defect in movement, control, or muscular power of either arm or leg ? ... ...

(*d*) Can you readily distinguish the pigmentary colours red and green ? ... ...

(*e*) Do you suffer from night blindness ? ... ...

(*f*) Do you suffer from a defect of hearing ? ... .

(*g*) Do you suffer from any other disease or disability likely to cause your driving of a motor vehicle to be source of danger to the public ? ... ...

If so, give particulars.

I declare that to the best of my information and belief the particulars given in Section II and the declaration made in Section III hereof are true.

Note.—An applicant who answers " Yes " to questions (*b*) and (*d*)* in the declaration and " No " to other questions may claim to be subjected to a test as to his competency to drive vehicles of a specified type or types.

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Date.....19 .

Duplicate signature or thumb impression of applicant.

* Strike out whichever is inapplicabe. Add other descriptions if necessary.

FORM L E.

Form of intimation by Court of endorsement of licence.

[Section 19 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rule 17 (1).]

Court of the.....Magistrate.....

To

The Licensing Authority,.....

.....

Licence No.....dated the.....issued by you in favour of—

Name .....

Name of father.....

Permanent address .....

.....

Present address.....

.....

has been endorsed by this Court as follows :—

Date of endorsement .....

Section.....of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939....., and rule.....of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

Punishment ordered by the Court .....

.....

.....

Date.....19 .

Copy forwarded to the Licensing Authority,..... by whom the licence was last renewed on 19 .

.....

Date.....19 .....

FORM L R.

Form of intimation of renewal of licence.

[Section 11 (*4*) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rule 17 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]*

From

The Licensing Authority, ...

.....

To

The Licensing Authority, ...

.....

Licence No. , dated issued by you in favour of—

Name .....

Name of father.....

Permanent address .....

.....

Present address.....

.....

has been renewed by me for a period of twelve months with effect from the day of , 19 .

.....

Licensing Authority.....

Date.....19

FORM L Ad.

Form of intimation when an addition has been made by one Licensing Authority upon a licence issued by another Authority in respect of the classes of vehicle which the holder is entitled to drive.

[Section 6 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rule 17 (3) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

From

The Licensing Authority,.....

.....

To

The Licensing Authority, ...

.....

Licence No.....dated the.....
issued by you in favour of—

Name .....

Name of father.....

Permanent address .....

.....

Present address .....

.....

has with effect from the.....day of.....19 ,
been extended by me to entitle the holder to drive the following further class of vehicle :—

.....

Licensing Authority .....

Date.....19

FORM M S.

Form of approval to the establishment of a motor driving school.

[Rule 20 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Approval is hereby accorded to the establishment of a school for the training of motor drivers by [1].....

.....

at [2].....

.....

the school being known as the.....

.....

Licensing Authority, ...

Date.....19

NOTE.—This approval is subject to the provisions of rule 20 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. These provisions require the proprietor, among other things :—

(*a*) to report any change of address of the school within fourteen days;

(*b*) to allow the school to be inspected, at any reasonable time, by a duly authorised person;

(*c*) if so required, to obtain the sanction of the licensing authority both to the number of pupils that may be admitted at any one time and to the syllabus;

(*d*) to maintain an adequate number of vehicles fitted with dual control and other necessary apparatus and equipment; and

(*e*) to maintain a record, with photographs, of the students attending, the duration of their instruction, and the dates on which they passed the driving test.

This approval is liable to be rescinded at any time if the character of the proprietor or staff, the financial condition of the undertaking, or the conduct of the school is unsatisfactory.

---

[1] Here enter full name of person, persons, company or association, managing the school.

[2] Address of premises of school.

FORM R L W.

Application for assignment of registered laden weight to a goods vehicle.

[Section 23 (3) of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rule 23 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority .....

.....

I .....

at present residing or doing business at.....

hereby apply for the assignment of registered laden weight to the vehicle described below :—

1. Registration mark .....
2. Name of authority by which the certificate of registration was issued.....
3. Year of first registration if known.....
4. Unladen weight, if stated on the certificate of registration.....
5. Load capacity, if stated in the certificate of registration.....
6. Maker's name .....
7. Maker's classification, or, if not known, wheel base.....
8. Year of manufacture, if known .....
9. Chassis number .....
10. Engine number .....
11. Number, description and size of tyres .....

(*a*) Front axle .....

.....

(*b*) Rear axle .....

(*c*) Any other axle .....

.....

I hereby declare that the above particulars are to the best of my knowledge and belief true and as complete as possible.

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Date.....19 .

Certificate from maker or authorised dealer.[1]

I hereby declare that to the best of my belief [2]the vehicle described above is designed for a gross laden weight of.....pounds avoirdupois.

Signature of maker or dealer.

Date.....19 .

---

[1] The applicant is not bound to obtain and furnish this certificate but he is advised to do so in his own interest if he conveniently can.

[2] If the certificate is granted by the maker, the words " to the best of my belief " should be struck out.

FORM C F A.

Application for certificate of fitness.

[Rule 31 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority,.....

.....

I hereby apply for the issue of a certificate of fitness as required by section 38 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939.

Registration mark of vehicle :— .....

Name of owner :— .....

Address of owner :— .....

.....

.....

Place where the vehicle is ordinarily kept :—.....

.....

.....

Name of manufacturer of vehicle :— .....

Manufacturer's model, or, if not known, wheel base :— .....

Type of vehicle :— .....

Engine number :— .....

Chassis number :— .....

Particulars of any previous certificate of fitness granted in respect of the vehicle.

Authority by which granted :— .....

Date when certificate was lost or destroyed or ceased to be valid :— .....

Reasons for cessation of validity :— .....

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Date.....19 .

FORM C F R A.

Application for renewal of certificate of fitness.

[Rule 31 (4) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority,.....

.....

I hereby apply for renewal of the certificate of fitness described below :—

Registration mark of vehicle .....

Type of vehicle .....

Name of owner .....

Address of owner.....

.....

.....

Place where the vehicle is ordinarily kept .....

Number of the certificate of fitness and date of issue or last renewal .....

Authority by which the certificate of fitness was issued or last renewed.....

.....

The date of next inspection as endorsed in the certificate of fitness last renewed, if any. .....

The date of expiry of the certificate of fitness. .....

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Date.....19

FORM C F X.

Refusal to renew a certificate of fitness.

[Rule 31 (7) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Registration mark of vehicle .....

Make and Model :— .....

Type of vehicle :— .....

Certificate of fitness. { Number :— ..... Issued by :— ..... Last renewed on :— ..... by :— .....

Date of inspection :— .....

Name and address of owner :— .....

.....

The vehicle described above fails in my opinion to comply with the provisions of Chapter V of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, because of the following defects :—

.....

.....

I have therefore impounded the certificate of fitness. The vehicle may be produced for re-examination at[1] .....on[2]
or at[1] [3].....on[2] [3].....

On or before the .....day of.....19 .
the vehicle may be driven to.....
for repairs and thereafter to .....
It shall not be driven at a speed in excess of.....miles per hour and.....[4] passengers and.....
[4]goods may be carried.

[5].....

.....

Date at .....

on the.....day of.....19 .

---

(1) Here enter time and place.
(2) Here enter date.
(3) Strike out if not required.
(4) Here enter the word "no" unless for any very special reason some load is to be allowed.
(5) Signature and designation of authority.

MO-A Bk H 715—99

FORM C F Sub.

Temporary authorisation of use of vehicle when the certificate of fitness has expired.

[Rule 31 (6) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

The certificate of fitness of [1].....

.....

Registration mark .....

Last renewed by .....

.....

on.....has expired.

I hereby authorise the use of the vehicle until the.....day of.....19 , provided that it is forthwith removed with all reasonable despatch to the area of the authority by whom the certificate of fitness is due to be renewed.

Provided also that, while being used under this authorisation, the vehicle shall not[2]—

(*a*) carry more than.....persons excluding the driver ;[2]

(*b*) carry any goods ;[2]

(*c*) be driven at a speed in excess of.....miles per hour[2]

[3].....

.....

Dated at .....

on the.....day of.....19 .

---

[1] Here enter brief description of vehicle.

[2] Strike out if not required.

[3] Signature and designation of authority.

FORM C R Tem.

Temporary certificate of registration.

[Rule 32 (3) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Temporary registration mark :—.....

Name, name of father and address of owner :—.....

.....

.....

.....

Description of vehicle.

1. Class of vehicle .....
2. Maker's name .....
3. Type of body .....
4. Seating capacity .....
5. Colour .....

Under the provisions of section 25 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, the vehicle described above has been temporarily registered by me and the registration is valid until the day of 19 .

(1).....

.....

Date.....19 .

(1) Signature and designation of registering authority.

MO-A Bk H 716—99a

FORM C R L D.

Intimation of loss or destruction of certificate of registration and application for duplicate.

[Rule 33 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority, ...

.....

The certificate of registration of my motor vehicle the registration mark of which is .....has been $\frac{\text{lost}}{\text{destroyed}}$ [1] in the following circumstances :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

I hereby declare that to my knowledge the registration of the vehicle has not been either suspended or cancelled under any of the provisions of the Act or Rules made thereunder and I herewith deposit the fee of Rs. and apply for the issue of a duplicate certificate of registration.

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Address .....

.....

.....

Date.....19 .

[1] Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

FORM HP Ter.

Notice of termination of agreement of hire purchase.

[Rule 38 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority,.....

.....

We the undersigned hereby request that the note endorsed on the certificate of registration, forwarded herewith, of vehicle No. [1] in respect of an agreement of hire purchase between us, be cancelled.

Signature or thumb impression of registered owner.

Date.....19

Signature of other party.

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Here enter registration mark.

FORM T C.

Intimation of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle.

[Rules 38 (3) and 41 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

I [1].....

son of .....

of[2].....

.....

forward herewith the certificate of registration and the certificate of fitness[3] of motor vehicle No..... [4] the ownership of which has been transferred to me by [5].....

.....and hereby request that the said vehicle may be registered in my name and that the certificate of registration and the certificate of fitness[3] be amended accordingly.

Signature or thumb impression of transferee.

Date.....19 .

Endorsement in the case of a vehicle which is the subject of an agreement of hire purchase.

I/We[6] being a party to an agreement of hire purchase in respect of the vehicle specified above consent to the transfer of ownership of the said vehicle to [1].....with whom I/we[6] have entered into an agreement of hire purchase in respect of this vehicle.

Signature of the party other than the owner.

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Here enter full name of transferee.

[2] Here enter full address of transferee.

[3] Strike out the words " and the certificate of fitness " when inapplicable.

[4] Here enter registration mark.

[5] Here enter name and address of person or firm from whom the vehicle has been transferred.

[6] Strike out whichever is inapplicable.

FORM C R T I.

Communication to original registering authority of transfer of ownership of a motor vehicle.

[Rule 39 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority, ...

.....

Motor vehicle No.....(1) registered by you in the name of.....has, with effect from the.....day of.....19 , been transferred to the name of.....(2) son of.....of (3).....

.....

The certificate of fitness has been transferred likewise.

The other party to the hire purchase agreement has consented to the transfer, and has entered into an agreement of hire purchase in respect of the vehicle with the transferee.(4)

.....

Registering Authority,.....

Date.....19 .

---

(1) Here enter registration mark.

(2) Here enter full name of transferee.

(3) Here enter address of transferee.

(4) Strike out if inapplicable.

...M R M A.

Intima ...sidence and application
...rk.

[Section 29, Motor Vehic... f the Bombay
Motor V...

To

The Registering Authority,.....

.....

I.....

of.....being the owner of motor vehicle No. .....hereby declare that I have, since the.....day of.....19 , kept the said motor vehicle in the State of.....and hereby apply for the assignment to the motor vehicle of a new registration mark.

I enclose the certificate of registration and the certificate of fitness[1] of the vehicle.

Signature or thumb impression of owner.

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Strike out the words "and the certificate of fitness" if inapplicable.

FORM R M I.

Intimation of assignment of new registration mark and call for records from original authority.

[Section 29 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and rule 40 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

From

The Registering Authority,..... .....

.....

To [1]

.....

.....

I hereby assign the registration mark.....to the motor vehicle previously registered as.....

The new mark shall, within ten days of the issue of this notice, be affixed to the vehicle in the place of the old and in the manner prescribed.

.....

Registering Authority,.....

Date.....19 .

Copy forwarded to the Registering Authority,.....

.....

for information. The registration records of the vehicle or a certified copy of the same may be transferred to this office.

.....

Registering Authority,.....

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Here enter full name and present address of owner.

If the vehicle is the subject of a hire-purchase agreement, a copy of this letter should be sent to the hire-purchase company concerned.

FORM T C A.

Form of application for a trade certificate or certificates.

[Rule 43 (2) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To

The Registering Authority,.....

.....

I/We .....

of.....

being (a) manufacturer(s) of/dealer(s) in motor vehicles hereby apply for.....

trade certificates which I/we declare to be *bona fide* necessary for the purposes of my/our business as herein stated and I/we herewith tender the fee of..... rupees by.....

My/Our business is that of.....

.....

Date.....19 . *Signature of applicant(s)*.....

FORM T C.

Form of trade certificate.

[Rule 43 (5) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

To be filled in as follows :—

1. Trade registration mark as provided in rule 43 (5).

2. Name and address of holder of the certificate.

3. Date of expiry.

4. Date of issue.

5. Signature of authority.

6. District or other area.

NOTE.—The use of a separate letter in the trade registration mark in respect of each certificate appears to make it unnecessary to state the total number of certificates on the Form above.

FORM T. C. R.

Form of register of trade certificates.

[Rule 43 (10) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Record of the use of trade registration marks Nos. .....

Date.	Final letter of mark used and registration mark in case of second-hand vehicle.	Description of vehicle.	Purpose for which sent out.	Driver's name.	Hour of		Signature of holder of certificate or responsible agent.	Remarks.
					leaving premises.	returning to premises.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

NOTE.—Supplies of this register will not be printed and stocked by Government. Holders of trade certificates will make their own arrangements for such registers.

FORM P. St. P. A.

[*See* rule 53 (1) (*i*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application for a permit in respect of a particular stage carriage.

To

The Regional Transport Authority,.....

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 46 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ the undersigned hereby apply for a permit under section 42 of that Act in respect of a stage carriage as hereinunder set out :—

1. Full name.....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual).....

.....

3. Address.....

.....

4. The route or routes or the area for which the permit is desired :—

.....

.....

5. The type of vehicle[1] :.....

6. Approximate seating capacity :—Not less than.....and not more than.....seats.

7. A time-table $\frac{\text{is appended.}}{\text{will be arranged with other operators on the route.}}$

No time-table is proposed but I undertake to run the following minimum service :—

.....

8. The standard rate of fare which it is proposed to charge is.....pies per passenger per mile.

9. Particulars of any stage carriage or contract carriage permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914), valid in the State and held by the applicant in respect of—

(*a*) this vehicle .....

.....

(*b*) any other vehicle.....

.....

10. Particulars of any permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914), held by the applicant in respect of the

[1] Here state whether single or double deck, fixed roof or hood only, glass windows or side curtains.

use of any transport vehicle in a Part A State or Part C State during the last four years which has been the subject of an order of suspension or cancellation :—

.....

.....

11. (*i*) I/We desire to use the vehicle for the carriage of goods as a public/private carrier and I/we apply for a public/private carrier's permit in addition to a stage carriage permit in respect of the route, routes or area above specified.

(*ii*) I/We intend to carry goods of the following description .....

.....

12. I/We desire to use the vehicle as a contract carriage within the area specified below .....

.....

13. I/We enclose cash/cheque/money order receipt/challan for Rs. ..... being the prescribed fee.

I am/We are in possession of the vehicle the certificate of registration of which is enclosed.

14. _____

I/We have not yet obtained possession of the vehicle and I/we understand that the permit will not be issued until I/we have done so and have produced the certificate of registration.

15. I/We intend to drive the vehicle.

16. I/We desire a permit valid for ..... years.

17. I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to me/us.

Date

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Strike out inapplicable entries or alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :—
2. Date of publication :—
3. Date or dates of hearing of objections :—
4. Granted./Granted in modified form/Rejected on the ..... day of .....19 .....
5. Number of permit issued :—

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. St. S. A.

[*See* rule 53 (1) (*ii*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application for a permit in respect of a service of stage carriages.

To

The Regional Transport Authority .....
.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 46 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ the undersigned hereby apply for a permit under section 42 of that Act in respect of a service of stage carriages as hereinunder set out :—

1. Full name .....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) .....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

4. The route, routes or area for which permit is desired .....

.....

5. The maximum number of vehicles which will ply at any one time under the terms of the permit is :—

.....

6. The minimum number of vehicles which will ply at any one time under the terms of the permit in the area or on any route or any part of any route, and the minimum number of daily vehicle-trips are :—

.....

.....

7. The type or types of vehicles to be used on the service and the approximate seating capacity are :—

..... vehicles of not less than ..... and not more than ..... seats.

..... vehicles of not less than ..... and not more than ..... seats.

..... vehicles of not less than ..... and not more than ..... seats.

..... vehicles of not less than ..... and not more than ..... seats.

8. Particulars of the time-table(s) proposed are appended.

9. The standard rate of fare which it is proposed to charge is ..... pies per passenger per mile.

10. Particulars of any stage or contract carriage permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914), valid in the State, held by the applicant :—

.....

.....

11. Particulars of any permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914), held by the applicant in respect of the use of any transport vehicle in a Part A State or Part C State during the last four years, which has been the subject of an order of suspension or cancellation :—

.....

.....

12. Provided that sufficient passengers do not offer at any time $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ desire to carry goods in these vehicles in addition to passengers on the understanding that goods will be so carried on not more than ..... of the vehicle trips on any route on any one day and that not more than ..... the accommodation for passengers in any vehicle will be replaced by goods.

13. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ declare that not more than ..... of these vehicles are or will be the subject of permits (other than temporary permits) for use as contract carriages.

14. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ are at present in possession of ..... vehicles available for use under the permit applied for.

15. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ enclose $\frac{\text{cash}}{\text{cheque}}$ / $\frac{\text{money order receipt}}{\text{challan}}$ for Rs. ....., being the prescribed fee.

16. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ desire a permit valid for ..... years.

17. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$.

Date *Signature or thumb impression of applicant.*

To be filled in in the office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :—
2. Date of publication :—
3. Date or dates of hearing of objections :—
4. $\frac{\text{Granted}}{\text{Granted in modified form}}$ / $\frac{}{\text{Rejected}}$ on the.....day of ..... 19.....
5. Number of permit issued :—

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. Co. P. A.

[*See* rule 53 (1) (*iii*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application for a permit in respect of a particular contract carriage to be regularly so used.

To

The Regional Transport Authority, ...

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 49 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ the undersigned hereby apply for a permit under section 42 of that Act in respect of a contract carriage as hereinunder set out :—

1. Full name .....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) .....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

.....

4. Area for which required.....

.....

.....

5. The type of vehicle[1].....

.....

.....

6. Approximate seating capacity :—Not less than ..... and not more than ..... seats.

---

[1] Here state whether single or double deck, fixed roof or hood only, glass windows or side curtain.

MO-1 Bk H 715—100

7. Particulars of service to be performed by the contract carriage (not necessary in case of a motor cab), and the manner in which it is claimed that the public convenience will be served :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

8. Particulars of any stage carriage or contract carriage permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) valid in the State and held by the applicant in respect of—

(*a*) this vehicle :— .....

.....

(*b*) any other vehicles :— .....

.....

9. Particulars of any permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) held by the applicant in respect of the use of any transport vehicle in a Part A State or Part C State during the last four years which has been the subject of an order of suspension or cancellation :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

10. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ enclose $\frac{\text{cash}}{\text{cheque}}$ / $\frac{\text{money order receipt}}{\text{challan}}$ for Rs. .....being the prescribed fee.

$\frac{\text{I am}}{\text{We are}}$ in possession of the vehicle the certificate of registration of which is enclosed.

11. _____.

$\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ have not yet obtained possession of the vehicle and $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ understand that the permit will not be issued until $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ have done so and have produced the certificate of registration.

12. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ intend to drive the vehicle.

13. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ desire a permit valid for.....years.

14. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to $\frac{\text{me.}}{\text{us.}}$

Date.....19 . .

Signature or thumb impression of applicant.

Strike out inapplicable alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :—.....

2. Date of $\frac{\text{circulation to members :—}}{\text{consideration at meeting :—}}$ ..... decision by Chairman :—

3. $\frac{\text{Granted}}{\text{Granted in modified form}}$ on the.....day of.....19 Rejected

4. Number of permit.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

MO.III Bk H 715—100a

FORM P. Co. S. A.

[*See* rule 53 (1) (*iv*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application for a permit in respect of one or more casual contract carriages.

(To be used in the case of a proprietor of a fleet of buses or cabs who wishes to have a permit for the occasional use of a bus or cab as a contract carriage beyond what is covered by Permit P, St. S. or by Permit P. Co. P.)

To

The Regional Transport Authority, ...

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 49 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{I}{we}$ hereby apply for a permit under section 42 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in respect of casual contract carriage or carriages as hereinafter set out:—

1. Full name :— .....
2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) :—.....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

4. Particulars of the number and types of vehicles for different areas or routes :—

No. of vehicles.	Type.	Approximate seating capacity.	Area or route.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

5. Particulars of the service to be performed by the contract carriages and the manner in which it is claimed that the public convenience will be served :—

.....

.....

6. Particulars of any stage or contract carriage permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) held by the applicant and valid in the State :—

.....

.....

7. Particulars of any permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) held by the applicant in respect of the use of any transport vehicle in a Part A State or Part C State during the last four years which has been the subject of an order of suspension or cancellation :—

.....

.....

8. I / We enclose cash / cheque / money order receipt / challan for Rs.....being the prescribed fee.

9. I am / We are in possession of the necessary vehicles which are covered for other uses by the permit specified below :—

.....

.....

10. I / We hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to me / us.

Date .....19 .

Signature or thumb impression of applicant(s).

Strike out inapplicable alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :— .....

2. Date of circulation to members :— / consideration at meeting :— / decision by Chairman :— .....

3. Granted / Granted in modified form / Rejected on the.....day of.....19

4. Number of permits.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. Co. Pr. A.

Application for a permit in respect of contract carriage(s) to be used for private hire.

To

The $\frac{\text{Regional}}{\text{State}}$ Transport Authority, ...

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 49 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ hereby apply for a permit under section 42 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, in respect of contract carriage(s) as hereinafter set out :—

1. Full name :—.....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) :—.....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

4. Particulars of the number(s) and type(s) of vehicle(s) for different areas or routes :—

No. of vehicle.	Type.	Approximate seating capacity.	Area or route.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

5. Particulars of the service to be performed by the contract carriage(s) and the manner in which it is claimed that the public convenience will be served :—

.....

.....

6. Particulars of any stage or contract carriage permit held by the applicant and valid in the State :—

.....

.....

.....

7. Particulars of any permit held by the applicant in respect of the use of any transport vehicle in India during the last four years which has been the subject of an order of suspension or cancellation :—

.....
.....
.....

8. I / We enclose cash / cheque / money order receipt / challan for Rs.....being the prescribed fee.

9. I am / We are in possession of the necessary vehicles which are covered for other uses by the permits specified below :—

.....
.....
.....

10. I / We hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to me / us.

Dated.....19 .

Signature or thumb impression of applicant(s).

Strike out inapplicable alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the Office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt .....
2. Date of circulation to members :— / consideration at meeting :— / decision by Chairman :— .....
3. Granted / Granted in modified form / Rejected on the.....day of.....19 .
   .....day
4. Number of permits .....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. Pr. C. A.

[Rule 53 (1) (*v*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.

Application in respect of a private carrier's permit.

To

The Regional Transport Authority, ...

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 52 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{I}{we}$, the undersigned, hereby apply for a private carrier's permit under the provisions of section 42 of that Act as hereunder set out :—

1. Full name :— .....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) :— .....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

4. The area for which the permit is desired :— .....

.....

5. Type and capacity of vehicles including trailers and the alternative trailers of articulated vehicles :—

No. of vehicles.	Type.	Load capacity lbs.	Laden weight lbs.	Registration marks.
1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES.—(1) If any of the vehicles are not in the possession of the applicant it will suffice if the figures in columns 3 and 4 are correct within ten per cent. above or below, subject to any limitation of weight in force. The certificates of registration must be presented to the Transport Authority so that the registration marks may be entered in the permit before the permit is issued.

(2) If the application is in respect of a larger number of vehicles than can be specified above an additional schedule may be appended in the same form.

6. The nature of the applicant's business :— .....

.....

7. Specification of the goods to be carried :— .....

.....

8. Particulars of any other private carrier's permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) held by the applicant :—

.....

.....

.....

9. I/We enclose cash / cheque / money order receipt / challan for Rs.....being the prescribed fee.

10. I/We desire a permit valid for.....years.

11. I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to me/us.

Date.....19 .

Signature or thumb impression of applicant(s).

Strike out inapplicable alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the Office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt .....

2. Date of circulation to members :— / consideration at meeting :— / decision by Chairman :— .....

3. Granted / Granted in modified form / Rejected on the.....day of.....19 .

4. Number of permit.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. Pu. C. A.

[Rule 53 (1) (*vi*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application in respect of a public carrier's permit.

To

The Regional Transport Authority, ...

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45, 54 and 57 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{I}{we}$ the undersigned hereby apply for a public carrier's permit under section 42 of that Act as hereinunder set out :—

1. Full name .....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual) :— .....

.....

3. Address .....

.....

4. The route, routes or area for which the permit is desired :—

.....

5. Type and capacity of vehicles including trailer and alternative trailers of articulated vehicle.

No. of vehicles.	Type.	Load capacity. lbs.	Laden weight. lbs.	Registration marks.
1	2	3	4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

NOTES.—(1) If any of the vehicles are not in the possession of the applicant it will suffice if the figures in columns 3 and 4 are correct within ten per cent. above or below, subject to any limitation of weight in force. The certificates of registration must be presented to the Transport Authority so that the registration marks may be entered in the permit before the permit is issued.

(2) If the application is in respect of a larger number of vehicles than can be specified above an additional schedule may be appended to the form.

6. Particulars of the service to be performed by the vehicles and the manner in which it is claimed that the public convenience will be served :—

.....

.....

7. Particulars of any public carrier's permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914) valid in the State and held by the applicant at present or at any time during the last two years and of the maximum and minimum rates charged for the carriage of goods thereunder :—

[NOTE.—If the particulars are extensive, append further statement.]

.....

.....

8. Particulars of any public carrier's permit (or similar authorisation under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914), valid in a Part A State or Part C State and held by the applicant which has been the subject of any order of suspension or cancellation.

.....

.....

9. Particulars, other than particulars furnished under item 7, of any agreement or arrangement, affecting in any material respect the provision within the region of the Regional Transport Authority of facilities for the transport of goods for hire or reward, entered into by the applicant with any other person by whom such facilities are provided whether within or without the region :—

.....

.....

10. (1) $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ desire to use the vehicle or vehicles as a private carrier for the carriage of goods which are $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ own property or the carriage of which is incidental to $\frac{\text{my}}{\text{our}}$ business of :—

.....

(2) The goods which $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ desire to carry as a private carrier are :—

11. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ enclose $\frac{\text{cash}}{\text{cheque}}$ / $\frac{\text{money order receipt}}{\text{challan}}$ for.....rupees being the prescribed fee.

12. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ forward herewith the certificates of registration of the vehicles, or $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ will produce the certificates of registration of the vehicles before the permit is issued.

13. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ desire a permit valid for.....years.

14. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$.

Signature or thumb impression of applicant(s).

Date.....19 .

Strike out inapplicable entries or alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the Office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :—.....

2. Date of publication :—.....

3. Date or dates of hearing of objections, if any :—.....

4. $\frac{\text{Granted}}{\text{Granted in modified form}}$ / Rejected on the.....day of.....19

5. Number of permit issued .....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. Tem. A.

[Rule 53 (1) (*vii*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Application in respect of a temporary permit.

To

The Regional Transport Authority.....

.....

In accordance with the provisions of sections 45 and 62 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, $\frac{I}{we}$ the undersigned hereby apply for a temporary permit under section 42 of that Act as hereinunder set out.

1. Full name.....

2. Name of father (in the case of an individual).....

.....

3. Address.....

.....

4. Purpose for which permit is required :—

.....

.....

5. Route or routes.....

.....

6. Period of duration of permit : from.....to.....

7. Type and $\frac{\text{laden weight}}{\text{seating capacity}}$ of the vehicle or vehicles for which the permit is required :—.....

.....

8. (1) The registered owner(s) of the vehicle(s) $\frac{is}{are}$ .....

.....

and the registration mark(s) $\frac{is}{are}$ .....

.....or

(2) The $\frac{\text{vehicle has}}{\text{vehicles have}}$ not yet been hired by $\frac{me}{us}$ and $\frac{I}{we}$ undertake to intimate the registration mark(s) if required within twenty-four hours of hiring the $\frac{\text{vehicle}}{\text{vehicles}}$.

9. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ enclose $\frac{\frac{\text{cash}}{\text{cheque}}}{\frac{\text{money order receipts}}{\text{challan}}}$ for Rs.....being the prescribed fee.

10. $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{We}}$ hereby declare that the above statements are true and agree that they shall be conditions of any permit issued to $\frac{\text{me}}{\text{us}}$.

Signature or thumb impression of applicant(s).

Date.....19 .

Strike out inapplicable alternatives throughout.

To be filled in in the Office of the Transport Authority.

1. Date of receipt :—.....

2. $\frac{\text{Granted}}{\frac{\text{Granted in modified form}}{\text{Rejected}}}$ on the.....day of.....19

3. Permit number :—

4. Registration mark(s) of vehicle(s) if intimated after issue :—

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

FORM P. St. P.

[*See* Rule 54 (1) (*i*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Permit in respect of a particular stage carriage.

PART A.

(Full permit to be kept by holder.)

No. :—P. St. P.....

.....(1) Transport Authority.....(2)

1. Name of holder.....
2. Father's name.....
3. Address.....

.....

4. (*a*) Registration mark.....

(*b*) The vehicle is held under a hire-purchase agreement with :—

.....

5. Number of passenger's seats.....
6. Weight of personal luggage per passenger not to exceed.....lbs.
7. Routes/Area(3) for which the permit is valid :—

.....

.....

8. Date of expiry.....
9. Rate of fares, if fixed, under section 43 of the Act.....

.....

10. Particulars of time-table to be observed, if any :—

(4).....

11. Whether goods may be carried solely or in addition to passengers and their personal luggage, and conditions subject to which the goods may be so carried :—

.....

.....

(1) Here enter the name of the Region.
(2) Here enter the name of the State.
(3) Strike out word not required.
(4) Here enter brief particulars, *i.e.*, " two trips each way daily " or "*vide* time-table appended"

12. Whether persons may be carried standing in the vehicle and, if so, at what times and places and subject to what conditions :—

.....

.....

13. The vehicle above described may be used by the holder of this permit as a contract carriage within the areas hereinunder specified and subject to the following conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

14. Whether the fare table is to be exhibited on the vehicle :—

15. Whether the time-table is to be exhibited on the vehicle :—

16. The records to be maintained and the dates on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

.....

17. Any other conditions .....

.....

18. This permit shall, to the extent specified in entry 11 above, be deemed to be a public carrier's permit. (1)

19. This permit shall, to the extent specified in entry 13 above, be deemed to be a contract carriage permit. (1)

20. Under the provisions of rule 57 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules 1940, this permit is valid also in the regions and subject to the conditions set out below :—

Region.	Route. (1) / Area.	Conditions.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

(1) Strike out if inapplicable.

Renewals.

This permit is hereby renewed up to the .....day of.....19 subject to the following further conditions :—

.....

.....

It is effective also up to the date above written and subject to any conditions attached to the previous countersignature in the following regions :—

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

Countersignature.

Countersigned as required by section 63 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, for

Route / Area

subject to the following variation of conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

MO-III Bk H 715—101

Renewal of countersignature.

The above countersignature is hereby renewed up to the..... day of.....19 , subject to the following conditions :—.....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

FORM P. St. P.—PART B.

SUMMARY TO BE CARRIED ON THE VEHICLE.

.....Transport Authority,.....P. St. P. No .....

1. Name of holder :—
2. Vehicle Registration Mark :—
3. Route :—
4. Date of expiry :—
5. Conditions :—
6. Special conditions :—

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal.

Renewed up to..... 19

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority.....P. St. P. No.....

Countersigned for :—

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date..... 19

Renewal of countersignature.

Renewed up to.....19

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

FORM P. St. S.

[*See* Rule 54 (1) (*ii*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Permit in respect of a service of stage carriages.

PART A.

(Full permit to be kept by holder.)

....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. St. S. .....

1. Name of holder .....

2. Father's name .....

3. Address .....

.....

4. Route/Area for which the permit is valid :—

.....

.....

5. The type or types of vehicle to be used on the service and the approximate seating capacity :—

.....vehicles of not less than.....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than.....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than.....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than.....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than.....and not more than.....seats.

6. Date of expiry .....

7. Maximum and minimum fares, if fixed under section 43 of the Act :—

.....

8. Particulars of time-table to be observed, if any :—

.....

9. Whether goods may be carried on any or all of the vehicles solely or in addition to passengers, and the conditions subject to which goods may be so carried :—

.....

.....

10. Whether persons may be carried standing in any or all of the vehicles and if so at what times and places and subject to what conditions :—

.....

.....

11. Whether the fare table is to be exhibited on the vehicles :—.....

12. Whether the time-table is to be exhibited on the vehicles :—.....

13. The records to be maintained and the dates on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

.....

14. This permit shall to the extent specified in entry 9 above, be deemed to be a public carrier's permit.

15. Under the provisions of rule 57 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, this permit is valid also in the regions and subject to the conditions set out below :—

Region.	Route. Area.	Conditions.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewals.

This permit is hereby renewed up to the.....day of.....19 subject to the following further conditions :—

.....

.....

It is effective also up to the date above written, and, subject to any conditions attached to the previous countersignature, in the following regions :—

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority,... .....No. P. St. S. .....

Countersigned for Route/Area .....
subject to the following variation of conditions :—

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

This countersignature is hereby renewed up to the.....day of.....
.....19.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

FORM P. St. S.—PART B.

Summary to be exhibited on each vehicle. (1)

.....Transport Authority, ...

Stage Carriage Service Permit No. P. St. S.....(2)

1. Name of holder :— .....
2. Type of vehicle :—.....

.....

3. Capacity :—Not less than.....seats, not more than.....seats.
4. Route or Area—

In region of issuing authority :— .....

.....

In other region :—.....

.....

5. Date of expiry :—.....

---

(1) One copy of the summary to be issued for each vehicle covered by the permit.

(2) Here enter the number of the permit and, in brackets, the serial number up to total number of vehicles.

6. Conditions :— .....

7. Special conditions :— .....

.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.. .....19 .

Renewals.

Renewed up to.....19

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority,.....No. P. St. S. .....

Countersigned for :— .....

Subject to :— .....

.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

Countersignature renewed up to .....19 .

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

FORM P. Co. P.

[*See* rule 54 (1) (*iii*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Permit in respect of a particular contract carriage.

PART A : Full permit to be kept by the holder.

No. *P. Co. P.* .....

.....(1) Transport Authority, ...(2).

1. Name of holder :— .....

2. Father's name :— .....

3. Address :— .....

.....

4. (1) Registration mark :—.....

(2) The vehicle is held under a hire purchase agreement with .....

.....

5. Number of passenger's seats :— .....

6. $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$ for which the permit is valid :— .....

.....

.....

7. Date of expiry :— .....19 .

8. Rate of fare per mile (in case of a motor cab only) :— .....

9. Whether a taximeter is to be fitted and (if so) the type (in the case of a motor cab only) :—

.....

.....

10. Any other conditions :— .....

.....

.....

---

(1) Here enter " State " or the name of the region, as the case may be.
(2) Here enter the name of the State.

11. The records to be maintained and the date on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

.....

.....

12. This permit does not entitle the holder to use the vehicle herein described as a stage carriage or as a public carrier.

13. Under the provisions of rule 57 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, this permit is valid also in the regions and subject to the conditions set below :—

Region.	Route. / Area.	Conditions.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date .....19 .

Renewals.

This permit is hereby renewed up to the.....day of.....19 subject to the following further conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

It is effective also up to the date above written and subject to any conditions attached to the previous countersignature in the following regions :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Countersignatures.

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. P. Co. P. .....

Countersigned for $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$:— .....

Subject to the following variation of conditions :— .....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

The above countersignature is hereby renewed up to the.....day of .....19....., subject to the following conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

FORM P. Co. P.—PART B.

Summary to be exhibited on the Vehicle.

.....Transport Authority, ...

Particular Contract Carriage Permit No. *P Co. P*.....

1. Name of holder :— .....
2. Registration mark :— .....
3. $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$:— .....

.....

.....

.....

4. Date of expiry :— .....19 .
5. Conditions :— .....

.....

.....

6. Fare.....per mile.
7. Type of taximeter, if any :—

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal.

Renewed up to.....19 .

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. P. Co. P. .....

Countersigned for :— .....

Subject to :— .....

....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

Renewal of countersignature.

Countersignature renewed up to.....19

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

FORM P. Co. S.

[*See* rule 54 (1) (*iv*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Permit in respect of one or more casual contract carriages.

PART A : Full permit to be kept by the holder.

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. *P. Co. S*.....

1. Name of holder :— .....

2. Father's name :— .....

3. Address :— .....

.....

4. $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$ for which permit is valid :— .....

.....

5. The type or types of vehicles to be used as casual contract carriages and the approximate seating capacity :

.....vehicles of not less than .....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than .....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than .....and not more than.....seats.
.....vehicles of not less than .....and not more than.....seats.

6. Date of expiry :— .....19 .

7. Whether taximeter is to be fitted and if so, the type :— .....

.....

8. The records to be maintained and the date on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

9. Any other conditions :— .....

.....

10. This permit does not entitle the holder to use any vehicle as a stage carriage or as a public carrier.

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewals.

Renewed up to.....19 , subject to.....

.....

Also valid in.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . .....

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Co. S.....

Countersigned for the region of :—.....

subject to :— .....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . .....

Renewal of countersignature.

The above countersignature is hereby renewed up to the.....day of.....19 , subject to the following conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 .....

FORM P. Co. S.—PART B.

Summary to be exhibited on the vehicle.

.....Transport Authority, ...

Contract Carriage Service Permit No. *P. Co. S.*.....(1)

1. Name of holder :— .....
2. Type of vehicle :— .....
3. Capacity :—Not less than.....seats and not more than.....seats.
4. $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$:— .....
5. Date of expiry :— .....19 .
6. Conditions :—

.....

.....

7. Type of taximeter, if any :—

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . .....

Renewal.

Renewed up to.....19 .

.....
Secretary,
..... Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . . ..

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Co. S.....

Countersigned for :— .....

Subject to :— .....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . .....

Renewal of countersignature.

Countersignature renewed up to.....19 .

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

Date.....19 . .....

(1) Here enter the number of the permit and in brackets, the serial number up to the total number of vehicles.

FORM P. Co. Pr.

[*See* rule 54 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Permit in respect of contract carriage(s) to be used for private hire.

PART A : Full permit to be kept by the holder.

Regional Transport Authority.....

No. P. Co. Pr. No.....

1. Name of the holder .....
2. Type of vehicle(s) .....
3. Registration mark(s) of vehicle(s).....
4. Capacity of each vehicle.....
5. Area.....
6. Date of expiry .....
7. Conditions :

   (*a*) The permit holder shall maintain not less than six contract carriages.

   (*b*) Such garage accommodation for the carriages as is approved by the Regional Transport Authority shall be provided.

   (*c*) The carriage(s) shall not ply on public stands or in public places.

8. Any other conditions

.....
Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal.

Renewed up to..... subject to .....

.....
Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,
.....

FORM P. Co. Pr.—PART B.

Summary to be exhibited on the vehicle.

Regional Transport Authority.....

P. Co. Pr. No.....

1. Name of the holder.....
2. Type of vehicle.....
3. Registration marks.....
4. Capacity of the vehicle .....
5. Area.....
6. Date of expiry .....
7. Conditions :—

   (*a*) The permit holder shall maintain not less than six contract carriages.

   (*b*) Such garage accommodation for the carriages as is approved by the Regional Transport Authority shall be provided.

   (*c*) The carriages shall not ply on public stands or in public places.

8. Any other conditions :—

.....
Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,
.....

Dated.....19

Renewal.

Renewed up to .....

subject to.....

.....
Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,
.....

MO.A Bk H 715—102

FORM P. Pr. C.

[*See* rule 54 (1) (*v*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Private carrier's permit.

PART A : (To be kept by the holder).

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. *P. Pr. C*.....

1. Name of holder :- .....

2. Father's name (in the case of an individual) : .....

3. Address :—.....

.....

4. Area for which permit is valid :—.....

.....

.....

5. Type and capacity of vehicles, including trailers and the alternative trailers of articulated vehicles :—

No. of vehicles. (1)	Type. (2)	Load capacity lbs. (3)	Laden weight lbs. (4)	Registration marks. (5)

6. Nature of goods to be carried :—

.....

.....

.....

7. Date of expiry :—.....19

8. The records to be maintained and the date on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

.....

.....

9. Conditions :- .....

.....

.....

10. Under the provisions of rule 57 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, this permit is valid also in the regions and subject to the conditions set out below :—

Regions.	Route/Area.	Conditions.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

MO.A Bk H 715—102a

Renewals.

Renewed up to.....19 , subject to

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. P. Pr. C.....

Countersigned for the area of.....

subject to the following variation of conditions : .....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

The above countersignature is hereby renewed up to the.....day of .....19 , subject to the following conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date .. ..19 .

FORM P. Pr. C.—PART B.

Summary to be exhibited on each vehicle.

.....Transport Authority,.....

Private carrier's permit No. P. Pr. C.....[1]

1. Name of holder :—.....
2. Registration mark :—.....
3. Area :—.....

.....

.....

4. Date of expiry :—.....19 .
5. Nature of goods :—.....

.....

.....

6. Other conditions :—.....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

Renewal.

Renewed up to.....19 ; subject to.....

.....

.....

.....

Also valid in.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

---

[1] Here enter permit number and serial Nos. up to the total number of vehicle. Add the letter "T" in the case of those copies referring to trailers.

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Pr. C. .....

Countersigned for the region of .....

subject to .....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

Renewal of countersignature.

Countersignature renewed up to.....19

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

FORM P. Pu. C.

[*See* rule 54 (1) (*vi*) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Public carrier's permit.

PART A : Full permit to be kept by the holder.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Pu. C.....

1. Name of holder.....

2. Father's name .....

3. Address :— .....

.....

4. $\frac{\text{Route}}{\text{Area}}$ for which permit is valid :— .....

.....

5. Type and capacity of vehicles, including trailers and the alternative trailers of articulated vehicles :—

No. of vehicles. (1)	Type. (2)	Load capacity lbs. (3)	Laden weight lbs. (4)	Registration marks. (5)
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Of the above, the vehicles described below by their registration marks are held under a hire-purchase agreement with.....

.....

Registration marks :—.....

6. Date of expiry :—.....19 .

7. The records to be maintained and the dates on which returns are to be made to the Transport Authority :—

.....

.....

8. Conditions :—.....

.....

.....

9. The vehicle(s) authorised by this permit may be used by the holder as a private carrier within the area of .....
for the purpose of carrying the following goods :— .....

.....

10. Under the provisions of rule 57 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, this permit is valid also in the regions and subject to the conditions set out below :—

Region	Route Area.	Conditions

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date 19

Renewal.

Renewed up to.....19 , subject to.....

.....

Also valid in .....

.....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

Countersignature.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Pu. C. .....

Countersigned for the area of.....

.....

subject to .....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

The above countersignature is hereby renewed up to the.....day of .....19 , subject to the following conditions :—

.....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

FORM P. Pu. C.—PART B.

Summary to be carried on the vehicle.

.....Transport Authority,.....

Public Carrier's Permit No. P. Pu. C.....(1)

1. Name of holder :—.....

2. Registration mark :—.....

3. Route / Area :—.....

.....

.....

.....

4. Date of expiry :—.....19 .

5. Conditions :—.....

.....

.....

.....

6. Also as private carrier for.....

in area of .....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

(1) Here enter Permit No. and serial Nos. up to total. Add the letter "T" in the case of those copies referring to trailers.

Renewal.

Renewal up to ..... 19 , subject to.....

.....

.....

.....

Also valid in ....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

Countersignature.

..... Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Pu. C. .....

Countersigned for the region of .....

subject to .....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

Renewal of countersignature.

Countersignature renewed up to .....19 .

.....

Secretary,

.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19

FORM P. TEM.

[*See* rule 54 (1) (*vii*).]

Temporary permit.

.....Transport Authority, ...

No. P. Tem. .....

1. Name of holder.....

2. Father's name.....

3. Address.....

.....

4. Type of vehicle :— .....

5. (1) Registration mark :—
(2) Seating capacity :—
(3) Laden weight :—

[*If* (1) *is filled in,* (2) *and* (3) *may be struck out. Otherwise* (2) *and* (3) *must be filled in.*].

6. Purpose of journey or journeys :—.....

.....

.....

7. Nature of goods, if to be carried :— .....

.....

.....

.....

8. Date of expiry :— .....19 .

10. Under the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 63 of the Act, and with the $\frac{\text{Particular}}{\text{General}}$ consent of the Transport Authority concerned this permit is valid also in the following regions :—

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

(4) .....

.....
Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,
.....

Date.....19

Countersignature, if necessary.

.....Transport Authority,.....

No. P. Tem.....

Countersigned for the region of.....subject to the following conditions :—.....

.....

.....

.....

Secretary,
.....Transport Authority,

.....

Date.....19 .

NOTE ON FORM P. TEM.—A temporary permit can be carried on the vehicle in original. Entry No. 7 of Form P. Tem. A contemplates application for more than one vehicle e.g., four buses for a marriage party. A separate permit must be granted for each.

FORM L. Con.

[*See* rule 88 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Conductor's licence.

Name.....

son of.....

of (present address).....

.....

(permanent address).....

.....

.....

Photograph.	*Duplicate signature or thumb impression of applicant, from Form L. Con. A.*

is licensed as a conductor and has been issued conductor's badge No. .....

.....

.....Authority,.....

Date.....19.....

FORM L. Con. A.

[*See* rule 88 (4) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Form of application for a conductor's licence.

1. Name.....

2. Name of father.....

3. Present address.....

.....

4. Permanent address.....

.....

.....

5. I have $\frac{\text{not previously held a conductor's licence.}}{\text{previously held a conductor's licence issued by}}$

.....

6. I am not disqualified for holding a conductor's licence.

7. I hereby declare that I am not less than 18 years of age and that the bove statements are true. I attach two copies of a recent photograph of myself.

(*Signature or thumb impression of applicant.*)

Date.....19

Duplicate signature or thumb impression of applicant.

FORM M. C. Con.

[*See* rule 88 (5) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Form of medical certificate for a conductor.

(To be filled in by a registered medical practitioner.)

1. Name of person examined.....

2. Father's name.....

3. Apparent age.....

4. Is the person examined to the best of your judgment, fit physically and mentally to perform the duties of a conductor of a stage carriage ?

5. Does he show any evidence of being addicted to the excessive use of alcohol or drugs ?

6. Marks of identification .....

.....

I certify that the person examined has affixed his signature or thumb impression hereto in my presence and that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above statements are true and that the attached photograph is a reasonably correct likeness of the person described.

Space for Photograph.

Signature or thumb impression of person examined.

Name.....

Signature.....

Designation.....

MO-A Bk H 715—103

FORM D—COM. A.

[*See* rule 102B (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.]

Serial No.	Name of the permit holder.	Permit Number and whether public carrier or stage carriage permit.	Authority which granted the permit.	Route or routes for which the permit was issued.	Date of issue or last renewal of the permit.	Date of expiry of the permit.	Number of vehicles covered by the permit (i.e., "B" parts) and the registered number of the vehicles concerned.	Remarks.

I hereby declare that all the particulars stated above by me against my claim for compensation under rule 102B of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules are correct.

Signature of the permit holder.

Forwarded to the Secretary, State Transport Authority, through the Secretary, Regional Transport Authority,.....

Signature of the permit holder.

No. Discrepancies, if any—

Forwarded with compliments to the Secretary, State Transport Authority.

2. The particulars mentioned by the permit holder in his declaration have been verified and found to be correct (Discrepancies if any should be pointed out in detail).

Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority.

To—The Secretary, State Transport Authority, Bombay.

FORM L. Ag. A.

(*See* rule 102-A.)

Form of Application for an Agent's Licence.

Name .....

Name of Father .....

Present Address .....

Permanent Address .....

I have not previously held an agent's licence / have previously held an agent's licence issued by.....

.....and that it was / was not suspended. / cancelled. / renewed.

I hereby declare that I am not less than 18 years of age and that the above statements are true. I attach two copies of a recent photograph of myself.

Signature of applicant.

Duplicate signature.

Date.....

FORM L. Ag.

(*See* rule 102-A.)

Agent's Licence.

Name .....

son of .....of (present address) .....

.....(permanent address) .....

PHOTOGRAPH.

Duplicate signature of applicant from Form L. Ag. A.

is licensed as an agent for (*a*) .....

at/on (*b*) .....

and has been issued an agent's badge No. .....

Note : (*a*) Name of the service, (*b*) Place or route.

This licence is issued on .....and is valid up to .....

....., Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, ...

Renewals.

From .....to.....

....., Secretary, Regional Transport Authority, ...

MO-A Bk H 715—103*a*

From .....to.....

.....,

Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,

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Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,

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Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,

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From .....to.....

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Secretary,
Regional Transport Authority,

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Rule 2

G. N., R. D., No. 2809/39-I, dated 9th April 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1121.)

Under clauses (*e*) and (*l*) of rule 2 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint, with effect from the 1st April 1940, the Secretary to the State Transport Authority to be the State Transport Officer and the Executive Officers of the Regional Transport Authorities at Ahmedabad, Poona, Nasik and Belgaum to be the Regional Transport Officers within their respective regions, for the purposes of the said rules.

Rules 22 (b) and 35 (c).

G. N., H. D., No. 6832/3-XV, dated 9th May 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 99).

Amended by Corrigendum No. 6832/3-XV, dated 30th January 1946.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of rule 22 and clause (*c*) of rule 35 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the following Foreign Consular Officers de Carriere in Bombay from the payment of fees leviable for the issue or renewal of licences to drive motor vehicles and for the registration of motor vehicles belonging to them :—

(1) The Consul General for Switzerland.
(2) The Consul for Japan.
(3) The Consul-General, Consuls and Vice-Consuls for the United States of America.
(4) The Consul for China.
(5) The Consul for Czechoslovakia.
(6) The Consul General for Iraq.
(7) The Consul for Afghanistan.

Rules 22 (b) and 35 (c).

G. N., H. D., No. 6832/3-XV, dated 25th September 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 226).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of rule 22 and clause (*c*) of rule 35 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the Vice-Consul for Iraq in Bombay from the payment of fees leviable for the issue or renewal of licences to drive motor vehicles and for the registration of motor vehicles belonging to him.

Rules 22 (b) and 35 (c).

G. N., H. D., No. 6832/3-XV, dated 1st April 1943 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 707).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of rule 22 and clause (*c*) of rule 35 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the Consul General and Consul for Turkey in Bombay from the payment of fees leviable for the issue or renewal of licences to drive motor vehicles and for the registration of motor vehicles belonging to them.

Rule 35 (b).

G. N., R. D., No. 2304/39, dated 13th December 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3849).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of rule 35 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to notify the motor ambulances used solely for the conveyance of the sick or injured which are exempted from the payment of the tax under section 18 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (Bom. XXXIV of 1935), as vehicles for the registration of which no fees shall be charged.

R. 115 (3) **G. N., H. D., No. 1261/5/6354, dated 29th June 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 392).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso under rule 115 (3) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay, being satisfied that the class of vehicles detailed below, with solid tyres are indispensable as being used for the works of public interest and that the replacement of solid tyres by pneumatic tyres is not practicable, is pleased to exempt them from the provisions of sub-rule (3) of rule 115 of the said Rules in the areas and for the period specified in columns 2 and 3 respectively.

Motor Vehicles or class of Motor Vehicles.	Areas.	Period of exemption.
1	2	3
BMT. 4341, 4367 belonging to the Mazgaon Docks Limited. BMT. 3400, 3401 and 3252 belonging to the Bombay Port Trust.	Bombay City.	For the period for which the vehicles are certified to be mechanically fit.

R. 115 (3) **G. N., H. D., No. 3412/6, dated 11th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 542).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to rule 115 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt from the provisions of sub-rule (3) of the said rule the vehicle specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto used within the area specified in column 2 thereof, for the period specified in column 3 thereof :—

Schedule.

Description of the Vehicle.	Area of operation.	Period.
1	2	3
One trailer fitted with solid rubber tyres of 9" width on wheels of 3' diameter belonging to the Superintending Engineer, Telephones, Bombay District, Bombay.	Bombay Region.	One year from the date of this notification.

S. 44 (1) **G. N., H. D., No. 4812/4-V (A), dated 1st April 1949 (B. G., Pt.-I, p. 1930).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Revenue Department No. 2809/39-II, dated the 31st January 1940, the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute for the State of Bombay, with effect from

the 1st April 1949, a State Transport Authority, consisting of the following persons, to exercise and discharge the powers and functions specified in sub-section (*3*) of the said section 44, namely :—

(1) The Honourable Home Minister (Chairman).

(2) The Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department.

(3) The Inspector General of Police, State of Bombay.

(4) The State Transport Officer, Bombay (Secretary).

(5) A representative of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

(6) A representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

(7) A representative of the Indian Roads and Transport Development Association.

(8) Five members of the Bombay Legislature.

G. N., H. D., No. 8100/5-I, dated 1st August 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4092). S. 44 (1)

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8100/5-I, dated 19th April 1950.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8100/5-I, dated 8th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 8100/5-1, dated 23rd January 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of Section 44 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), and in supersession of all the previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute with effect from the 1st August 1949 Regional Transport Authorities consisting of persons mentioned in column 3 of the Schedule hereto appended, for the regions mentioned opposite thereto in columns 1 and 2 of the said Schedule, to exercise and discharge throughout the said regions the powers and functions conferred upon them by or under Chapter IV of the said Act, namely :—

Schedule.

Name of Region.	Territorial extent or boundaries.	Regional Transport Authorities.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Authorities.
1	2	3	4
Bombay Region.	Comprising—		
	(*a*) the Greater Bombay, excluding so far as rural stage carriage traffic only is concerned, the area comprising the portion of the Bombay-Thana Road entering the Greater Bombay at Kurla and terminating in the City of Bombay at Gaiwadi on the Girgaum Road *via* Dadar, Lalbaug, Arthur Road and Lamington Road. (*b*) the portion of the Thana District lying south of Dahisar on the B. B. &C. I. Railway and of Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway.	1. The Commissioner of Police, Bombay (Chairman). 2. The Collector of Bombay. 3. The Regional Transport Officer, Bombay (Secretary and Executive Officer). 4. Two representatives of the Bombay Municipal Corporation. 5. A member of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the Bombay Region.	Bombay.

Name of Region.	Territorial extent or boundaries.	Regional Transport Authorities.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Authorities.
1	2	3	4
2. Konkan Region.	Comprising— (1) The districts of— (*a*) Thana, excluding the portion lying south of Dahisar on the B. B. & C. I. Railway and Mulund on the G. I. P. Railway. (*b*) Kolaba, excluding the Mahad-Bhor-Jejuri Road, (*c*) Ratnagiri excluding the Vengurla-Belgaum, Vengurla-Belgaum *via* Sawantwadi and Chiplun-Karad Roads ; and (2) (*i*) the portion of the Surat District lying south of the Bulsar-Dharampur Road but excluding the said road ; (*ii*) the route from Mahableshwar to Poladpur in the Satara North District ; (*iii*) so far as rural stage carriage traffic only is concerned, the area comprising the portion of the Bombay-Thana Road entering the Greater Bombay at Kurla and terminating in the City of Bombay at Gaiwadi on the Girgaum Road *via* Dadar, Lalbaug, Arthur Road and Lamington Road.	1. The District Magistrate, Thana (Chairman). 2. The District Superintendent of Police, Thana. 3. The Executive, Engineer, Ratnagiri Division. 4. The District Superintendent of Police, Kolaba. 5. The Regional Transport Officer, Thana (Secretary and Executive Officer). 6. Four members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the Konkan Region. 7. A representative of the the District Local Boards, in the Konkan Region residing in the said Region.	Thana.
3. North Gujarat Region.	Comprising the districts of— (*a*) Ahmedabad. (*b*) Kaira. (*c*) Banas Kantha. (*d*) Sabar-Kantha. (*e*) Amreli and (*f*) Mehsana.	1. The Director of Local Authorities, Northern Division (Chairman). 2. The Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle. 3. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Northern Range. 4. The District Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad City. 5. The Regional Transport Officer, Ahmedabad (Secretary and Executive Officer). 6. Four members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the North Gujarat Region. 7. A representative of the District Local Boards in the North Gujarat Region, residing in the said Region.	Ahmedabad.

Name of Region.	Territorial extent or boundaries.	Regional Transport Authorities.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Authorities.
1	2	3	4
4. South Gujarat Region.	Comprising the districts of— (*a*) Baroda, (*b*) Surat, (*c*) Broach, (*d*) Panch Mahals and (*e*) Dangs.	1. The District Magistrate, Baroda (Chairman), 2. The Executive Engineer, Surat, 3. The District Superintendent of Police, Broach, 4. The Regional Transport Officer, Baroda (Secretary and Executive Officer), 5. Three members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the South Gujarat Region, 6. A representative of the District Local Boards in the South Gujarat Region, residing in the said Region.	Baroda.
5. South Deccan Region.	Comprising— (1) The districts of— (*a*) Satara North, excluding the route from Mahabaleshwar to Poladpur, (*b*) Sholapur, (*c*) Poona, (*d*) Kolhapur; and (2) (*i*) The Mahad-Bhor-Jejuri Road in the Kolaba District. (*ii*) The Chiplun-Karad Road in the Ratnagiri District, (*iii*) The Poona-Ahmednagar and Poona-Sangamner Roads in the Ahmednagar District.	1. The Director of Local Authorities (Central Division), (Chairman), 2. The District Superintendent of Police, Poona, 3. The Superintending Engineer, Central Circle, 4. The District Magistrate, Poona. 5. The Regional Transport Officer, Poona (Secretary and Executive Officer), 6. Four members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the South Deccan Region, 7. A representative of the District Local Boards in the South Deccan Region, residing in the said Region.	Poona.

Name of Region.	Territorial extent or boundaries.	Regional Transport Authorities.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Authorities.
1	2	3	4
6. North Deccan Region.	Comprising the districts of— (*a*) East Khandesh, (*b*) West Khandesh, (*c*) Nasik, (*d*) Ahmednagar, excluding the Poona-Sangamner and Poona-Ahmednagar roads.	1. The District Magistrate, Nasik (Chairman), 2. The District Superintendent of Police, East Khandesh, 3. The District Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, 4. The Executive Engineer, Nasik, 5. The Executive Engineer, Ahmednagar. 6. The Regional Transport Officer, Nasik (Secretary and Executive Officer), 7. Five members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the North Deccan Region. 8. A representative of the District Local Boards in the North Deccan Region, residing in the said Region.	Nasik.
7. Karnatak Region.	Comprising— (1) The districts of— (*a*) Belgaum, (*b*) Bijapur, (*c*) Dharwar, (*d*) Kanara, (*e*) Satara South ; and (2) The Vengurla-Belgaum and Vengurla-Belgaum *via* Sawantwadi Roads in the Ratnagiri District.	1. The Director of Local Authorities, Southern Division (Chairman), 2. The Deputy Inspector General of Police, Southern Range, 3. The Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle, 4. The Executive Engineer, Dharwar. 5. The District Superintendent of Police, Dharwar, 6. The Regional Trarsport Officer, Belgaum (Secretary and Executive Officer), 7. Five members of the Bombay Legislature, residing in the Karnatak-Region, 8. A representative of the District Local Boards in the Karnatak Region, residing in the said Region.	Belgaum.

G. N., H. D., No. 270/6, dated 27th April 1950 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2485). S. 44A

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44-A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the State Transport Officer to exercise and discharge the powers and functions of a Regional Transport Authority, so far as countersignatures are concerned.

G. N., R. D., No. 3680/39 (a), dated 11th September 1940 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 961-964). S. 71 (2)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3680/39, dated 1st October 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3680/39, dated 15th October 1940.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 3680/39 (a), dated 31st January 1941.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay having been satisfied that it is necessary in the interest of public safety, public convenience and because of the nature of roads to restrict the speed of motor vehicles on the Ghat roads specified in the Schedule hereto appended, is pleased, to fix the following maximum speed limits for motor vehicles driven on the said roads, namely :—

	Maximum speed per hour. Miles.
I. While the vehicle is driven down the Ghat	15
II. While the vehicle is driven up the Ghat	20

Schedule.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	Thana ..	Shahapur and Wada.	Vihigaon-Khodala Road ..	Gargai
2	Do ..	Vada ..	Vada-Shirghat Road ..	Suryamal.
3	Do. ..	Do. ..	Vada-Shirghat Road ..	Shirghat.
4	Do. ..	Shahapur ..	Kurla-Vibigaon Road ..	Thalghat.
5	Do. ..	Vada ..	Road from Khodala to Mokhada.	Khodala.
6	Ahmednagar ..	Nagar ..	Shendi-Wamoorie Road—portion from mile 11 to 12.	Dungargaon Ghat.
7	Do. ..	Akola ..	Kolhar-Ghoti Road—portion from mile No. 78/7 to 83.	Vita Ghat.
8	Do. ..	Sangamner ..	Poona-Nasik Road—portion from mile 75/3 to 77.	Chandanpuri Ghat.
9	Do. ..	Akola ..	Thingaon-Kotu Road—portion from mile 74/5 to 75/3.	Washera Ghat.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
10	East Khandesh ..	Chalisgaon ..	Chalisgaon-Outramghat Road.	Outramghat.
11	Nasik ..	Igatpuri ..	Ghoti-Kolhar Road ..	Ghat between Vesali and Vari.
12	Do. ..	Peint and Nasik ..	Nasik-Balsar Road near Ambegaon.	Savalghat.
13	Do. ..	Peint ..	Nasik-Balsar Road near Peint.	Kotambe.
14	Do. ..	Peint and Nasik ..	Nasik-Vaghera, Goldari Road near Vaghera.	Satighat.
15	Do. ..	Malegaon and Chandor.	Bombay-Agra Road between Malegaon and Chandor.	Rahud Bari.
16	Nasik and Thana.	Igatpuri and Vada.	Bombay-Agra Road near Igatpuri.	Kasara.
17	Poona .	Haveli ..	Poona to Mahableshwar ..	Katraj.
18	Do. ..	Purandhar ..	Hadapsar-Saswad Road ..	Diva.
19	Do. ..	Khed ..	Poona-Nasik Road ..	Peth.
20	Do. ..	Ambegaon Peta ..	Do. ..	Awsari.
21	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dimbha-Bhima-Shankar Road.	Pokhari.
22	Poona and Kolaba.	Mawal and Khalapur respectively.	Bombay-Poona Road ..	Bhor.
*23	[*Deleted.*]			
24	Satara ..	Khandala ..	Poona to Mahableshwar ..	Kambatki.
25	Do. ..	Wai ..	Poona to Mahableshwar and Wathar to Mahableshwar.	Pasarni.
26	Do. ..	Do. ..	Wathar to Mahableshwar ..	Shirgaon.
27	Do. ..	Patan ..	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Ural.
28	Do. ..	Satara ..	Satara-Shandra Road ..	Tunnel.
29	Do. ..	Karad ..	Karad-Bijapur Road ..	Surli.
30	Do. ..	Khanapur ..	Do. ..	Revani.
31	Do. ..	Khatav ..	Satara-Pandharpur Road ..	Wardhangad.
32	Do. ..	Man ..	Do. ..	Mahimangad.
33	Do. ..	Koregaon ..	Satara-Tasgaon Road ..	Nhavi.
34	Do. ..	Khanapur ..	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Shamgaon.
35	Do. ..	Khatav ..	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Taras.
36	Do. ..	Man ..	Tusesavli-Shinganpur Road ..	Bombaldare.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
37	Satara ..	Khandala ..	Old Poona Road ..	Salpa.
38	Satara and Kolaba.	Javli and Mahad ..	Dharamtar-Mahableshwar Road.	Fitzerald-Ambenali.
39	Sholapur ..	Malsiras ..	Skingnapur-Nateputa Road ..	Bhavani.
40	Belgaum ..	Chikodi ..	Poona-Bangalore Road ..	Tavandi.
41	Do. ..	Samgaon ..	Belgaum-Kaladgi Road ..	Kardigudi.
42	Do. ..	Chikodi ..	Nipani-Mahalingpur Road ..	Chikodi.
43	Do. ..	Gokak ..	Gokak Road Railway Station to Gokak.	Gokak Ghat.
44	Kanara ..	Honavar and Siddapur.	Honavar-Bangalore Road ..	Gorsappa.
45	Do. ..	Karwar ..	Belgaum-Kadra Road ..	Anshi.
46	Do. ..	Supa ..	Dharwar-Goa Road from mile 39 to 58 and 2 furlongs.	Anmode Ghat.
47	Do. ..	Yellapur ..	Karwar-Bellary Road ..	Arbail.
48	Do. ..	Sirsi ..	Kumta-Hubli Road ..	Devimani.
49	Ratnagri ..	Ratnagiri ..	Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road ..	Nivli.
50	Do. ..	Chiplun ..	Do. ..	Khondmala.
51	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pedha.
52	Do. ..	Sangameshwar ..	Sakharpa-Sangameshwar Road	Sakharpa.
53	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karambala.
54	Do. ..	Deogad ..	Nipani-Deogad Road ..	Phonda.
55	Do. ..	Sangameshwar ..	Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Road ..	Amba.
56	Do. ..	Ratnagiri ..	Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Road ..	Hatkhamba.
57	Ratnagiri and Kolaba.	Khed and Mahad ..	Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road—portion from mile 84 to 95.	Kashedi.
58	Ratnagiri and Satara.	Chiplun and Patan.	Karad-Chiplun Road ..	Kumbarali.
59	Kolaba ..	Mahad ..	Mahapral-Shirwal Road—portion from 12 to 16 miles and 3 furlongs.	Waranda.
60	Do. ..	Alibag ..	Alibag-Dharamtar Road—portion from miles 5 and 6.	Sagaon.
61	Akalkot State	....	Satara-Pandharpur Road ..	Dhuldeo.
62	Aundh State ..	....	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Jharc.
63	Miraj State ..	....	Karad-Bijapur Road ..	Rayewadi.

Ss. 71 (2), 73, 74, 75 (1) & (2), 75 (4), 76, 77, 86 (2) and 88, etc.

G. N., R. D., No. 3680-E/39, dated 30th April 1940 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1389).

**Partially superseded by G. N., H. D., No. 8195/6, dated 6th September 1952.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by the sections of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), mentioned in column 1 of the schedule hereto appended, the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the officers mentioned in column 2 of the schedule, to exercise within their respective jurisdictions all the powers under the sections respectively mentioned against them.

Schedule.

Sections 1	Officers. 2
71 (2)	District Magistrates.
73	The State Transport Officer, The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Motor Vehicles and Taxation, Bombay, the Regional Transport Officers and *[the Inspectors of Motor Vehicles].
74	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Magistrates.
75 (1) and (2)	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Superintendents of Police.
75 (4)	District Magistrates and District Superintendents of Police.
76	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Superintendents of Police.
77	The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and District Superintendents of Police.
86 (2)	Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, Officers in charge of Police Stations and other Police Officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.
88	Officers in charge of Police Stations and other Police Officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.
90	*[Inspectors of Motor Vehicles], Officers in charge of Police Stations and other Police Officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.
129 (1)	Inspectors of Motor Vehicles, Officers in charge of Police Stations and other Police Officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.
129 (2)	Officers in charge of Police Stations and other Police Officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.

S. 71 (2)

G. N., H. D., No. 6272/5, dated 20th January 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 303).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 71 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), and in supersession of Government notification in the Revenue Department, No. 2432/39, dated the 4th December 1939, and of the Notification No. P. O. L. 7, dated the 30th August 1940, issued by the District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, in so far as it applies to villages now included in Greater Bombay, the Government of Bombay is pleased to fix in Greater Bombay 30 miles per hour, as the maximum speed limit for the class of motor vehicles specified under clause 1 (*a*) (*i*) in the Eighth Schedule to the said

Act, namely, passenger vehicles, that is to say, vehicles constructed solely for the carriage of passengers and their effects, when all the wheels of such vehicles are fitted with pneumatic tyres and the vehicle is not drawing a trailer and such vehicle is a motor cycle, motor car or motor cab.

G. N., H. D., No. 4712/4-II, dated 9th May 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A., p. 102). S.73

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 73 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise Police Officers, not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector, to exercise within their respective jurisdictions, all the powers under the said section 73.

***G. N., H. D., No. 8413/5, dated 27th June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 839).** S.74

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay having been satisfied that it is necessary in the interests of public safety, public convenience and because of the nature of the roads, is pleased to prohibit and restrict the driving of motor vehicles on the Ghat roads specified below, subject to the following exceptions and conditions, namely :—

1. No motor vehicle shall be driven by night on any of the following Ghat roads :—

Ghat Roads.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thana ..	Shahapur and Wada	Vihigaon-Khodala Road ..	Gargai.
2	Ratnagiri and Kolaba.	Khed and Mahad.	Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road—Portion from miles 84 to 95.	Kashedi.
3	Thana ..	Vada ..	Vada-Shirghat Road ..	Suryamal.
4	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Shirghat.
5	East Khandesh ..	Chalisgaon ..	Chalisgaon-Outramghat Road.	Outramghat.
6	Ratnagiri and Satara.	Chiplun and Patan.	Karad-Chiplun Road ..	Kumbarli.
7	Satara and Kolaba..	Javli and Mahad..	Dharamtar-Mahableshwar Road.	Fitzerald-Ambenali.
8	Ratnagiri ..	Ratnagiri ..	Hatkhamba-Poladpur Road ..	Nivli.
9	Do. ..	Chiplun ..	Do. ..	Khondmala.
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Pedha.
11	Do. ..	Sangameshwar ..	Sakharpa-Sangameshwar Road.	Sakharpa.
12	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do. ..	Karambala.
13	Do. ..	Do. ..	Nipani-Deogad Road ..	Phonda.

* This notification has since been superseded by G.N., H. D., No. 8413/5, dated 26th February 1953.

II. No motor vehicle other than a passenger vehicle which is constructed, adapted or used for the carriage of not more than eight passengers excluding the driver, shall be driven by night on any of the following Ghat Roads :—

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	2	3	4	5
1	Thana ..	Shahapur ..	Kurla-Vihigaon Road ..	Thalghat.
2	Do. ..	Vada ..	Road from Khodala to Mokhada.	Khodala.
3	Poona ..	Haveli ..	Poona to Mahableshwar ..	Katraj.
4	Poona and Kolaba.	Mawal and Khalapur respectively.	Bombay-Poona Road ..	Bhor.
5	Poona ..	Purandhar ..	Hadapsar-Saswad Road ..	Diva.
6	Nasik and Thana..	Igatpuri and Vada.	Bombay-Agra Road near Igatpuri.	Kasara.
7	Nasik ..	Igatpuri ..	Ghoti-Kolhar Road ..	Ghat between Vasali and Bari.
8	Poona ..	Khed ..	Poona-Nasik Road ..	Peth.
9	Do. ..	Ambegaon Pita...	Do. ..	Awsari.
10	Do. ..	Do. ..	Dimbha-Bhimashankar Road..	Pokhari.
11	Nasik ..	Peint and Nasik	Nasik-Balsar Road near Ambegaon.	Savalghat.
12	Do. ..	Peint ..	Nasik-Balsar Road near Peint...	Kotambe.
13	Do. ..	Peint and Nasik..	Nasik-Vaghera-Goldari Road near Vaghera.	Satighat.
14	Satara ..	Khandala ..	Poona to Mahableshwar ..	Kambatki.
15	Do. ..	Wai ..	Poona and Wathar ..	Pasarni.
16	Do. ..	Do. ..	Wathar to Mahableshwar ..	Shirgaon.
17	Do. ..	Patan ..	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Ural.
18	Do. ..	Satara ..	Satara-Shendra Road ..	Tunnel.
19	Do. ..	Karad ..	Karad-Bijapur Road ..	Surli.
20	Do. ..	Khanapur ..	Do. ..	Revani.
21	Do. ..	Katav ..	Satara-Pandharpur Road ..	Wardhangad.
22	Do. ..	Man ..	Do. ..	Mahimangad.
23	Akalkot State ..	....	Do. ..	Dhuldeo.
24	Satara ..	Koregaon ..	Satara-Tasgaon Road ..	Nhavi.
25	Do. ..	Khanapur ..	Malharpeth-Pandharpur Road.	Shamgaon.
26	Do. ..	Katav ..	Do. ..	Taras.
27	Aundh State ..	....	Do. ..	Jhare.
28	Satara ..	Man ..	Pusesavli-Shingnapur Road ..	Bombaldare.
29	Sholapur ..	Malsiras ..	Shingnapur-Nateputa Road ..	Bhavani.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	2	3	4	5
30	Belgaum ...	Chikodi ...	Poona-Bangalore ...	Tavandi.
31	Ratnagiri ...	Sangameshwar ...	Ratnagiri-Kolhapur-Road ...	Amba.
32	Belgaum ...	Sampgaon ...	Belgaum-Kaledgi Road ...	Kardiguddi.
33	Do. ...	Chikodi ...	Nipani-Mahalingpur Road ...	Chikodi.
34	Miraj State ...	.....	Karad-Bijapur Road ...	Rayewadi.
35	Ahmednagar ...	Nagar ...	Nagar-Shevgaon Road—Portion from miles 14/5½ to 17/1.	Karanjighat.
36	Do. ...	Do. ...	Shendi-Wamorre Road—Portion from miles 11 to 12.	Dungargan Ghat.
37	Do. ...	Akola ...	Kolhar-Ghoti Road—Portion from miles No. 78/7 to 83.	Vitha Ghat.
38	Do. ...	Sangamner ...	Poona-Nasik Road—Portion from miles 75/3 to 77.	Chandanapuri Ghat.
39	Do. ...	Akola ...	Thingaon-Kotul Road—Portion from miles 74/5 to 75/3.	Washera Ghat.
40	Satara ...	Khandala ...	Old Poona Road ...	Salpa.
41	Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri ...	Ratnagiri-Kolhapur Road ...	Hatkhamba.
42	Nasik ...	Malegaon and Chandor.	Bombay-Agra Road between Malegaon and Chandor.	Rahud Bari.
43	Kolaba ...	Mahad ...	Mahapral-Shirwal Road—Portion from 12 to 16 miles and 3 furlongs.	Waranda.

III. No motor vehicle other than a passenger vehicle which is not a public service vehicle and which is constructed, adapted or used for the carriage of not more than eight passengers excluding the driver shall be driver by night on any of the following Ghat roads :

Provided that on the roads on Arbail and Devimani Ghats any transport vehicle may be driven by night subject to the conditions that the rule regarding one way traffic shall be observed and that the driving of the vehicle down the Ghat shall be restricted to the period from sunset to midnight and up the Ghat to the period from midnight to sunrise :—

Ghat Road.

Serial No.	District.	Taluka or Peta.	Name of Road.	Name of Ghat.
1	Kanara ..	Yellapur ..	Karwar-Bellary Road ..	Arbail.
2	Do. ..	Sirsi ..	Kumta-Hubli Road ..	Devimani.
3	Do. ..	Honavar and Siddapur.	Honavar-Bangalore Road ..	Gersappa.
4	Do. ..	Karwar ..	Belgaum-Kadra Road ..	Anshi.
5	Do. ..	Supa ..	Dharwar-Goa Road from miles 39 to 58 and 2 furlongs.	Anmode Ghat.

IV. For the purposes of this notification " night " means the period from half an hour after sunset to half an hour before sunrise.

S. 74 **G. N., H. D., No. 8413/5, dated 22nd December 1952 (B. G., 1953, Pt. IV-A, p. 5).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 74 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), and in supersession of Government Notification, Home Department, No. 8413/5, dated the 19th April 1952, the Government of Bombay, having been satisfied that it is necessary because of the nature of the roads in the districts specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto to restrict the driving of transport vehicles thereon, is pleased to direct that, no transport vehicle the laden weight of which exceeds the laden weight specified in the second column of the said Schedule shall be driven on the roads specified against them in the district specified in the first column of the said Schedule :

Provided that a transport vehicle or a class of transport vehicles the laden weight of which exceeds the laden weight so specified may be driven on such roads if the Superintending Engineer of the area concerned certifies that there is no objection to the driving of such vehicle or vehicles on such roads.

2. Nothing in this notification shall affect the powers of a District Magistrate under the said section to impose restrictions on the use of a transport vehicle on any specified road within the limits of his jurisdiction.

Schedule.

District.	Laden weight.
1	2
1. Banaskantha ...	19,000 lbs. including overload, if any permitted on all State Roads and 15,000 lbs. on all other roads.
2. Sabarkantha ...	Do. do.
3. Mehsana	Do. do.
4. Amreli ...	Do. do.
5. Baroda ...	Do. do.
6. Dangs ...	Do. do.
7. Ahmedabad (excluding the Municipal limits of the City of Ahmedabad).	Do. do.
8. Kaira ...	Do. do.
9. Panch Mahals ...	Do. do.
10. Broach ...	Do. do.
11. Surat ...	Do. do.
12. Thana ...	19,000 lbs. including overload, if any, permitted on all roads.
13. Bombay Suburban ...	Do. do.
14. Ahmednagar ...	Do. do.
15. East Khandesh ...	Do. do.
16. West Khandesh ...	Do. do.
17. Nasik ...	Do. do.
18. Poona (excluding the Municipal limits of the City of Poona).	Do. do.

	District.		Laden weight.
	1		2
19.	Satara North	...	19,000 lbs. including overload, if any, permitted on all roads.
20.	Satara South	...	Do. do.
21.	Sholapur		Do. do.
22.	Kolaba	...	Do. do.
23.	Belgaum	...	Do. do.
24.	Bijapur	...	Do. do.
25.	Dharwar	...	Do. do.
26.	Kanara	...	Do. do.
27.	Ratnagiri	...	Do. do.
28.	Kolhapur	...	Do. do.

G. N., H. D., No. 4838-4/II, dated 28th June 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, page 119).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*4*) of section 75 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for the purposes of the said sub-section (*4*) of section 75.

G. N., H. D., No. 9641/4, dated 23rd August 1946 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 98).

SS. 95 (3), 105, 107 and 108 (1). Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. 9641/4, dated 17th November 1947.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 95, section 105, section 107 and sub-section (*1*) of section 108 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules—

(*i*) "the Act" means the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939;

(*ii*) "Insurer" means an authorised insurer as defined in section 93 (*a*) of the Act;

(*iii*) "Policy" means a policy of insurance in respect of third party risks arising out of the use of motor vehicles, such as complies with the requirements of Chapter VIII of the Act, and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, a cover note.

3. *Requirements of policies and limits of liability.*—A policy of insurance in respect of a motor vehicle shall not be deemed to comply with the requirements of Chapter VIII of the Act, unless it covers any liability arising under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923, in respect of the death of or bodily injury to any paid employee engaged in driving or otherwise in attendance on or being carried in that motor vehicle.

4. *Authority to whom insurer shall notify cancellation or suspension of Policy.*—An insurer required under section 105 of the Act to notify the cancellation or suspension of a policy of insurance shall notify such cancellation or suspension to the registering authority having jurisdiction where the owner of the vehicle covered by the policy of insurance normally resides or has his place of business.

5. *Production of certificate of insurance.*—The owner of a motor vehicle shall, at the time of making payment of the tax in respect of the vehicle, produce a certificate of insurance relating to the vehicle and complying with the requirements of Chapter VIII of the Act and valid—

(*a*) if the application is made prior to the commencement of the period for which the tax is tendered, on the first day of that period;

or

(*b*) if the application is made during the period for which the tax is tendered, on the date on which the application is made:

Provided that the owner of a vehicle exempted under sub-section (*2*) of section 94 of the Act shall produce in place of the certificate of insurance the certificate prescribed in rule 12 of the Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946.

6. *Co-operative Insurance.*—A co-operative society of public service owners allowed by the State Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 108 of the Act to transact the business of an insurer shall lodge the fund referred to in clause (*a*) of that sub-section in the custody of the Reserve Bank at Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. 4838/4-II, dated 28th June 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 119).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 129A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the following Police officers and other persons within their respective jurisdictions for the purposes of the said section 129A, namely :—

1. Police Officers in charge of police stations and other police officers not below the rank of a Sergeant or Sub-Inspector.
2. The State Transport Officer.
3. The Deputy State Motor Transport Controller.
4. The Regional Transport Officers.
5. Supervisors, Motor Vehicles Department in uniform.
6. Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.
7. Assistant Inspectors of Motor Vehicles in uniform.

THE REGISTRATION OF FOREIGNERS ACT, 1939 (XVI OF 1939). R. 3 (1)

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2082/34, dated 16th June 1950.

In exercise of the functions of the Central Government under sub-rule (1) of rule 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939, entrusted to the Government of Bombay by the Government of India in the Home Department Notification No. 21/40/38, dated the 24th June 1939 and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, as Registration Officers for the purposes of the said rules for the areas specified against them in column 2 thereof.

Schedule.

Officers.	Areas.
1	2
1. The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Special Branch, Bombay.	Greater Bombay including the railway lands situated therein.
2. All District Superintendents of Police, except the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.	Areas within their respective jurisdictions and also for the railway lands situate in each such district.
3. The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.	Areas of Nasik and Dangs Districts and also for the railway lands situate in the two districts.

THE DRUGS ACT, 1940 (XXIII OF 1940).

G. N., G. D., No. 4/21/33 (1), dated 26th March 1947 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1039). S. 1 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 1st April 1947 as the date from which Chapter IV of the said Act, except sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of section 18, shall take effect in the State of Bombay.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th October 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 412). S. 1 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 1st April 1949 as the date from which sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of section 18 of the said Act shall take effect in the State of Bombay.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 25th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 280). S. 16 (2)

Whereas the Government of Bombay in its Notification of the Local Self-Government and Public Health Department, No. 4121/33, dated the 30th October 1950, has given notice of its intention to amend the Schedule to the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), in the manner specified therein ;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of sub-section (*2*) of section 16 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend with effect from the 19th June 1951 the Schedule to the said Act for the purposes of Chapter IV thereof as follows, namely :—

In the Schedule to the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), in column 2, in the entry against item 4, for the words " latest edition of the British Pharmacopoeia " the words " current edition for the time being of the British Pharmacopoeia " shall be substituted.

G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33 (2), dated 26th March 1947 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1039). S. 18

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to fix the 1st April 1947 as the date for the purposes of sub-clauses (*i*), (*ii*), (*iv*) and (*v*) of clause (*a*) and clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the said section 18.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33 (a), dated 15th October 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 412). S. 18

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to fix the 1st April 1949 as the date for the purposes of sub-clause (*iii*) of clause (*a*) of the said section 18.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 27th March 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 130). S. 18

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to fix the 1st July 1950 as the date for the purposes of the said section.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th May 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 246). S. 20

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (Act No. XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay, as the Government Analyst for the State of Bombay, in respect of ' biological and special products ' and ' other special products ' specified in Schedules C and C (I) to the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946.

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th September 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 700). S. 20

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 20 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (Act XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following

officers of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, as Government Analysts for the State of Bombay in respect of biological and 'special products' and other 'special products' specified in Schedules C and C (I) to the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946 :—

(1) Assistant Director in charge of the Department of Pharmocology.
(2) Associate Pharmacologist, Department of Pharmacology.
(3) Senior Chemist, Department of Pharmacology.
(4) Senior Biochemist, Department of Pharmacology.

S. 20 **G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 31st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 531).**

In exercise of the powers conferred under section 20 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (Act XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta, as Government Analyst for the State of Bombay for the purpose of the testing of samples of patent and proprietary medicines with undisclosed formulae.

S. 21(1) **G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 4th November 1947 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 809).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 21(*1*) of the Drugs Act, 1940 (Act XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Director, Haffkine Institute, Bombay and the Director, King Institute, Guindy, as Inspectors for the State of Bombay under sections 21(*1*) and 22 (*a*) of the Act.

S. 33 **G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated the 26th January 1946 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 163).**

Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33-H, dated 6th July 1948.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 18th October 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 24th October 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 3rd December 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 24th December 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 28th December 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 31st December 1949.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 14th January 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 19th January 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 31st January 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 20th February 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 28th March 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 25th May 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 3rd June 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 4th July 1950.
Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th July 1950.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 2nd January 1951.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 17th March 1951.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 19th April 1952.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G & P. H. D., No. 4121/33, dated 8th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 33 of the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

THE BOMBAY DRUGS RULES, 1946.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) These Rules may be called the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946.

(2) They extend to the whole of the State of Bombay.

(3) They shall come into force on such date the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint :

Provided that the State Government may, by the said notification, direct that such of the rules applied to the State of Bombay by rule 2 of these Rules as may

be specified shall take effect in the State only from such later date as the State Government may appoint.

2. *Application of rule 2 and Parts V to XII of the (Central) Drugs Rules, 1945.*—Rule 2 and Parts V to XII of the Drugs Rules, 1945,* including the connected Forms and Schedule, shall apply to State of Bombay as they apply to the State of Delhi ;

Provided that all references in the said Rules to the Central Government, Government or Chief Commissioner shall be deemed to be references to the State Government.

APPENDIX.

THE DRUGS RULES, 1945.

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) These Rules may be called the Drugs Rules, 1945.

(2) Parts I to IV extend to the whole of British India, and the remaining Parts to the Chief Commissioners' Provinces of Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara and Coorg.

(3) They shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint :

Provided that the Central Government may, by the said notification, direct that specified rules shall take effect only from such later date as it may appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "the Act" means the Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940) ;

(*b*) "British Pharmacopœia" and "British Pharmaceutical Codex" mean the latest editions of, and include all addenda and supplements for the time being current to those compilations ;

(*c*) "Director" means the Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory ;

(*d*) "Form" means a form set forth in Schedule A ;

(*e*) "Laboratory" means the Central Drugs Laboratory ;

(*f*) "Sale by way of wholesale dealing" means sale to a person who buys for the purpose of selling again ;

(*g*) "Schedule" means a Schedule to these Rules.

PART II.—THE CENTRAL DRUGS LABORATORY.

3. *Functions.*—It shall be the function of the Laboratory—

(*i*) to analyse or test such samples of drugs as may be sent to it under sub-section (*2*) of section 11 or under sub-section (*4*) of section 25 of the Act ;

(*ii*) to grant certificates of registration in respect of patent or proprietary medicines ;

(*iii*) to carry out such other duties as may be entrusted to it by the Central Government or, with the permission of the Central Government, by a Provincial Government after consultation with the Drugs Technical Advisory Board.

4. *Despatch of samples for test or analysis.*—(1) Samples for test or analysis under sub-section (*4*) of section 25 of the Act shall be sent by registered post in a sealed packet, enclosed, together with a memorandum in Form I, in an outer cover, addressed to the Director.

* The Drugs Rules 1945, which the Central Government has made under the Drugs Act, 1940, have been printed as an Appendix to these rules.

(2) The packet, as well as the outer cover, shall be marked with a distinguishing number.

(3) A copy of the memorandum in Form I and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent separately by registered post to the Director.

5. *Recording of condition of seals.*—On receipt of the packet, it shall be opened by an officer authorised in writing in that behalf by the Director, who shall record the condition of the seals on the packet.

6. *Report of result of test or analysis.*—After test or analysis, the result of the test or analysis together with full protocols of the tests applied, shall be supplied forthwith to the sender in Form 2.

7. *Fees.*—The fees for test and analysis shall be those specified in Schedule B.

8. *Signature of certificates.*—Certificates issued under these rules by the Laboratory shall be signed by the Director or by an officer authorised by the Central Government by notification in the official Gazette to sign such certificates.

PART III.—Registration of Patent or Proprietary Medicines.

9. *Application for registration of patent or proprietary medicines.*—An application for registration of a patent or proprietary medicine, which is required to be registered under the provisions of the Act shall be made in Form 3 by or on behalf of the manufacturer or by the manufacturer's agent in India to the Director, and shall be accompanied by a sample of the medicine sufficient for test or analysis and by a sealed cover containing a certificate in Form 4 declaring the correct formula of the medicine.

10. *Safe keeping of formulae.*—The sealed cover containing the formula shall be opened by the Director or by an officer authorised in writing by the Director and shall be placed on record in a safe, the key of which shall at all times remain in the personal custody of the Director.

11. *Access to formulae.*—No person other than an officer of the Laboratory authorised in writing by the Director shall have access to a formula deposited in the Laboratory.

12. *Destruction of formulae.*—The formula deposited in the Laboratory shall be destroyed by the Director,—

(*i*) if the connected application for registration is rejected, after the expiry of two years from the date of receipt of the application, or

(*ii*) if the application is granted but the certificate of registration is subsequently cancelled, after the expiry of two years from the date of such cancellation.

13. *Disclosure of information.*—No person on the staff of the Laboratory shall disclose to any other person not on the staff any information relating to the composition of a particular patent or proprietary medicine acquired in the course of his duties in the Laboratory :

Provided that the Director or any other officer authorised by him in this behalf may, with the previous sanction of the Central Government, disclose any information so acquired to the extent necessary for the purposes of a prosecution under the Act.

14. *Analysis of samples.*—On receipt of an application for registration, the Director may cause a sample to be analysed or tested in order to ascertain whether it is in accordance with the certified formula.

15. *Rejection of application.*—(1) If it appears to the Director that the formula does not indicate correctly all potent or poisonous ingredients contained in the medicine, together with an approximate statement of the composition of the medicine or that the labels and wrappers intended to be used do not conform to the provisions of these rules, he shall reject the application for registration and shall inform the applicant of the reasons for rejection and supply him with the full protocols of the tests, if any, applied.

(2) Such rejection shall not debar the applicant from making a fresh application.

16. *Issue of certificate.*—(1) If the Director is satisfied that the formula indicates correctly all potent or poisonous ingredients contained in the medicine together with an approximate statement of the composition of the medicine, and that the labels or wrappers intended to be used conform to the provisions of these rules, he shall cause to be issued a certificate of registration in Form 5 and shall assign to the certificate a registration number.

(2) A certificate of registration shall be valid for a period of three years and may be renewed for periods of three years at a time on an application in Form 6 by or on behalf of the manufacturer or by the manufacturer's agent in India to the Director.

(3) A certificate of renewal of registration shall be in Form 7.

(4) If an application for renewal of a certificate of registration is made to the Director before the expiry of three years or before the expiry of the period for which it has been renewed the certificate shall continue to be valid until orders are passed by the Director on the application for renewal.

(5) Before granting an application for renewal the Director may require the applicant to furnish a sample of the medicine and specimens of the labels and wrappers used therewith and he may reject the application if he is satisfied that the registered formula does not indicate correctly all potent or poisonous ingredients together with an approximate statement of the composition of the medicine or that the labels or wrappers do not conform to the provisions of these rules.

17. *Alteration of composition or name.*—If a manufacturer at any time proposes to alter in any way the composition or name of any medicine for which a certificate of registration has been granted, application shall be made for a fresh certificate of registration by the manufacturer or his agent in accordance with these rules.

18. *Fees.*—A fee of fifty rupees shall be paid with each application for a certificate or renewal of a certificate of registration, and shall in no case be refunded to the applicant.

19. *Copies of certificates.*—Copies of all certificates issued under rule 16 shall be retained in the Laboratory, and may be issued to the manufacturer or his agent on payment of a fee of two rupees for each copy.

20. *Discontinuance of manufacture.*—If the manufacture of any registered patent or proprietary medicine is discontinued, the manufacturer or his agent shall, within six months from the date of such discontinuance, give notice of the fact to the Director.

PART IV.—IMPORT.

21. In this Part—

(*a*) "import licence" means a licence in Form 10 to import drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1);

(*b*) "licensing authority" means the authority appointed by the Central Government to perform the duties of the licensing authority under these rules and includes any person to whom the powers of a licensing authority may be delegated under Rule 22;

(*c*) "licence for examination, test or analysis" means a licence in Form 11 to import small quantities of drugs the import of which is otherwise prohibited, for the purpose of examination, test or analysis.

22. A licensing authority may, with the approval of the Central Government by an order in writing, delegate the power to sign licences and such other powers as may be specified in the order to any other person under his control.

23. *Import Licences.*—An import licence shall be required for the import of any biological or other special product specified in Schedule C or C (1).

24. *Form and manner of application.*—An application for an import licence shall be made to the licensing authority in Form 8 by the manufacturer's agent in British India, and shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees ten and by an undertaking in Form 9 signed by or on behalf of the manufacturer.

25. *Licences for import of drugs manufactured by one manufacturer.*—A single application may be made, and a single licence may be issued, in respect of the import of more than one drug or class of drug manufactured by the same manufacturer.

26. *Conditions of import licence.*—An import licence shall be subject to the following conditions:—

(*i*) the manufacturer shall at all times observe the undertaking given by him or on his behalf in Form 9;

(*ii*) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the licensing authority in that behalf to enter with or without notice any premises where the imported substance is stocked, to inspect the means, if any, employed for testing the substance and to take samples;

(*iii*) the licensee shall on request furnish to the licensing authority from every batch of each substance or from such batch or batches as the licensing authority may from time to time specify, a sample of such amount as the licensing authority may consider adequate for any examination required to be made, and the licensee shall, if so required, furnish full protocols of the tests, if any, which have been applied;

(*iv*) if the licensing authority so directs, the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any batch in respect of which a sample is, or protocols are, furnished under the last preceding sub-rule until a certificate authorising the sale of the batch has been issued to him by or on behalf of the licensing authority;

(*v*) the licensee shall, on being informed by the licensing authority that any part of any batch of the substance has been found by the licensing authority not to conform with the standards of strength, quality and purity prescribed by Chapter III of the Act or the rules thereunder and on being directed so to do, withdraw the remainder of that batch from sale and, so far as may in the particular circumstances of the case be practicable, recall the issues already made from that batch;

(*vi*) the licensee shall maintain a record of all sales by him of substances for the import of which a licence is required, showing particulars of the substance and of the person to whom sold and such further particulars, if any, as the licensing authority may specify and such record shall be open to the inspection of any inspector authorised in that behalf by the licensing authority;

(*vii*) the licensee shall comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to the holders of import licences, as may be specified in any rules, subsequently made under Chapter III of the Act and of which the licensing authority has given to him not less than four months' notice.

27. *Grant of import licence.*—On receipt of an application for an import licence in the form and manner prescribed in rule 24 the licensing authority shall, on being satisfied that, if granted, the conditions of the licence will be observed, issue an import licence in Form 10.

28. *Duration of import licence.*—An import licence shall be in force for a period of two years from the date of issue, unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled:

Provided that if application for a fresh licence be made three months before the expiry of the existing licence the current licence shall be deemed to continue in force until orders are passed on the application.

29. *Suspension and cancellation of import licence.*—If the manufacturer or licensee fails to comply with any of the conditions of an import licence, the licensing authority may after giving the manufacturer or licensee an opportunity to show cause why such an order should not be passed, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, suspend or cancel it for such period as it thinks fit, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates:

Provided that a person who is aggrieved by the suspension or cancellation of his licence may, within three months of the date of the order, appeal to the district judge of the district in which the right of appeal accrues or if there is no district judge of that district such judicial officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf, having jurisdiction whose decision shall be final.

30. *Prohibition of import after expiry of potency.*—No biological or other special product specified in Schedule C or C (1) shall be imported after the dates shown on the label, wrapper or container of the drug as the date up to which the drug may be expected to retain a potency not less than, or not to acquire a toxicity greater than that required, or, as the case may be, permitted, by the prescribed test.

31. *Standards for certain imported drugs.*—No biological or other special product specified in Schedule C or C (1) shall be imported unless it complies with the standards of strength, quality and purity, if any, specified in Schedule F, and the tests prescribed in that Schedule shall be applicable for determining whether any such imported drug complies with the said standards.

32. *Packing and labelling of imported drugs.*—The packing and labelling of all drugs imported under an import licence shall be in conformity with the rules in Parts IX and X and Schedule F.

33. *Import of drugs for examination, test or analysis.*—Small quantities of drugs the import of which is otherwise prohibited under section 10 of the Act may be

imported for the purpose of examination, text or analysis subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) no drug shall be imported for such purpose except under a licence in Form 11 ;

(*b*) the licensee shall use the substances imported under the licence exclusively for purposes of examination, test or analysis and shall carry on such examination, test or analysis in the place specified in the licence, or in such other places as the licensing authority may from time to time authorise ;

(*c*) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the licensing authority in this behalf to enter, with or without prior notice, the premises where the substances are kept, and to inspect the premises, and investigate the manner in which the substances are being used and to take sample thereof ;

(*d*) the licensee shall keep a record of and shall report to the licensing authority the substances imported under the licence, together with the quantities imported, the date of importation and the name of the manufacturer ;

(*e*) the licensee shall comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to the holders of licences for examination, test or analysis as may be specified in any rules subsequently made under Chapter III of the Act and of which the licensing authority has given to him not less than one month's notice.

34. *Application for licence for examination, test or analysis.*—(1) An application for a licence for examination, test or analysis shall be made in Form 12 and shall be made or countersigned by the head of the institution in which, or by a proprietor or director of the company or firm by which the examination, test or analysis will be conducted.

(2) The licensing authority may require such further particulars to be supplied as he may consider necessary.

35. *Cancellation of licence for examination, test or analysis.*—(1) A licence for examination, test or analysis may be cancelled by the licensing authority for breach of any of the conditions subject to which the licence was issued.

(2) A licensee whose licence has been cancelled may appeal to the Central Government within three months of the date of the order.

36. *Import of drugs for personal use.*—Small quantities of drugs, the import of which is otherwise prohibited under section 10 of the Act, may be imported for personal use subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) the drugs shall form part of a passenger's *bona fide* baggage and shall be the property of, and be intended for, the exclusive personal use of, the passenger ;

(*ii*) the drugs shall be declared to the customs authorities if they so direct ;

(*iii*) the quantity of any single drug so imported shall not exceed one hundred average doses :

Provided that the licensing authority may in an exceptional case in any individual case sanction the import of a larger quantity.

37. *Packing of patent or proprietary medicines.*—(1) Patent or proprietary medicines shall be imported in containers intended for retail sale :

Provided that such medicines may be imported otherwise than in containers intended for retail sale by any person who holds a license to import for the purpose of examination, test or analysis or a licence to manufacture for sale or a licence to sell, stock and distribute, if such person has given notice to the licensing authority at any time within the twelve months previous to the date of import of his intention to import drugs under this proviso.

(2) Retail sale includes sale to a hospital, dispensary or other institution.

38. *Statement to accompany imported drugs.*—All consignments of drugs sought to be imported shall be accompanied by an invoice or other statement showing the name and address of the manufacturer and the names and quantities of the drugs.

39. *Documents to be supplied to the Customs-collector.*—Before drugs for the import of which a licence is not required are imported a declaration signed by or on behalf of the manufacturer or by or on behalf of the importer that the drugs comply with the provisions of Chapter 3 of the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder shall be supplied to the Customs-collector.

40. *Procedure for drugs for the import of which a licence is not required.*—(1) If the Customs-collector has reason to doubt whether any drugs, for the import of which a licence is not required comply with the provisions of Chapter III of the Act and rules thereunder he may, and if requested by an officer appointed for this purpose by the Central Government shall, take samples of any drugs in the consignment and forward them to the Director of the laboratory appointed for this purpose by the Central Government and may detain the drugs in the consignment of which samples have been taken until the report of the Director of the said laboratory on such samples is received :

Provided that if the importer gives an undertaking in writing not to dispose of the drugs without the consent of the Customs-collector and to return the consignment or such portion thereof as may be required, the Customs-collector shall make over the consignment to the importer.

(2) If an importer who has given an undertaking under the proviso to sub-rule (1) is required by the Customs-collector to return the consignment or any portion thereof he shall return the consignment or portion thereof within ten days of receipt of the notice.

41. (1) If the Director of the laboratory appointed for the purpose by the Central Government reports to the Customs-collector that the samples of any drug in a consignment are not of standard quality, or that the drug contravenes in any other respect the provisions of Chapter III of the Act or the rules thereunder and that the contravention is such that it cannot be remedied by the importer, the Customs-collector shall communicate the report forthwith to the importer who shall, within two months of his receiving the communication, either export all the drugs of that description in the consignment to the country in which they were manufactured or forfeit them to the Central Government which shall cause them to be destroyed :

Provided that the importer may within fifteen days of receipt of the report make a representation against the report to the Customs-collector, and the Customs-collector shall forward the representation with a further sample to the licensing authority, who after obtaining, if necessary, the report of the Director of the Central Drugs Laboratory, shall pass orders thereon which shall be final.

(2) If the Director of the laboratory appointed for the purpose by the Central Government reports to the Customs-collector that the samples of any drug contravene in any respect the provisions of Chapter III of the Act or the rules thereunder and that the contravention is such that it can be remedied by the importer, the Customs-collector shall communicate the report forthwith to the importer and permit him to import the drug on his giving an undertaking in writing not to dispose of the drug without the permission of the officer authorised in this behalf by the Central Government.

42. *Procedure for drugs imported under licence.*—Drugs for the import of which a licence is required may be allowed to be imported if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Customs-collector that they are covered by a valid import licence granted under these rules.

43. The drugs specified in Schedule D shall be exempt from the provisions of Chapter III of the Act and of the rules made thereunder to the extent, and subject to the conditions, specified in that Schedule.

PART V.—GOVERNMENT ANALYSTS AND INSPECTORS.

44. *Qualifications of Government Analysts.*—A person who is appointed a Government Analyst under the Act shall be a person who—

(*a*) is a graduate in medicine or chemistry of a university recognised for this purpose by the appointing authority and has had not less than three years' post-graduate experience in the analysis of drugs in a laboratory under the control of (*i*) a Government Analyst appointed under the Act, (*ii*) a Chemical Examiner to Government, or (*iii*) a fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or (*iv*) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the appointing authority ; or

(*b*) has a first or second class degree in Pharmaceutical Chemistry or Pharmacy, or a post-graduate degree in Chemistry with Pharmaceutics as a special subject from a university recognised for the purpose by the appointing authority and has had not less than two years' post-graduate experience in the analysis of drugs in a laboratory under the control of (*i*) a Government Analyst appointed under the Act, (*ii*) a Chemical Examiner to Government, or (*iii*) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britian (Branch E), or (*iv*) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the appointing authority ; or

(*c*) is a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E) :

Provided that for the purpose of examination of items 1 to 7, 11 and 15 in Schedule C the person appointed shall be a graduate in medicine or science of a University recognised for the purpose by the appointing authority who can produce evidence of satisfactory training in physiology, bacteriology, serology and pathology and who has had not less than three years' experience of testing biological products in items 1 to 7, 11 and 15 in Schedule C in an institution approved by Government :

Provided further that for a period of four years from the date on which Chapter IV of the Act takes effect in the State, persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the appointing authority as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence may be appointed as Government Analysts :

Provided further that no person shall be appointed for any area who is engaged directly or indirectly in any trade or business connected with the sale of drugs.

45. *Duties of Government Analysts.*—(*i*) The Government Analyst shall cause to be analysed or tested such samples of drugs as may be sent to him by inspectors or other persons under the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and shall furnish reports of the results of test or analysis in accordance with these rules.

(*ii*) A Government Analyst shall from time to time forward to Government reports giving the result of analytical work and research with a view to their publication at the discretion of Government.

46. *Procedure on receipt of sample.*—On receipt of a package from an Inspector containing a sample for test or analysis, the Government Analyst shall compare the seals on the packet with the specimen impression received separately and shall note the condition of the seals on the package. After the test or analysis has been completed, he shall forthwith supply to the Inspector a report in triplicate in Form 13 of the result of the test or analysis, together with full protocols of the tests applied.

Provided that no protocols of tests shall be supplied in the case of patent and proprietary medicines registered at the Central Drugs Laboratory.

47. *Report of result of test or analysis.*—An application from a purchaser for test or analysis of a drug under section 26 of the Act shall be made in Form 14-A and the report of test or analysis of the drug made on such application shall be supplied to the applicant in Form 14-B.

48. *Fees.*—The fees to be paid by a person submitting to the Government Analyst under section 26 of the Act for test or analysis of a drug purchased by him shall be those specified in Schedule B.

49. *Qualifications of Inspectors.*—A person who is appointed an Inspector under the Act shall be a person who—

(*a*) has a degree in Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry or a post-graduate degree in Chemistry with Pharmaceutics as a special subject of a University recognised for this purpose by the appointing authority ; or

(*aa*) holds the Pharmaceutical Chemist's diploma granted by the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ; or

(*b*) is a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain ; or

(*c*) is a graduate in medicine or science of a university recognised for this purpose by the appointing authority and has had at least one year's post-graduate training in a laboratory under (*i*) a Government Analyst appointed under the Act, or (*ii*) a Chemical Examiner, or (*iii*) a Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain (Branch E), or (*iv*) the head of an institution specially approved for the purpose by the appointing authority :

Provided that only those Inspectors who have had not less than three years' experience in the manufacture and testing of substances specified in Schedule C in a laboratory approved for this purpose by the licensing authority, shall be authorized to inspect the manufacture of items mentioned in Schedule C :

Provided further that of a period of four years from the date on which Chapter IV of the Act takes effect in the State persons whose qualifications, training and experience are regarded by the appointing authority as affording, subject to such further training, if any, as may be considered necessary, a reasonable guarantee of adequate knowledge and competence, may be appointed as Inspectors and authorize under the preceding proviso :

Provided further that for the purposes of inspection of retail shops in any specified area any officer of the medical or public health department who is a registered medical practitioner or a graduate in science may be appointed an *ex-officio* Inspector.

50. All Inspectors in a State shall be under the control of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Chief Commissioner (hereafter referred to as the controlling authority).

51. *Duties of Inspectors of premises licensed for sale.*—Subject to the instructions of the controlling authority, it shall be the duty of an Inspector authorized to inspect premises licensed for the sale of drugs—

(1) to inspect not less than twice a year all establishments licensed for the sale of drugs within the area assigned to him ;

(2) to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licences are being observed ;

(3) to procure and send for test or analysis, if necessary, samples of any drugs which he has reason to suspect are being sold or stocked or exhibited for sale in contravention of the provisions of the Act or rules thereunder ;

(4) to investigate any complaint in writing which may be made to him ;

(5) to institute prosecutions in respect of breaches of the Act and rules thereunder ;

(6) to maintain a record of all inspections made and action taken by him in the performance of his duties, including the taking of samples and the seizure of stocks, and to submit copies of such record to the controlling authority ;

(7) to make such enquiries and inspections as may be necessary to detect the sale of drugs in contravention of the Act ;

(8) when so authorised by the Chief Commissioner, to detain imported packages which he has reason to suspect contain drugs, the import of which is prohibited.

52. *Duties of Inspector specially authorized to inspect the manufacture of drugs.*—Subject to the instructions of the controlling authority, it shall be the duty of an Inspector authorized to inspect the manufacture of drugs—

(1) to inspect not less than twice a year, all premises licensed for the manufacture of drugs within the area allotted to him and to satisfy himself that the conditions of the licence and the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder are being observed ;

(2) in the case of establishments licensed to manufacture products specified in Schedules C and C (1) to inspect the plant and the process of manufacture, the means employed for standardising and testing the drug, the methods and place of storage, the technical qualifications of the staff employed and all details of location, construction and administration of the establishment likely to affect the potency or purity of the product ;

(3) to send forthwith to the controlling authority after each inspection a detailed report indicating the conditions of the licence and provisions of the Act and rules thereunder which are being observed and the conditions and provisions, if any, which are not being observed ;

(4) to take samples of the drugs manufactured on the premises and send them for test or analysis in accordance with these rules ;

(5) to institute prosecutions in respect of breaches of the Act and rules thereunder.

53. *Prohibition of disclosure of information.*—Except for the purposes of official business or when required by a court of law, an Inspector shall not, without the sanction in writing of his official superior, disclose to any person any information acquired by him in the course of his official duties.

54. *Form of order not to dispose of stock.*—An order in writing by an Inspector under clause (*c*) of section 22 of the Act requiring a person not to dispose of any stock in his possession shall be in Form 15.

55. *Form of receipt for seized drug.*—A receipt by an Inspector for the stock of any drug seized under clause (*c*) of section 22 of the Act, shall be in Form 16.

56. *Form of intimation of purpose of taking sample.*—Where an Inspector takes a sample of a drug for the purpose of test or analysis, he shall intimate such purpose in writing in Form 17 to the person from whom he takes it.

57. *Procedure for despatch of sample to Government Analyst*—

(1) The portion of sample or the container sent by an Inspector to the Government Analyst for test or analysis under sub-section (*4*) of section 23 of the Act shall be sent by registered post or by hand in a sealed packet, enclosed together with a memorandum in Form 18, in an outer cover addressed to the Government Analyst.

(2) A copy of the memorandum and a specimen impression of the seal used to seal the packet shall be sent to the Government Analyst separately by registered post or by hand.

58. *Confiscation of drugs.*—When any person has been convicted under Chapter IV of the Act for contravening the provisions of sub-clause (*i*) of clause (*a*) of section 18 of the Act or of rule 110, the stock of the drug in respect of which the contravention has been made shall be liable to confiscation.

PART VI.—Sale of Drugs.

59. (1) The Chief Commissioner shall appoint licensing authorities for the purposes of this Part for such areas as may be specified.

(2) Applications for licences to sell, stock and exhibit for sale, and distribute drugs shall be made in Form 19 to the licensing authority, and shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees five :

Provided that if the applicant fails to apply for a fresh licence before the expiry of the licence in force, the fee for the fresh licence shall be rupees ten.

(3) A fee of Rs. 2 shall be paid for a duplicate copy of a licence issued under this rule, if the original is defaced, damaged or lost.

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60. A licensing authority may with the approval of the Central Government by an order in writing delegate the power to sign licences and such other power as may be specified in the order to any other person under his control.

61. *Forms of licences to sell drugs*—

(1) A licence to sell, stock and exhibit for sale, and distribute drugs other than drugs specified in Schedule C shall be issued in Form 20.

(2) A licence to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute drugs specified in Schedule C shall be issued in Form 21.

62. *Sale at more than one place.*—If drugs are sold or stocked for sale at more than one place, a separate application shall be made, and a separate licence shall be issued, in respect of each such place.

63. *Duration of licences.*—Licences to sell drugs shall, unless sooner suspended or cancelled, be in force for two years from the date of issue :

Provided that if application for a fresh licence is made before the expiry of the period of validity of the licence, the licence shall continue to be in force until orders are passed on the application.

64. *Condition to be satisfied before a licence in Form 21 is granted.*—A licence in Form 21 for the sale of biological and other special products specified in Schedule C shall not be granted unless the authority empowered to issue the licence is satisfied that the premises to be licensed are equipped with proper storage accommodation for preserving the properties of the drugs to which the licence applies.

65. *Conditions of licences.*—Licences in Form 20 and Form 21 shall be subject to the conditions stated therein and to the following general conditions :—

(1) Any drug specified in Schedule E or any preparation containing any such drug and any drug supplied on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner shall, if compounded or made up on the licensee's premises, be compounded or made up by or under the direct and personal supervision of a qualified person.

(2) The supply, otherwise than by way of wholesale dealing, of a drug specified in Schedule E or any preparation containing any such drug, and of any drug supplied on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner shall be effected only by or under the personal supervision of a qualified person :

Provided that this condition shall not apply to the sale of a preparation containing a drug specified in Schedule E supplied otherwise than on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner if the preparation has been made up for sale in a container elsewhere than on the premises and the container has not been opened since the time when the preparation was made up for sale therein.

(3) The supply of any drug on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner shall be recorded at the time of supply in a prescription register specially maintained for the purpose and the serial number of the entry in the register shall be entered on the prescription. The following particulars shall be entered in the register—

(*a*) serial No. of the entry ;

(*b*) the date of supply ;

(*c*) the name and address of the prescriber ;

(*d*) the name of the patient ;

(*e*) the name of the drug or preparation and the quantity or, in the case of a medicine made up by the licensee, the ingredients and quantities thereof ;

(*f*) if the drug is a drug specified in Schedule C, the name of the manufacturer, the batch number and the date recorded on the container, label, or wrapper as the date up to which the substance may be expected to retain a potency not less than or not to acquire a toxicity greater than, that required or permitted by the prescribed test ;

(*g*) the signature of the qualified person by or under whose supervision the medicine was made up and supplied :

Provided that if the medicine is supplied on a prescription on which the medicine has been supplied on a previous occasion it shall be sufficient if the entry in the register includes a serial number, the date of supply, the quantity supplied and a sufficient reference to an entry in the register recording the dispensing of the medicine on a previous occasion.

(4) The supply of a drug specified in Schedule E or preparation containing any such drug or of a drug specified in Schedule C shall be recorded at the time of supply in a register specially maintained for the purpose in which the following particulars shall be entered :—

(*a*) serial number of the entry ;

(*b*) the date of supply ;

(*c*) the name and address of purchaser ;

(*d*) the name of the drug or preparation and the quantity thereof ;

(*e*) if the drug is a drug specified in Schedule C, the name of the manufacturer and the batch number ;

(*f*) the signature of the person under whose supervision the sale was effected :

Provided that this condition shall not apply to supply on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner or by way of wholesale dealing.

(5) Records shall be maintained of all purchases and sales by way of wholesale dealing of drugs specified in Schedule C and such records shall include the following particulars :—

(*a*) the dates of purchase and sale ;

(*b*) the names and addresses of the concerns from which purchased and the concerns to which sold ;

(*c*) the names of the drugs, the quantities and the batch numbers ;

(*d*) the name of the manufacturer.

Such record shall be preserved for three years from the date of the sale of the drug.

(6) The licensee shall produce for inspection by an inspector appointed under the Act on demand all registers and records maintained under these rules, and shall supply to the inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder have been observed.

(7) Except where otherwise provided in these rules, all registers and records maintained under these rules shall be preserved for a period of not less than two years from the date of the last entry therein.

(8) Notwithstanding anything contained in this rule it shall not be necessary to record any particulars in a register specially maintained for the purpose if the particulars are recorded in any other register maintained under any other law for the time being in force.

(9) Substances specified in Schedule H and preparations containing such substances shall not be sold by retail except on and in accordance with a prescription of a registered medical practitioner ;

Provided that no prescription shall be required for sale or supply to a registered medical practitioner, hospital, infirmary or an institution approved by an order of a licensing authority.

(10) For the purposes of clause (9) a prescription shall—

(*a*) be in writing and be signed by the person giving it with his usual signature and be dated by him ;

(*b*) specify the name and address of the person for whose treatment it is given ;

(*c*) indicate the total amount of the medicine to be supplied and the dose to be taken.

(11) The person dispensing a prescription containing a drug specified in Schedule H shall comply with the following requirements in addition to other requirements of these rules :—

(*a*) the prescription must not be dispensed more than once unless the prescriber has stated thereon that it may be dispensed more than once ;

(*b*) if the prescription contains a direction that it may be dispensed a stated number of times or at stated intervals it must not be dispensed otherwise than in accordance with the directions ;

(*c*) at the time of dispensing there must be noted on the prescription above the signature of the prescriber the name and address of the seller and the date on which the prescription is dispensed.

(12) Substances specified in Scheduled E kept in a retail shop or premises used in connection therewith shall be stored—

(*a*) in a cupboard or drawer reserved solely for the storage of poisons ; or

(*b*) in a part of the premises separated from the remainder of the premises and to which customers are not permitted to have access.

(13) Substances specified in Schedule E shall be kept in containers impervious to the poison and sufficiently stout to prevent leakage arising from the ordinary risks of handling and transport.

(14) A substance specified in Schedule E sold by retail shall be labelled with the word " Poison " in such language or languages as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe by notification in the *Official Gazette*.

(15) The description " Chemist ", " Druggist ", " Chemist and Druggist ", " Pharmacy ", " Pharmacist ", " Pharmaceutist ", " Dispenser ", " Dispensing Chemist " " Dispensary ", " Pharmaceutical Chemist " or any combination of such words, whether in conjunction with other words or otherwise, shall not be used by the licensee in any advertisement or on any label, signboard or name plate or otherwise in connection with the sale of drugs by retail unless the premises are under the personal supervision of a qualified person.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Rule, " qualified person " means a person who :—

(*a*) holds a degree or diploma in pharmacy or pharmaceutical chemistry, of an Institution approved by the licensing authority, or

(*b*) is a Member of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, or

(*c*) has had not less than four years practical experience of dispensing which is in the opinion of the licensing authority adequate, and has been approved by that authority as a qualified person.

66. *Cancellation and suspension of licences*—

(1) The licensing authority may, after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause why such an order should not be passed, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, cancel a licence issued under this Part or suspend it for such period as he thinks fit, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates, if, in his opinion, the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or with any provision of the Act or rules thereunder ;

Provided that if such failure or contravention is the consequence of an act or omission on the part of an agent or employee, the licence shall not be cancelled or suspended unless the licensing authority is satisfied :

(*a*) that the act or omission was instigated or connived at by the owner of the business or, is the owner is a firm or company, by a partner of the firm or a director of the company ; or

(*b*) that the owner of the business or an agent or employee of the owner had been guilty of a similar act or omission within twelve months before the date on which the act or omission in question took place and that the owner had, or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of that previous act or omission ; or

(*c*) if the act or omission was a continuing act or omission, that the owner of the business had or reasonably ought to have had, knowledge of that previous act or omission ; or

(*d*) that the owner of the business had not used due diligence to ensure that the conditions of the licence or the provisions of the Act or the rules thereunder were observed.

(2) A licensee whose licence has been suspended or cancelled may appeal to the district judge of the district in which the right of appeal accrues or if there is no district judge of that district such judicial officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf within three months of the date of the order.

67. The warranty referred to in sub-section (*3*), section 19 of the Act shall be either in Form 22 or in Form 23.

PART VII.—MANUFACTURE FOR SALE.

68. *Manufacture on more than one set of premises.*—If drugs are manufactured on more than one set of premises a separate application shall be made and a separate licence shall be issued in respect of each such set of premises.

69. *Application for licence to manufacture drugs other than, special products.*—(1) Applications for the grant or renewal of licenses to manufacture for sale drugs other than those specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall be made to the licensing authority appointed by the Chief Commissioner for the purposes of this Part (hereafter in this Part referred to as the licensing authority) in Form 24 and shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty.

(2) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for a duplicate copy of a licence issued under this rule, if the original is defaced, damaged or lost.

70. *Form of licence to manufacture drugs other than special products.*—Licences to manufacture for sale drugs other than those specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall be issued in Form 25.

71. *Conditions to be satisfied before a licence is granted.*—A licence in Form 25 shall not be granted or renewed unless the licensing autority is satisfied that the

manufacture will be conducted under the active direction and personal supervision of a competent technical staff consisting of at least one person who is—

(1) a graduate in Pharmacy or Pharmaceutical Chemistry of a university recognised by the Central Government for the purposes of this Rule, or

(2) a graduate in science for the purposes of his degree, has studied chemistry as a principal subject and has had at least two years' practical experience in the manufacture of drugs, or

(3) a person whose general training, knowledge of chemistry and practical experience, extending over not less than three years, in the manufacture of drugs are in the opinion of the licensing authority adequate.

72. *Duration of licence.*—A licence in Form 25 shall, unless sooner suspended or cancelled, be in force for a period of two years from the date of issue and may thereafter be renewed for periods of two years at a time :

Provided that if application for renewal is made before the expiry of the period of validity of a licence, the licence shall continue in force until orders are passed on such application.

73. *Certificate of renewal.*—The certificate of renewal of a licence in Form 25 shall be issued in Form 26.

74. *Conditions of licence.*—A licence in Form 25 shall be subject to the conditions stated therein and to the following conditions :—

(*a*) the licensee shall provide and maintain an adequate staff and adequate premises and plant for the proper manufacture and storage of the substances in respect of which the licence is issued ;

(*b*) the licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Act and of these rules and with such further requirements, if any, as may be specified in any rules subsequently made under Chapter IV of the Act, of which the licensing authority has given the licensee not less than four months' notice ;

(*c*) the licensee shall allow any inspector authorised by the licensing authority in that behalf to enter, with or without prior notice, any premises where the manufacture of a substance in respect of which the licence is issued is carried on, to inspect the premises and to take samples of the manufactured product ;

(*d*) the licensee shall allow an inspector to inspect all registers and records maintained under these rules and shall supply to the inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder have been observed.

75. *Form of application for licence to manufacture drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1).*—(1) Applications for the grant or renewal of licences to manufacture drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall be made to the licensing authority in Form 27 and shall be accompanied by a fee of rupees twenty and an inspection fee of rupees one hundred.

(2) A fee of Rs. 5 shall be paid for a duplicate copy of a licence issued under this rule, if the original is defaced, damaged or lost.

76. *Form of licence to manufacture drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1).*—Licences to manufacture for sale drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall be issued in Form 28.

77. *Duration of licence.*—A licence in Form 28 shall, unless sooner cancelled or suspended, be in force for a period of two years from the date of issue, and may thereafter be renewed for periods of two years at a time :

Provided that if application for renewal is made before the expiry of the period of validity of a licence, the licence shall continue in force until orders are passed on the application.

78. *Conditions of licence.*—A licence in Form 28 shall be subject to the special conditions, if any, set out in Schedule F which relate to the substance in respect of which the licence is granted and to the following general conditions :—

(*a*) (*i*) the licensee shall provide and maintain an adequate staff and adequate premises and plant for the proper manufacture and storage of the substances in respect of which the licence is issued ; (*ii*) without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing requirement, every holder of a licence who for any purpose engages in the culture or manipulation of pathogenic spore-bearing micro-organisms shall provide to the satisfaction of the licensing authority separate laboratories and utensils and apparatus required for the culture or manipulation of such micro-organisms, the laboratories, utensils and apparatus so provided not being used for the manufacture of any other substance ;

(*b*) the licensee shall either (*i*) provide and maintain an adequate staff and adequate premises and plant for carrying out such tests of the strength, quality and purity of the substance as may be required to be carried out by him under the provisions of Part X of these Rules, including proper housing for animals used for the purpose of such tests, or (*ii*) make arrangements with some institution approved by the licensing authority for such tests to be regularly carried out on his behalf by that institution ;

(*c*) the licensee shall keep records of the details of manufacture of each batch of the substance which is issued for sale and of the application of the tests thereto in such form as to be available for inspection and to be easily identified by reference to the number of the batch as shown on the label of each container, and such records shall be retained in the case of a substance for which a potency date is fixed, for a period of two years from the expiry of such date and in the case of other substances for a period of ten years ;

(*d*) the licensee shall allow any inspector, authorised by the licensing authority in that behalf, to enter, with or without prior notice, any premises where the manufacture is carried on and to inspect the premises, and, in the case of substances specified in Schedules C and C (1), to inspect the plant and the process of manufacture and the means employed for standardising and testing the substances ;

(*e*) the licensee shall allow an inspector authorised by the licensing authority under the provisions of condition (*d*) above to inspect all registers and records maintained under these rules and to take samples of the manufactured product and shall supply to such inspector such information as he may require for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of the Act and rules thereunder have been observed ;

(*f*) the licensee shall from time to time report to the licensing authority any changes in the expert staff responsible for the manufacture or testing of the substance and any material alterations in the premises or plant used for that purpose which have been made since the date of the last inspection made on behalf of the licensing authority before the issue of the licence ;

(*g*) the licensee shall on request furnish to the licensing authority or such other authority as the licensing authority may direct from every batch of the substance, or from such batch or batches as the licensing authority may from time to time specify, a sample of such amount as the authority may consider adequate for any examination required to be made and the licensee shall, if so required, furnish full protocols of the tests which have been applied ;

(*h*) if the licensing authority so directs, the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale any batch in respect of which a sample is, or protocols are, furnished under the last preceding sub-paragraph until a certificate authorising the sale of the batch has been issued to him by or on behalf of the licensing authority ;

(*i*) the licensee shall on being informed by the licensing authority that any part of any batch of the substance has been found by the licensing authority not to conform with the standards of strength, quality or purity specified in these rules and on being directed so to do, withdraw the remainder of that batch from sale and, so far as may in the particular circumstances of the case be practicable, recall all issues already made from that batch ;

(*j*) no drug manufactured under the licence shall be sold unless the precautions necessary for preserving its properties have been observed throughout the period after manufacture ;

(*k*) the licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Act and of these Rules and with such further requirements, if any, as may be specified in any rules subsequently made under Chapter IV of the Act, of which the licensing authority has given the licensee not less than four months' notice.

79. *Inspection before grant of licence.*—Before a licence in Form 28 is issued, the licensing authority shall cause the establishment on which the manufacture is proposed to be conducted to be inspected by one or more Inspectors appointed by it for the purpose, and the Inspector or Inspectors shall examine all portions of the premises and the plant and appliances, inspect the process of manufacture intended to be employed and the means to be employed for standardising and testing the substances to be manufactured and enquire into the professional qualifications of the technical staff to be employed.

80. *Report by Inspector.*—The Inspector or Inspectors shall forward to the licensing authority a detailed descriptive report of the result of the inspection.

81. *Procedure of licensing authority.*—

(1) If the licensing authority, after such further enquiry, if any, as he may consider necessary, is satisfied that the requirements of the rules under the Act have been complied with and that the conditions of the licence and the rules under the Act will be observed, he shall issue a licence in Form 28.

(2) If the licensing authority is not so satisfied, he shall reject the application and shall inform the applicant of the reasons for such rejection and of the conditions which must be satisfied before a licence can be granted and shall supply the applicant with a copy of the inspection report.

82. *Further application after rejection.*—If within a period of six months from the rejection of an application for a licence the applicant informs the licensing authority that the conditions laid down have been satisfied and deposits an inspection fee of rupees thirty, the licensing authority may, if after causing a further inspection to be made he is satisfied that the conditions for the grant of a licence have been complied with, issue a licence in Form 28.

83. *Renewal.*—On application being made for renewal, the licensing authority may cause an inspection to be made and, if satisfied that the conditions of the licence and the rules under the Act are, and will continue to be, observed, shall issue a certificate of renewal in Form 26.

84. The provisions of this part shall apply to the manufacture of drugs for sale notwithstanding that such drugs are manufactured for sale outside India.

85. *Cancellation and suspension of licences.*—

(1) The licensing authority may, after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause why such an order should not be passed, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, cancel a licence issued under this Part or suspend it for such period as he thinks fit, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates, if, in his opinion, the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or with any provision of the Act or rules thereunder.

(2) A licensee whose licence has been suspended or cancelled may appeal to the district judge of the district in which the right of appeal accrues or if there is no district judge of that district such judicial officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf within three months of the date of the order.

PART VIII.—MANUFACTURE FOR EXAMINATION, TEST OR ANALYSIS.

86. *Conditions relating to manufacture for examination, test or analysis.*—The provisions of section 18 of the Act shall not apply to the manufacture of any drugs in small quantities for the purpose of examination, test or analysis if the conditions prescribed in this Part are fulfilled.

87. *Labelling.*—Any drug manufactured for the purpose of examination, test or analysis shall be kept in containers bearing labels indicating the purpose for which it has been manufactured.

88. *Labelling of drugs supplied to other persons.*—If any drug manufactured for the purpose of examination, test or analysis is supplied by the manufacturer to any other person, the container shall bear a label on which shall be stated the name and address of the manufacturer, the accepted scientific name of the substance if known, or if not known a reference which will enable the substance to be identified and the purpose for which it has been manufactured.

89. *Licence.*— If the person proposing to manufacture a drug for the purpose of examination, test or analysis does not hold a licence in Form 25 or Form 28 in respect of such drug he shall, before commencing such manufacture, obtain a licence in Form 29.

90. *Form of application.*— An application for a licence in Form 29 shall be made to the licensing authority appointed by the Chief Commissioner for the purposes of this Part (hereafter in this Part referred to as the licensing authority) in Form 30 and shall be made by or countersigned by the head of the institution in which, or a director of the firm or company by which, the substance will be manufactured.

91. *Duration of licence.*—A licence in Form 29 shall, unless sooner cancelled, be in force for a period of one year from the date of issue, and may thereafter be renewed for periods of one year at a time.

92. *Conditions of licence.*—A licence in Form 29 shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(*a*) the licensee shall use the drugs manufactured under the licence exclusively for purposes of examination, test or analysis, and shall carry on the manufacture and examination, test or analysis at the place specified in the licence ;

(*b*) the licensee shall allow any Inspector authorised by the licensing authority in that behalf to enter, with or without notice, the premises where the drugs are manufactured and to satisfy himself that only examination, test or analysis work is being conducted ;

(*c*) the licensee shall keep a record of the quantity of drugs manufactured for examination, test or analysis and of any person or persons to whom the drugs have been supplied ;

(*d*) the licensee shall comply with such further requirements, if any, applicable to the holders of licences in Form 29 as may be specified in any rules subsequently made under the Act and of which the licensing authority has given him not less than one month's notice.

93. *Cancellation of licences.*—

(1) The licensing authority may after giving the licensee an opportunity to show cause why such an order should not be passed, by an order in writing stating the reasons therefor, cancel a licence issued under this Part, either wholly or in respect of some of the substances to which it relates if, in his opinion, the licensee has failed to comply with any of the conditions of the licence or with any provision of the Act or rules thereunder.

(2) A licensee whose licence has been cancelled may appeal to the district judge of the district in which the right of appeal accrues or if there is no district judge of that district such judicial officer as the Central Government may appoint in this behalf within three months of the date of the order.

PART IX.—Labelling and Packing.

94. *Exemption of certain drugs from certain provisions of this Part.*—

(1) The provisions of this Part shall not apply to a drug sold for export to a place outside India.

(2) The provisions of rules 96 to 101 inclusive shall not apply to a medicine made up ready for treatment, whether after or without dilution, which is supplied on the prescription of a registered medical practitioner by a person licensed under these rules to sell drugs, provided that, if the medicine contains a suostance specified in Schedule E, the following conditions are satisfied :—

(*a*) The medicine shall be labelled with the name and address of the licensee by whom it is supplied.

(*b*) If the medicine is for external application, it shall be labelled in the manner prescribed in rule 98 with the word " Poison " and with the words " for external use only ".

(*c*) If the medicine is for internal use, it shall be labelled with the dose.

(*d*) Condition (3) of the conditions in rule 65 shall be satisfied.

95. *Prohibition of sale or distribution unless labelled.*—Subject to the other provisions of these Rules, no person shall sell or distribute any drug (including a patent or proprietary medicine) unless it is labelled in accordance with these Rules.

96. *Manner of labelling.*—(1) Subject to the other provisions of these Rules, the particulars with which the container of any drug is required to be labelled under this Part shall appear in a conspicuous position on the innermost container in which the drug is packed and on every other covering in which that container is packed :

Provided that when the drug is contained in an ampoule it shall only be necessary, except where otherwise provided in these rules, to label the ampoule itself with (1) the name and quantity of the drug and (2) the name of the manufacturer.

(2) Nothing in these Rules shall be deemed to require the labelling of any transparent cover or of any wrapper, case or other covering used solely for the purpose of packing, transport or delivery.

(3) Where by any provision of these Rules any particulars are required to be displayed on a label on the container, such particulars may, instead of being displayed on a label, be etched, painted, or otherwise indelibly marked on the container :

Provided that, except where outherwise provided in these Rules, the name of the drug or any distinctive letters intended to refer to the drug shall not be etched, painted or otherwise indelibly marked on any glass container other than ampoules.

97. *Labelling of medicines.*—(1) The container of a medicine for internal use made up ready for the treatment of human ailments shall—

(*a*) if it contains a substance specified in Schedule E, and not specified in Schedule G, be labelled with the words " Poison " ;

(*b*) if it contains a substance specified in Schedule G, be labelled with the words " Caution. It is dangerous to take this preparation except under medical supervision ".

(*c*) if it contains a substance specified in Schedule H, it shall be labelled with the words :

'SCHEDULE H DRUG'

Warning.—To be sold by retail on the prescription of a Registered Medical Practitioner only.

(2) The container of an embrocation, liniment, lotion, liquid antiseptic or other liquid medicine for external application, which is made up ready for the treatment of human ailments, shall, if the medicine contains a substance specified in Schedule E, be labelled with the words " Poison. For external use only."

(3) The container of a medicine made up ready for the treatment of animals shall, if the medicine contains a substance specified in Schedule E, be labelled with the words " Poison. For animal treatment only ".

(4) The container of a medicine which is not made up ready for treatment, shall, if the medicine contains a substance specified in Schedule E, be labelled with the word " Poison ".

Explanation.—A medicine shall be deemed to be made up ready for treatment if it is made up and labelled with a dose ready for use, whether after or without dilution.

98. *Manner of labelling.*—The words with which a container of a medicine is required to be labelled under rule 97 shall—

(*a*) if the medicine contains a substance specified in Schedule E, either be in red lettering or be set against a red background, and

(*b*) in all cases shall either be on a separate label or be surrounded by a line within which there shall be no other words except words with which the container is required to be labelled under these rules.

99. *Labelling with the name and address of seller.*—The container of any substance specified in Schedule E, or preparation containing such substance shall be labelled with the name and address of the seller and the address of the premises on which it was sold :

Provided that when the substance or preparation is sold in a container and outer covering, it shall be sufficient if the name and address of the seller appears either on the container or on the outer covering :

Provided further that when the substance or preparation is supplied from a warehouse or depot in the course of wholesale dealing it shall be sufficient if the container is labelled with the seller's principal place of business.

100. *Labelling with the name of substance.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the container of any substance specified in Schedule E, or preparation containing such substance shall be labelled with the name of such substance.

(2) For the purpose of this rule, the name of a substance shall be the term under which it is included in Schedule E :

Provided that, where the said term describes a group of substances and not the substance specifically, the name of the substance shall be—

(*a*) if the preparation is included in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, one or other of the names or synonyms or abbreviated names set out therein ; or

(*b*) in any other case the accepted scientific name where known, or if not known the name descriptive of the true nature or origin of the substance.

(3) In the case of a preparation included in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, or any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, or any surgical dressing for which a standard is prescribed in the British Pharmaceutical Codex, it shall be sufficient, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sub-rules, to state the name, synonym or abbreviated name used to describe the preparation or surgical dressing in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, with the addition of the letters " B.P. " or " B.P.C. ", as the case may be.

101. *Labelling with statement of quantity.*—(1) Subject to the provisions of this rule, the label of the container of any preparation containing not less than 3 per cent. by volume of alcohol, or a substance specified in Schedule E, shall include a statement of the quantity of alcohol or of the said substance contained in the preparation as hereafter provided.

(2) If the preparation contains alcohol, the quantity of alcohol shall be stated in terms of the average percentage by volume of absolute alcohol in the finished product.

(3) If the preparation contains a substance specified in Schedule E, the quantity shall be stated, in the case of a liquid, in terms of grains or minims per fluid ounce, in the case of a solid, in terms of grains or minims per avoirdupois ounce :

Provided that the quantity may be stated in terms of the matric system :

Provided also that when two or more pills, wafers, tablets, powders, capsules or the like are packed in the same container, the quantity shall be stated in terms of the quantity present in each pill, wafer, tablet, powder, capsule or other unit.

(4) In the case of a preparation containing a substance specified in Schedule I, it shall be sufficient to state on the label the particulars specified in that Schedule.

(5) In the case of a preparation included in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex or any dilution or admixture of such a preparation, or a surgical dressing for which a standard is prescribed in the British Pharmaceutical Codex the container of which is labelled with the name used to describe the article in the British Pharmacopœia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex with the addition of the letters " B.P." or " B.P.C.", as the case may be, it shall not be necessary to state on the label the proportion of the substance specified in Schedule E contained in the preparation.

102. *Non-Sterile Surgical Ligature and Suture.*—Every container of, and wrapper enclosing surgical ligature or suture other than a ligature or suture offered or intended to be offered for sale as sterile shall bear a label on which are printed or written in a conspicuous manner in indelible red ink the words " Non-sterile surgical ligature (suture)—not to be used for operations upon the human body unless efficiently sterilised and tested for sterility by the processes prescribed by Rules under the Drugs Act, 1940."

103. *Additional provisions for patent or proprietary medicines.*—(1) There shall be printed or written in indelible ink on the outer label of every package containing a registered patent or proprietary medicine the letters "CDL" followed by the registration number of the medicine allotted by the Central Drugs Laboratory; and no other reference to the certificate of registration or to the fact of registration shall be made on any label on the container or any covering in which the container is packed or on any other written matter or advertisement enclosed therein.

(2) The name and address of the manufacture shall be printed on the label of the container of a patent or proprietary medicine.

(3) The true formula or list of ingredients, shall be printed or written in indelible ink on the outer label of every package containing an unregistered patent or proprietary medicine.

104. *Use of letters B. P. and B. P. C.*—The letters "B.P." and "B.P.C." shall be entered on the lable on a drug only for the purpose of indicating that the drug is in accordance with the standard set out in the British Pharmacopæia or the British Pharmaceutical Codex, as the case may be.

105. *Packing of patent or proprietary medicines.*—A patent or proprietary medicine shall be made up in containers intended for retail sale.

106. *Diseases which a drug may not purport or claim to prevent or to cure.*—No drug may purport or claim to prevent or to cure one or more of the diseases or ailments specified in Schedule J, or to procure or assist to procure miscarriage in women or to alter or affect the structure of the human body.

PART X.—SPECIAL PROVISIONS RELATING TO BIOLOGICAL AND OTHER SPECIAL PRODUCTS.

107. *Name of substance.*—If any substance specified in Schedule C is advertised or sold as a proprietary medicine or is contained in a medicine so advertised or sold, the proper name of the substance shall appear on the label in the manner prescribed in this part. For the purpose of this rule, the "proper name" means the proper name stated in Schedule F or if no proper name is stated in Schedule F, the name descriptive of the true nature and origin of the substance.

108. *Containers.*—(1) No substance specified in Schedule C shall be sold or offered for sale unless it has been sealed in a previously sterilized glass container in such manner as will in the opinion of the licensing authority suffice to preclude the access of bacteria:

Provided that in the case of surgical ligature or suture the container may be of some substance other than glass.

(2) When any such substance is issued in liquid form in containers which are sealed in such a manner that portions of the contents can be withdrawn for use on different occasions, the liquid shall contain a sufficient proportion of some antiseptic to prevent the growth of any organism which may be accidentally introduced in the process of removing a portion of the contents of the container.

(3) The container shall comply with such further requirements, if any, as are specified in Schedule F in that behalf.

(4) The licensing authority may in the case of any particular preparation of any such substance dispense with any of the requirements of this Rule or of Schedule F, and may make such additional requirements, as having regard to the nature of the preparation, they may deem necessary.

109. *Labelling.*—(1) Every phial, ampoule or other container of a substance specified in Schedule C shall bear a label on which is printed or written in indelible ink the following particulars and such further particulars, if any, as are specified in Schedule F :—

(*a*) the proper name of the substance in letters not less conspicuous than those in which the proprietary name, if any, is printed or written, and following immediately after or under such proprietary name ;

(*b*) the number of every licence under which the substance or any of its constituents is manufactured or imported, preceded in the case of import licences by the words " Imports Licence " ;

(*c*) a distinctive batch number, that is to say, the number by reference to which the prescribed tests, and details of manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container is taken are permanently recorded and available for inspection ;

(*d*) where a test for potency in units is required by these Rules, a statement of the potency in units defined in terms of relation to the standard preparation specified in Schedule F :

Provided that this clause shall not apply in the case of vaccine lymph or surgical ligature or suture.

(2) The particulars prescribed in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of the preceding sub-rule shall be printed or written in indelible ink either on the label borne by a container of vaccine lymph or on a label or wraper affixed to any packages in which the container is issued for sale. The said particulars shall be indelibly marked on the sealed container of surgical ligature or suture or printed or written in indelible ink on a label enclosed therein.

(3) The following particulars and such further particulars, if any, as are specified in Schedule F shall be printed or written in indelible ink either on the label borne by the container of any substance specified in Schedule C or on a label or wrapper affixed to any package in which any such container is issued for sale :—

(*a*) the name and address of the manufacturer of the final product ;

(*b*) the date on which the manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container is taken was completed, as defined in Schedule F or, if there is no definition in Schedule F, as hereafter defined in this Rule, and in the case of vaccines prepared from concentrates, the date of completion of the final products and the bottling for issue ;

(*c*) where a test for maximum toxicity is required by these Rules a statement that the substance has passed such a test ;

(*d*) where a test for potency or maximum toxicity is required, the date up to which the substance, if kept under suitable conditions, may be expected to retain a potency not less than that stated on the label of the container, or not to acquire a toxicity greater than that permitted by the test, as the case may be ;

(*e*) where an anticeptic substance has been added, the nature and the percentage proportion introduced ;

(*f*) the precautions necessary for preserving the properties of the contents to the date indicated in sub-paragraph (*d*) of this sub-rule.

(4) For the purposes of clause (*b*) of the last preceding sub-rule the date on which the manufacture of a batch is completed shall be—

(*a*) in cases where a test for potency or toxicity is required by these Rules, or, not being so required, is accepted by the licensing authority as sufficient for the purpose of fixing the date of completion of manufacture, the date on which the test was completed, or the date on which the substance was removed from cold

storage after having been kept at a temperature not exceeding 5°C. continuously for a period not exceeding two years from the time when the last test was completed ;

(*b*) in cases where no such test is required or accepted (*i*) if the substance is a serum obtained from living animals, the earliest date on which any material contributing to the batch was removed from the animal, (*ii*) if the substance was obtained by the growth of organisms on artificial media, the earliest date on which growth was terminated in any of the material contributing to the batch, and (*iii*) if the substance is a brain suspension used in the preparation of carbolished antirabic vaccine, the earliest date on which any brain material contributing to the batch was removed from the passage animal :

Provided that, in cases where no such test is required or accepted, if a batch of the substance (including all materials contributing to this batch) has for a period of not more than three years been kept in cold storage at a temperature not exceeding 5°C. continuously from the earliest practicable date after that on which the material was removed from the animal or on which growth was terminated in the material, as the case may be, the date of removal from cold storage shall be treated as the date on which the manufacture of the batch is completed.

110. *Prohibition of sale of substance after prescribed date.*—No person shall sell, or exhibit for sale any substance specified in Schedule C after the date recorded on the container, label or wrapper as the date up to which the substance may be expected to retain a potency not less than, or not to acquire a toxicity greater than, that required or permitted by the prescribed test, as the case may be :

Provided that a person may at the request of a registered medical practitioner sell after the date aforesaid any such substance (except one that is required to be tested for maximum toxicity) which loses its potency, if he has previously drawn the practitioner's attention to the dates recorded on the container, label or wrapper, and the practitioner is satisfied that the sale is required by the urgency of the case.

111. *Standards.*—Every substance specified in Schedules C and C (1) intended for sale shall conform with the standards of strength, quality and purity specified in these Rules and in Schedule F, and the tests for determining such conformity shall be applied to samples taken from the final product after every manufacturing process has been completed.

112. *Tests for strength and quality.*—The tests, if any, required for determining the strength and quality of each of the substances specified in Schedules C and C (1) shall be those set out in Schedule F.

113. *Tests for sterility.*—The test for sterility in the case of surgical ligature or suture shall be that prescribed in Part X of Schedule F.

114. The following tests for the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic bacteria shall be made by the manufacturer or by some institution approved by the licensing authority for the purpose of carrying out tests on his behalf in the case of—

(*a*) sera and solutions of serum proteins intended for injection ;

(*b*) the bacterial vaccines to which Part I (A) of Schedule F applies ;

(*c*) carbolised antirabic vaccine ;

(*d*) toxins, antigens and mixtures of toxins or antigens with serum which are intended to be used in medical practice for immunizing treatment or for diagnosis by inoculation of the patient ;

(*e*) solutions and suspensions of insulin ;

(*f*) dry preparations of insulin intended for therapeutic use ;

(*g*) preparations of the posterior lobe of the pituitary body intended for use by injection except preparations which, after being sealed in the containers, have been sterilised by heat in a manner satisfactory to the licensing authority ; and

(*h*) any other preparations in a form to the administered parenterally except preparations which, after being sealed in containers, have been sterilised by heat in a manner satisfactory to the licensing authority ;

(*i*) preparations from cultures of pathogenic organisms in a form to be administered orally, which must be sterile :

Provided that—(*i*) in the case of dry preparations of insulin the tests shall be applied with such modifications as the licensing authority considers appropriate ; and (*ii*) if a manufacturer satisfied the licensing authority that he has already in use tests for the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic bacteria in any of the above-named substances, and that these tests, as applied by him, will detect the presence of such bacteria in the substance as ready for issue with a certainty at least equal to that afforded by the application of the tests prescribed by this Part, the licensing authority may approve the use of such tests in the place of the prescribed tests, but in such a case the authority may at any time withdraw such approval and require the manufacturer to carry out the prescribed tests.

115. *Application of tests for sterility.*—The tests shall be applied—

(*a*) to samples taken from each batch of the substance before the operation of filling and sealing the containers in which it is to be issued has commenced ; and

(*b*) to the contents of sample containers when ready for issue.

116. *Amount of samples.*—The samples required to be taken under the last preceding rule shall be taken in the following proportions :—

(*a*) in the case of samples taken from the batch, the quantity taken shall be not less than 0·1 per cent. of the total volume of the batch if the volume is not more than 10 litres, and not less than 10 c.c. if the volume is 10 litres or more, but shall in no case be less than 1 c.c. :

Provided that if at the time when the test is made, the batch is contained in a number of bulk containers, samples in the foregoing proportions shall be taken from each of such bulk containers and be separately tested ;

(*b*) in the case of the contents of sample containers the number of containers taken for test shall be not less than 1 per cent. of the total number filled from the batch if this number is not more than 1,000 and not less than 10 containers if the total number is more than 1,000.

117. *Method of preparing and using media.*—(1) The tests shall be made on fluid media, the quantity of medium contained in each tube or other vessel used in the test being such as to secure that any phenolic antiseptic present in the sample is diluted to less than 0·01 per cent.

When an antiseptic other than a phenolic antiseptic is used to dilution to be employed shall be that approved by the licensing authority.

(2) In the case of a test for aerobic organisms the medium shall consist either of a meat extract with the addition of 1 per cent. of peptone, or of such an equivalent as can be prepared by the tryptic digestion of muscle or any other medium approved by the licensing authority. After the final sterilisation the hydrogen-ion concentration of the medium shall be between the limits represented by pH=7·2 and pH=7·8.

(3) In the case of a test for anaerobic organisms the medium shall consist of a nutrient broth similar to that used in testing for aerobic organisms, with the addition of heat coagulated muscle of an amount sufficient to occupy a depth of not less than 1 centimetre at the bottom of the tube. After the final sterilisation the hydrogen-ion concentration of the medium shall be between the limits represented by pH=7·2 and pH=7·8. Before the test inoculation the medium shall be heated to 100°C. for a period sufficient to free it completely from dissolved oxygen, and then be cooled to 37°C. or lower.

(4) The licensing authority may, at the request of any licensee, authorise the use, for the test prescribed under either sub-rule (2) or (3) of this rule, of any other specified medium or method of using a specified medium, on being satisfied that its use affords equal certainty in the detection of the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic organisms, as the case may be.

118. *Method of testing.*—(1) In the case of samples taken from the batch each sample shall be inoculated into tubes or other vessels containing the media, one-half of the total volume of the sample being used for the aerobic and one-half for the anaerobic test.

(2) In the case of the contents of sample containers the contents of each container shall be subjected to the test for aerobic and the test for anaerobic organisms. When the volume in the container is 2 c.c. or more, 1 c.c. shall be used for each test. When the volume in the container is less than 2 c.c., the contents shall be divided into two approximately equal parts, one part being used for the aerobic and the other for the anaerobic test.

(3) The inoculated tubes shall be incubated at 37°C. for five days and be examined after incubation, permanent records being kept of the examination of each tube.

119. (1) If at this examination no growth of micro-organisms is found in any tube, the sample may be treated as having passed the test.

(2) If at the examination a growth of micro-organisms is visible, further samples may be taken and the tests may be repeated on the further samples so taken; but no container the contents of which form part of the batch shall be issued until such further samples have passed the test. The process of taking samples from the batch for a test may, if necessary, be repeated twice:

Provided that if the same organism is visible in more than one test, the batch shall be treated as not sterile and the material contained in the batch shall not be issued or used as part of a further batch unless and until it has been resterilised and has passed the tests.

120. Notwithstanding anything contained in the last preceding rule in any case where—

(*a*) a substance is required in an emergency by a registered medical practitioner, but the licensee has no filled containers in stock: or

(*b*) a substance which in the opinion of the licensing authority is so unstable in solution that the delay occasioned by the completing of the sterility test on filled containers would render its issue in active form impossible, the licensee may issue the substance from a batch which has already passed the tests for sterility and freedom from abnormal toxicity, without completing the sterility test on the filled containers provided that he complies with the following conditions:—

(*i*) the licensee shall before the issue take samples in the required proportions from the containers into which the batch is filled, and after the required inoculation and incubation shall examine the tubes every day for five days;

(*ii*) if at any examination any growth is visible in any of the tubes, he shall immediately notify the licensing authority.

(*iii*) he shall keep available for inspection a record of all issues made under this rule containing such particulars of the circumstances in which the issue is made as the licensing authority may require.

121. *Test for freedom from abnormal toxicity.*—The following tests for freedom from abnormal toxicity shall in the case of each batch of serum, be made by the licensee or by some institution approved by the licensing authority for the purpose of carrying out the tests on his behalf :—

(*a*) a dose of 0·5 c.c. of the serum shall be injected subcutaneously into a normal mouse and the serum may be treated as having passed the test for freedom from an excess of phenolic antiseptic if the injection does not produce death or serious symptoms within seven days ; and

(*b*) a dose of not less than 5 c.c. of the serum shall be injected subcutaneously or intraperitoneally into a normal guineapig and the serum shall be treated as having passed the test for freedom from other abnormal toxic constituents if the injection does not produce death or serious symptoms within seven days.

122. *Substances specified in Schedule C (1).*—The following provisions shall apply in the case of a substance specified in Schedule C (1) :—

(*a*) The container shall comply with the requirements, if any, specified in Schedule F.

(*b*) There shall be printed or written in indelible ink on the label—(*i*) the proper name of the substance ; (*ii*) the number of the licence under which the substance is manufactured or imported, preceded in the case of import licences by the words "Import Licence"; (*iii*) a batch number, that is to say, the number by reference to which the prescribed tests and details of manufacture of the particular batch from which the substance in the container is taken are permanently recorded and available for inspection ; (*iv*) when a test for potency in units is required by these Rules, a statement of the potency in units defined in terms of relation to the standard preparation specified in Schedule F.

(*c*) The substance shall conform with the standards of strength, quality and purity specified in Schedule F and the tests for determining the strength, quality and purity of the substance shall be those specified in Schedule F.

(*d*) The tests for determining the strength, quality and purity of a substance specified in Schedule F shall be applied to samples taken from the final product after each manufacturing process has been completed.

(*e*) The substance should be stored in a cool place and away from light.

PART XI.—Exemption.

123. The drugs specified in Schedule K shall be exempted from the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules made thereunder to the extent and subject to the conditions specified in that Schedule.

PART XII.—Standards.

124. (1) Indian Pharmacopoeial list, 1946, the United States Pharmacopœia and the National Formulary of the United States shall be deemed to be prescribed pharmacopœias for the purpose of the schedule to the Act.

(2) For drugs for which no standards of identity, purity and strength are specified in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia but are specified in the British Pharmaceutical Codex the standards shall be those given in the British Pharmaceutical Codex.

(3) For drugs for which no standards of identity, purity and strength are specified in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia or in the British Pharmaceutical Codex but are specified in the earlier editions of the British Pharmacopœia the standards of identity, purity and strength for these drugs shall be those occurring in the latest edition of the British Pharmacopœia in which they are given.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM 1.

[See rule 4.]

Memorandum to the Central Drugs Laboratory.

Serial Number.....

To—The Director, Central Drugs Laboratory.....

From .....

I send herewith, under the provisions of section 25 (*4*) of the Drugs Act, 1940, sample(s) of a drug purporting to be.....

.....for test or analysis and request that a report of the result of the test or analysis may be supplied to this Court.

2. The distinguishing number on the packet is.....
3. Particulars of offence alleged,—.....
4. Matter on which opinion is required :—.....
5. A fee of Rs.....has been deposited in Court.

.....

Date..... Magistrate.

FORM 2.

[See rule 6.]

Certificate of test or analysis by the Central Drugs Laboratory.

Certified that the samples, bearing number....., purporting to be a sample of....., received on.....with memorandum No.....dated..... from....., has been tested/analysed and that the result of such test/analysis is as stated below.

2. The condition of the seals on the packet on receipt was as follows :—

.....

*3. In the opinion of the undersigned the sample $\frac{\text{is of standard quality as defined in}}{\text{is not of standard quality as defined}}$ $\frac{\text{the Drugs Act, 1940, and rules thereunder}}{\text{in the Drugs Act, 1940, and rules thereunder for the reason}}$ given below :—

.....,

Director,

Central Drugs Laboratory, or other authorised officer.

Date.....

Details of results of test or analysis with protocols of tests applied.

.....,

Director,

Central Drugs Laboratory, or other authorised officer.

* If opinion is required on any other matter, this paragraph should be suitably amended.

FORM 3.

[See rule 9.]

Application for a certificate of registration of a patent or proprietary medicine.

I hereby apply for a certificate of registration of the patent or proprietary medicine described below :—

(1) Name of medicine (as proposed to be printed on labels and wrappers).....
.....

(2) Trade mark (if any) .....

(3) Name of manufacturer .....

(4) Address of manufacturer .....

(5) Name and address of person applying for registration.....
.....

(6) Purposes for which medicine is to be used.....

(7) Directions for use .....

(8) Proportion by volume of alcohol present.....

(9) If the medicine contains over 3 per cent. of alcohol by volume, name and quantity per fluid ounce of ingredients present which render the medicine unfit for use as an alcoholic beverage.

2. I send herewith a sample of the medicine sufficient for test or analysis and copies of the labels and wrappers intended to be used.

3. I enclose in a sealed cover the formula or list of ingredients with amounts present.

4. A fee of rupees fifty is forwarded herewith.

(Signed) .....

Date.....

FORM 4.

[See rule 9.]

Enclosure to application for a certificate of registration.

I hereby certify that the following formula or list of ingredients of the patent or proprietary medicine to be sold under the name of.....
and manufactured by.....indicates correctly all potent or poisonous substances contained therein together with an approximate statement of the composition of the medicine.

Formula.

(Signed).....

Date.....

FORM 5.

[See rule 16 (1).]

Certificate of registration of a patent or proprietary medicine.

.....having applied for a certificate of registration in respect of the patent/proprietary medicine marketed under the name of.....
.....manufactured by.....of.....
and having deposited with the Central Drugs Laboratory the formula of the said medicine in accordance with the requirements of the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder, the said medicine has been registered and allotted the registration number.....this.....day of.....19.....

Director,
Central Drugs Laboratory, or other authorised officer.

Date.....

FORM 6.

[See rule 16 (2).]

Application for renewal of a certificate of registration of a patent or proprietary medicine.

I hereby apply for renewal of the certificate of registration of the patent/proprietary medicine marketed under the name of.....which was registered and allotted the registration number.....on the..... day of.....19.....

(Signed) .....

Date.....

FORM 7.

[See rule 16 (3).]

Certificate of renewal of registration of a patent or proprietary medicine.

The certificate of registration in respect of the patent/proprietary medicine marketed under the name of.....manufactured by..... .....of....., which was registered and allotted the registration number.....on the..... .....day of.....19.....is hereby renewed until the .....day of.....19.....

Director,
Central Drugs Laboratory, or other authorised officer.

Date.....

FORM 8.

[See rule 24.]

Application for a licence to import biological and other special products specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945.

I/We.....hereby apply for a licence to import the substances specified below manufactured by..... .....of.....:—

Names of drugs or classes of drugs.

I/We.....enclose herewith an undertaking signed by or on behalf of the manufacturers as required by the Drugs Rules, 1945.

Date..... .....,
Manufacturer's Agent.

FORM 9.

[See rule 24.]

Form of undertaking to accompany an application for an import licence.

Whereas.....of.....intends to apply for a licence under the Drugs Rules, 1945, for the import into British India, of the substances specified below manufactured by us, we,..... of.....hereby give this undertaking that for the duration of the said licence—

(1) the said applicant shall be our agent for the import of the substances into British India ; and as regards the products specified in Schedule C of the Drugs Rules, 1945, the applicant shall be our sole agent for import into British India.

(2) we shall comply with the conditions imposed on a licensee by clauses (*a*) to (*e*) of Rules 78 of the Drugs Rules, 1945 ;

(3) we declare that we are carrying on the manufacture of the substances mentioned in this undertaking at the premises specified below, and we shall from time to time report any change of premises on which the manufacture will be carried on and in cases where manufacture is carried on in more than one factory any change in the distribution of functions between the factories ;

(4) we shall comply with the provisions of Part IX of the Drugs Rules, 1945 ;

(5) every substance manufactured by us for import under licence into British India shall as regards strength, quality and purity conform with the provisions of Chapter III of the Drugs Act, 1940, and of the Drugs Rules, 1945 ;

(6) we shall comply with such further requirements, if any, as may be specified by rules made by the Central Government under the Act and of which the licensing authority has given to the licensee not less than four months' notice.

List of substances.

Particulars of premises where manufacture is carried on.

Date..... Signed by or on behalf of the manufacturer.

FORM 10.

[See rule 27.]

Licence to import biological and other special products specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945.

Number of licence.....

.....of.....is/are hereby licensed to import into British India during the period for which this licence is in force the substances specified below manufactured by.....of.....
.....
.....

2. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed in the Drugs Rules, 1945, and shall be in force for a period of two years from the date stated below unless it is sooner suspended or cancelled under the said Rules.

Names of drugs or classes of drugs to which the licence applies :—

.....,

Date..... Licensing Authority.

FORM 11.

[See rule 33.]

Licence to import drugs for the purposes of examination, test or analysis.

.....of.....is hereby licensed to import from.....the drugs specified below for purposes of examination, test or analysis at.....or in such other place as the licensing authority may from time to time authorize.

2. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed in the rules under the Drugs Act, 1940.

3. This licence shall unless previously suspended or revoked be in force for a period of one year from the date specified below :—

Names of drugs.	*Quantities which may be imported.*

.....,

Date..... Licensing Authority.

FORM 12.

[See rule 34.]

Application for licence to import drugs for purposes of examination, test or analysis.

I.....resident of .....
.....by occupation .....
hereby apply for a licence to import the drugs specified below for the purposes of examination, test or analysis at.....from.....
and I undertake to comply with the conditions applicable to the licence.

Names of drugs.	*Quantities.*

Date ..... (Signature) .....

FORM 13.

[See rule 46.]

Certificate of test or analysis by Government Analyst under section 25 (1) of the Drugs Act, 1940.

1. Name of Inspector from whom received.....
2. Serial No. and date of Inspector's memorandum.....
3. Number of sample .....
4. Date of receipt .....
5. Name of drug purporting to be contained in the sample.....
6. Condition of seals on the package.....
*7. Result of test or analysis with protocols of tests applied.....

In the opinion of the undersigned the sample referred to above $\frac{\text{is of standard quality}}{\text{is not of standard}}$ as defined in the Drugs Act, 1940, and rules thereunder.
quality as defined in the Drugs Act, 1940 and rules thereunder for the reasons given below.

Date ..... Government Analyst .....

* No protocols of tests applied shall be supplied in respect of patent and proprietary medicines which are registered at the Central Drugs Laboratory.

FORM 14-A.

[See rule 47.]

Application from a purchaser for test or analysis of a drug under section 26 of the Drugs Act, 1940.

1. Full name and address of the applicant.....
2. Occupation .....
3. Name of the drug purporting to be contained in the sample.....
4. Name and full address of the pharmacy or concern where the drug was purchased.
5. Date on which purchased .....
6. Reasons why the drug is being submitted for test or analysis.....

I hereby declare that the drug being submitted for test was purchased by or for me. I further declare that the sample of the drug being sent for test or analysis is exactly as it was purchased and has not been tampered with in any way to reduce its potency.

Date..... (Signed) .....

FORM 14-B.

[See rule 47.]

Certificate of test or analysis by Government Analyst under section 26 of the Drugs Act, 1940.

1. Name of person from whom sample received.....
2. Date of receipt .....
3. Name of drug purporting to be contained in the sample.....
4. Opinion of the Government analyst—The sample referred to above is/is not of standard quality as defined in the Drugs Act, 1940 and rules thereunder.

Date..... Government Analyst.

FORM 15.

[See rule 54.]

Order under section 22 (c) of the Drugs Act, 1940, requiring a person not to dispose of stock in his possession.

Whereas I have reason to believe that the stock of drugs in your possession detailed below contravenes the provisions of section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940 ; and whereas I have reported the facts to the District/Chief Presidency Magistrate and have been authorised by him to take action under clause (c) of section 22 of the said Act ;

I hereby require you not to dispose of the said stock for a period of..... days from this date.

Date..... Inspector .....

Details of stock of drugs.

Inspector .....

FORM 16.

[See rule 55.]

Receipt for stock of drugs seized under section 22 (c) of the Drugs Act, 1940.

The stock of drugs detailed below has this day been seized by me under the provisions of clause (*c*) of section 22 of the Drugs Act, 1940, from the premises of..... .....situated at .....

Date ..... Inspector .....

Details of drugs seized.

Date..... Inspector .....

FORM 17.

[See rule 56.]

Intimation to person from whom sample is taken.

To.....

I have this day taken from the premises of..... situated at ..... samples of the drugs specified below for the purposes of test or analysis.

Date..... Inspector .....

Details of samples taken.

Date ..... Inspector .....

FORM 18.

[See rule 57.]

Memorandum to Government Analyst.

Serial No. of Memorandum .....

From

To

The Government Analyst

The portion of sample/container described below is sent herewith for test or analysis under the provisions of clause (*i*) of sub-section (*4*) of section 23 of the Drugs Act, 1940.

The portion of sample/container has been marked by me with the following mark :—

Details of portion of sample or container with name of drug which it purports to contain :—

Date..... Inspector.....

FORM 19.

[See rule 59.]

Application for a licence to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute drugs.

I/We.....of.....
hereby apply for a licence to sell by retail/by wholesale drugs other than biological / biological and other special products / and other special products on the premises situated at .....

*2. The sale of drugs will be under the personal supervision of .....
(Name) .....(Qualification).....
(Name) .....(Qualification).....

3. Classes of products to be sold .....

†4. Particulars of storage accommodation for the storage of biological and other special products on the premises referred to above.....

Signature.....

Date.....

FORM 20.

[See rule 61 (1).]

Licence to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute drugs other than biological and special products specified in Schedule C.

..... is hereby licensed to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute on the premises situated at .... drugs other than biological and special products specified in Schedule C to the Drugs Rules, 1945, subject to the conditions specified below and to the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder.

2. This licence will be in force for two years from the date given below.

‡3. Name(s) of qualified person(s) in charge .....

Date..... Licensing Authority.

---

* To be deleted if drugs will be sold only by wholesale.
† Only required if products requiring cold storage are to be sold.
‡ If the licence is required for wholesale dealings only delete and enter the word " wholesale ".

Conditions of licence.

1. This licence shall be displayed in a prominent place in a part of the premises open to the public.

2. The licensee shall comply with the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder for the time being in force.

3. The licensee shall report forthwith to the licensing authority any change in the qualified staff in charge.

4. No drug in Schedule C (1) shall be sold unless the precautions necessary for preserving the properties of the contents have been observed throughout the period during which it has been in the possession of the licensee.

FORM 21.

[See rule 61 (2).]

Licence to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute biological and special products specified in Schedule C.

..... is hereby licensed to sell, stock and exhibit for sale and distribute on the premises situated at .... the biological and special products specified in Schedule C to the Drugs Rules, 1945, subject to the conditions specified below and to the provisions of the Drugs Act, 1940, and the rules thereunder.

2. This licence will be in force for two years from the date given below.

3. Particulars of biological products to be sold .....

*4. Name(s) of qualified person(s) in charge .....

Date..... Licensing Authority.

Conditions of licence.

1. This licence shall be displayed in a prominent place in a part of the premises open to the public.

2. The licensee shall report forthwith to the licensing authority any change in the qualified staff in charge.

3. No drug to which this licence applies shall be sold unless the precautions necessary for preserving the properties of the contents have been observed throughout the period during which it has been in the possession of the licensee.

4. If the licensee wants to sell, stock, exhibit for sale or distribute during the currency of the licence, additional products specified in Schedule 'C' not included above, he should apply to the Licensing Authority for the necessary permission. This licence will be deemed to extend to the products in respect of which such permission is given. This permission should be endorsed on the licence by the Licensing Authority.

* If the licence is required for wholesale dealings only delete and enter the word "wholesale".

FORM 22.

[See rule 67.]

General Warranty under section 19 (3) of the Drugs Act, 1940.

I, ... being a person resident in India† carrying on business at ..... under the name of .....* (and being an agent of .....), do hereby give this warranty that the goods or classes of goods hereunder described as sold by me, do not contravene in any way the provisions of section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940.

Date..... (Signed).....

List of goods or classes of goods.

(Signed) .....

FORM 23.

[See rule 67.]

Specific Warranty under section 19 (3) of the Drugs Act, 1940.

I,.....being a resident of India† carrying on business at.....under the name of..... .....*(and being an agent of.....), do hereby give this warranty that the goods, hereunder specified and contained in the bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading or other documents describing the goods referred to herein, do not contravene in any way the provisions of section 18 of the Drugs Act, 1940.

Date..... (Signed) .....

List of goods and description of bill of sale, invoice, bill of lading or other document.

(Signed) .....

---

* Omit the words in brackets if the warranty is given by the manufacturer and not by an agent.

† "India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir (*vide* s. 3 (*bb*) of Act XXIII of 1940).

FORM 24.

[See rule 69.]

Application for a licence to manufacture drugs other than biological and other special products.

I/We, ...of..... hereby apply for (renewal of) a licence to manufacture on premises situated at..... .....drugs other than drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945.

2. Class of drugs to be manufactured.....

3. Names, qualifications and technical experience of technical staff to be employed in the direction and supervision of manufacture and testing.

(Signed) .....

Date.....

NOTE.—The application should be accompanied by a plan of the premises.

FORM 25.

[See rule 70.]

Licence to manufacture drugs other than biological and special products.

Number of licence and year of issue.

.....is hereby licensed to manufacture drugs other than drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945, at the premises situated at.....under the direction and supervision of the following expert staff :—

2. The licence authorises the sale by way of wholesale dealing and storage for sale by the licensee of the products manufactured under the licence, subject to the conditions applicable to licences for sale.

3. The licence shall be in force for a period of two years from the date of issue.

4. The licence is subject to the conditions stated below and to such other conditions as may be specified in the rules for the time being in force under the Drugs Act, 1940.

Signature .....

Designation .....

Date .....

Conditions.

1. This licence and any certificate of renewal in force shall be kept on the approved premises and shall be produced at the request of an Inspector appointed under the Drugs Act, 1940.

2. Any change in the expert staff named in the licence shall be forthwith reported to the licensing authority.

FORM 26.

[See rules 73 and 83.]

Certificate of renewal of licence to manufacture drugs.

Certified that the licence No.....granted on the..... to.....for the manufacture of drugs other than drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945 / the undermentioned drugs, being drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945 at the premises situated at ....has been renewed for a period of two years from the .....

* *Names of drugs* (each substance to be separately specified).

2 Names of approved expert staff :—

Signature .....

Date ..... Designation .....

FORM 27.

[See rule 75.]

Application for grant, or renewal of a licence to manufacture biological and other special products.

I/We.....hereby apply for (renewal of) a licence to manufacture on premises situated at..... the undermentioned drugs, being drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945.

Names of drugs (each substance to be separately specified).

2. The names, qualification and technical experience of the expert staff to be responsible for the manufacture or testing of the abovementioned substances are as follows :—

3. The premises and plant are ready for inspection / will be ready for inspection on.....

Signature .....

Date .....

NOTE.—The application shall be accompanied by a plan of the premises.

* To be completed only in the case of drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945.

FORM 28.

[See rule 76.]

Licence to manufacture biological and other special products.

Number of licence and year of issue .....
is hereby licensed to manufacture at the premises situated at .....
the following drugs, being drugs specified in Schedules C and C (1) to the Drugs Rules, 1945 :—

Names of drugs :—

2. Names of approved expert staff :—

3. The licence authorises the sale by way of wholesale dealing and storage for sale by the licensee of the products manufactured under the licence, subject to the conditions applicable to licences for sale.

4. The licence will be in force for a period of two years from the date of issue.

5. The licence is subject to the condition stated below and to such other conditions as may be specified in the rules for the time being in force under the Drugs Act, 1940.

Signature .....

Date of issue

Designation .....

Conditions.

1. This licence and any certificate of renewal in force shall be kept on the approved premises and shall be produced at the request of an Inspector appointed under the Drugs Act, 1940.

2. If the licensee wishes to undertake during the currency of the licence the manufacture of any drug specified in Schedule C or C (1) not included above he should apply to the licensing authority for permission to manufacture the drug. This licence will be deemed to authorise the manufacture of any drug in respect of which such permission has been given.

3. Any change in the expert staff shall be forthwith reported to the licensing authority.

FORM 29.

[See rule 89.]

Licence to manufacture drugs for purposes of examination, test or analysis.

.....of.....
is hereby licensed to manufacture the drugs specified below for purposes of examination, test or analysis at .....
.....

2. This licence is subject to the conditions prescribed in Part VIII of the Drugs Rules, 1945.

3. This licence shall be in force for one year from the date specified below

Names of Drugs.

Date..... Licensing Authority.....

FORM 30.

[See rule 90.]

Application for licence to manufacture drugs for purposes of examination, test or analysis.

I ..... of .....
..... by occupation .....
hereby apply for a licence to manufacture the drugs specified below for purpose of examination, test or analysis at ..... and I undertake to comply with the conditions applicable to the licence.

Names of Drugs.

Date ..... Signature.....

SCHEDULE B.

[See rules 7 and 48.]

Fees for test or analysis by the Central Drugs Laboratory or the Government Analyst.

I.—*Fees for Biological Assay and Certification.*

	Rs.
Digitalis powder ..	24
Digitalis Tincture ..	24
Strophanthin ..	24
Strophanthus Tincture ..	24
Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract ..	24
Adrenaline and preparations of Adrenaline ..	32
Penicillin ..	25
Insulin ..	*32 to 40
Thyroid ..	32
Sex gland preparations :—	
Ovarian ..	*32 to 64
Luteal ..	
Orchis ..	
Vitamin preparations :—	
Vitamin A ..	*32 to 64
Vitamin B ..	
Vitamin C	
Vitamin D (Calcifero) .	
Cod Liver Oil ..	
Organic Arsenic Compounds—	
Neoarsphenamine, Sulpharsphenamine and Allied Products	*40 to 64
Non-organic antimony compounds ..	24
Toxicity tests for organic Antimony Compounds and other Compounds in experimental stage .	16
Sera and vaccines :—	
(*i*) Sera—	
(*a*) Determination of exact titre ..	75
(*b*) Determination that a sample is up to titre specified ..	50
(*ii*) Vaccines :—	
(*a*) Examination in which an animal test is employed ..	50

* The exact amount of fee will be determined in each case by the Director or the Government Analyst, as the case may be.

I—*Fees for Biological Assay and Certification*—contd.

	Rs.
(*b*) Examination in which an animal test is not employed ..	25
(*iii*) Bacteriological test of disinfectants and antiseptics ..	45
(*iv*) Tests for sterility ..	12

II.—*Fees for examination of drugs according to pharmacopœial tests except where a biological assay is necessary.*

	Rs.
Qualitative test only ..	20
Complete qualitative and quantitative tests ..	30

III.—Fees for the determination of the saponification value, the acid value, the iodine value, the refractive index or the density of an oil or a fat. 10

For each additional determination .. 5

SCHEDULE C.

[See rules 23, 61 and 76 and Part X.]

Biological and special products.

1. Sera.
2. Solution of serum proteins intended for injection.
3. Vaccines for parenteral injections.
4. Toxins.
5. Antigens.
6. Antitoxins.
7. Neo-arsphenamine and analogous substances used for the specific treatment of infective diseases.
8. Insulin.
9. Pituitary (Posterior Lobe) Extract.
10. Adrenaline and Solutions of Salts of Adrenaline.
11. Penicillin preparations of Penicillin for parenteral administration.
12. Streptomycin.
13. Any other preparations in a form to be administered parenterally.
14. Sterilised surgical ligature and sterilised surgical suture.
15. Bacteriophages.

SCHEDULE C (1).

[See rules 23, 61 and 76.]

Other special products.

1. Drugs belonging to the Digitalis group and the preparations thereof not in a form to be administered parenterally.
2. Ergot and its preparations not in a form to be administered parenterally.
3. Adrenaline and the preparations thereof not in a form to be administered parenterally.
4. Fish liver oil.
5. Vitamins and the preparations thereof not in a form to be administered parenterally.
6. Liver extract and the preparations thereof not in a form to be administered parenterally.
7. Hormones and the preparations thereof not in a form to be administered parenterally.
8. Vaccines not in a form to be administered parenterally.
9. Preparations containing Penicillin not in a form to be administered parenterally.

SCHEDULE D.

[See rule 43.]

Class of drugs.	Extent and conditions of exemption.
1. Substances not intended for medical use.	All provisions of Chapter III of the Act and rules thereunder subject to the condition that if the substance is imported in bulk, the importer shall certify that the substance is imported for non-medicinal uses, and if imported otherwise than in bulk, each container shall bear a label indicating that the substance is not intended for medicinal use or is intended for some purposes other than medicinal use or is of commercial quality.
2. Biological and other special products referred to in Schedule C intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes.	All provisions of Chapter III of the Act and rules thereunder subject to the condition that each container shall bear a label indicating that the substance is for veterinary use only.
3. Patent or proprietary medicine intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes.	All provisions of Chapter III of the Act and rules thereunder subject to the condition that the description on the label or container shall indicate that the medicine is intended for administration to animals.

SCHEDULE E.

[See rules 65 and 97.]

List of poisons.

Acetanilide ; Alkyl acetanilides.

Aconite, roots of.

Alkaloids, the following ; their salts, simple or complex.

Acetyldihydrocodeinone ; its esters.

Aconite, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·02 per cent. of the alkaloids of aconite.

Apomorphine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of apomorphine.

Atropine, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of atropine.

Belladonna, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of the alkaloids, of belladonna calculated as hyoscyamine.

Benzoylmorphine.

Benzylmorphine.

Brucine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of brucine.

Calabar bean, alkaloids of.

Coca, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of the alkaloids of coca.

Cocaine, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of cocaine.
Codeine, except substances containing less than one per cent. of codeine.
Colchicine, except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of colchicine.
Coniine, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of coniine.
Cotarnine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of cotarnine.
Curarine.
Diamorphine (Diacetylmorphine hydrochloride).
Dihydrocodeinone ; its esters.
Dihydroxycodeinone ; its esters.
Dihydromorphine ; its esters.
Dihydromorphinone ; its esters.
Ecgonine ; except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of ecgonine, its esters.
Emetine, except substances containing less than one per cent. of emetine.
Ephedra, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than one per cent. of the alkaloids of Ephedra.
Ergot, alkaloids of.
Ethylmorphine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of ethylmorphine.
Gelsemium, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of the alkaloids of gelsemium.
Homatropine, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of homatropine.
Hyoscine, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of hyoscine.
Hyoscyamine, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of hyoscyamine.
Jaborandi, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of jaborandi.
Lobelia, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than one per cent. of the alkaloids of lobelia.
Morphine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.
Nicotine.
Papaverine, except substances containing less than one per cent. of papaverine.
Pomegranate, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than 0·5 per cent. of the alkaloids of pomegranate.
Quebracho, alkaloids of.
Sabadilla, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than one per cent. of the alkaloids of sabadilla.
Solanaceous alkaloids, not otherwise included in this List, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of solanaceous alkaloids calculated as hyoscyamine.
Stavesacre, alkaloids of, except ointments, lotions for external use and substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of the alkaloids.
Strychnine, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of strychnine.
Thebaine, except substances containing less than one per cent. of thebaine.
Veratrum, alkaloids of, except substances containing less than one per cent. of the alkaloids of veratrum.
Yohimba, alkaloids of.
Allylisopropylacetylurea.
Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Amino-alcohols, esterified with benzoic acid, phenylacetic acid, phenylpropionic acid, cinnamic acid or the derivatives of these acids, except in substances containing less than ten per cent. of esterified amino-alcohols.

Ammonia, except substances containing less than 5 per cent. weight in weight, of ammonia.

Amphetamine (beta-aminopropylbenzene), its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts, beta-amino-iso-propy benzene, its salts, its N-alkyl derivatives, their salts, except when present in inhalers provided that the poison is absorbed in inert solid material within the inhaler.

Amyl nitrite.

Antimony, chlorides of; oxides of antimony; sulphides of antimony; antimonates; antimonites; organic compounds of antimony. Preparations of antimony, except substances containing less than the equivalent of one per cent. of antimony trioxide.

Arsenic, halides of; oxides of arsenic; sulphides of arsenic; arsenates; arsenites; acetoarsenites; thioarsenates; organic compounds of arsenic. Preparations of arsenic, except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·01 per cent. of arsenic trioxide.

Barbituric acid, its salt; derivatives of barbituric acid; their salts; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance.

Barium, salts of, other than barium sulphate.

Butylchloral hydrate.

Cannabis (the dried flowering or fruiting tops and leaves of Cannabis sativa Linn); the resin of cannabis, extracts of cannabis; tinctures of cannabis; cannabin tannate.

Cantharidates, except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·01 per cent. of cantharidin.

Cantharidin, except substances containing less than 0·01 per cent. of cantharidin.

Chloral formamide.

Chloral hydrate.

Chloroform, except substances containing less than 10 per cent. of Chloroform.

Creosote from wood.

Croton, oil and seeds of.

Datura, seeds and leaves of; preparations of datura, except substances containing less than 0·15 per cent. of the alkaloids of datura calculated as hyoscine.

Diaminodiphenylsulphone, its salts and derivatives.

Digitalis, glycosides of, except substances containing less than one unit of activity (as defined in the British Pharmacopœia) in two grammes of the substance.

Dinitrocresols; dinitronaphthols; dinitrophenols; dinitrothymols.

Elaterin.

Ergot (the sclerotia of any species of Claviceps); extracts of Ergot; tinctures of Ergot.

Erythrityl tetranitrate.

Formaldehyde, except substances containing less than 5 per cent. Formaldehyde.

Glyceryl trinitrate (nitroglycerine).

Guanidines, the following; polymethylene diguanidines, dipara-anisylphenetyl guanidine.

Hydrochloric acid, except substances containing less than 9 per cent. weight in weight, of hydrochloric acid.

Hydrocyanic acid, except substances containing less than 0·1 per cent. of hydrocyanic acid (HCN); cyanides, except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0·1 per cent. weight in weight, of hydrocyanic acid (HCN); double cyanides of mercury and zinc.

Hydrofluoric acid; potassium fluoride; sodium fluoride; sodium silicofluoride.

Insulin.

Lead acetates: compounds of lead with acids from fixed oils.

Mannityl Hexanitrate.

Mercuric chloride or mercuric ammonium chlorides; except substances containing less than one per cent. of mercuric chloride; mercuric iodide, except substances containing less than two per cent. of mercuric iodide; nitrates of mercury, except substances containing less than the equivalent of three per cent. weight in weight of mercury (Hg.); potassio-mercuric iodides, except substances containing less than the equivalent of one per cent. of mercuric iodide; organic compounds of mercury, except substances containing less than the equivalent of 0.2 per cent. weight in weight, of mercury (Hg.); mercurie oxycyarides; oxides of mercury.

Nitric acid, except substances containing less than 9 per cent. weight in weight, of nitric acid.

Nitrobenzene.

Nitrophenols, ortho, meta or para.

Nux Vomica, seeds of; preparations of nux vomica, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of the alkaloids of nux vomica.

Oil of Savin.

Opium, except substances containing less than 0·2 per cent. of morphine calculated as anhydrous morphine.

Orthocaine; its salts.

Ouabain.

Oxalic acid; metallic oxalates other than potassium quadroxalate.

Oxycinchoninic acid, derivatives of; their salts; their esters.

Para-amino-benzene-sulphonamide; its salts, derivates of para-amino-benzene sulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphamido group substituted by another radical; their salts.

Para-amino-benzoic acid; esters of; their salts.

Percain.

Pethidine Hydrochloride.

Phenetidylphenacetin.

Phenols, that is, any member of the series of phenols of which the first member is phenol and of which the molecular composition varies from member to member by one atom of carbon and two atoms of hydrogen.

Phenylcinchoninic acid, salicyl-cinchoninic acid; their salts; their esters.

Phenylene diamines; toluene diamines; other alkylated benezene diamines, their salts.

Phenylethylhydantoin; its salts; its acyl derivatives; their salts.

Phosphorus yellow.

Picric acid, except substances containing less than 5 per cent. Picric acid.

Picrotoxine.

Pituitary gland, the active principles of.

Potassium hydroxide, except substances containing less than 12 per cent., weight in weight, of potassium hydroxide.

Procaine, salts of.

Sodium hydroxide, except substances containing less than 12 per cent., weight in weight, of sodium hydroxide.

Sulphonal ; alkyl sulphonals.

Sulphuric acid, except substances containing less than 9 per cent., weight in weight, of sulphuric acid.

Strophanthus, glycosides of strophanthus.

Suprarenal gland, the active principles of ; their salts.

Thallium, salts of.

Thyroid gland, the active principles of ; their salts.

Tribromethyl alcohol.

Zinc Chloride.

SCHEDULE F.

[See rule 78 and Part X.]

PART I.—VACCINES.

(A) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF BACTERIAL VACCINES.

1. *Definition.*—(1) This Part of this Schedule applies to vacterial vaccines made from any micro organism pathogenic to man or other animal and to vaccines made from other micro-organism which have any antigenic value.

(2) For the purposes of this Part of this Schedule a bacterial vaccine means a sterile suspension of a killed culture of the micro-organism from which the vaccine derives its name or a sterile extract or derivative of a micro-organism which has been prepared from a genuine culture of the micro-organism.

2. *Staff of Establishment.*—The establishment where vaccines are prepared must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology, who must be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation of the vaccines and in connection with the finished products.

3. *Proper Name.*—The proper name of any vaccine shall be the name of the micro-organism from which it is made, followed by the word "vaccine" unless this Schedule otherwise provides or, if there is no special provision in this Schedule, some other name is approved by the licensing authority : Provided that in the case of the undermentioned preparations the proper name of the vaccine may be as follows :—

Anti-cholera vaccine	Anti-plague vaccine ;
Anti-typhoid vaccine	Anti-dysentery vaccine ;
	Whooping cough vaccine.

Antityphoid-paratyphoid (T.A.B.) Vaccine ;

Antityphoid-paratyphoid (A. B. & C.) Vaccine ;

Antityphoid-paratyphoid (A & B.) and Cholera Vaccine ;

4. *Records.*—Cultures used in the preparation of vaccines must, before being manipulated into a vaccine, be thoroughly tested for identity by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism. The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include a record of the original properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. *Combined Vaccines.*—Vaccines may be issued either singly or combined in any proportion in the same container. In the case of combinations of vaccines a name for the combined vaccine may be submitted by the licensee to the licensing authority, and, if approved, may be used as the proper name of the vaccine.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate the composition of the vaccine by reference either:—

(*a*) to the number of micro-organisms per c. c.; or

(*b*) to the weight of dried substance of micro-organisms per c. c.; or

(*c*) to the number of micro-organisms or weight of dried substance of micro-organisms used in preparing 1 c.c. of the finished product.

In the case of a combined vaccine the reference to the number of micro-organisms per c. c. or to the weight of dried substance of micro-organism shall distinguish between the several kinds of contributing micro-organisms.

(2) If the vaccine as issued for sale is combined with any substance other than a simple diluent, the exact nature and strength of such substance must be stated on the label.

7. *Tests.*—In the case of any vaccine prepared from a micro-organism which does not grow readily in ordinary culture media each batch of the vaccine shall, in addition to being submitted to the general tests for sterility prescribed in the Rules under the Act, be tested either in a similar manner on media which are specially favourable to the growth of the particular micro-organism from which the vaccine was prepared or by injection into an animal of a species known to be susceptible to infection by the particular organism, and no material from any batch shall be issued unless the batch has passed one of these tests.

(B) Provisions applicable to the production of Vaccine Lymph (Vaccinia Vaccine).

1. *Definition and Proper Name.*—Vaccine Lymph is a preparation of the vaccinal material obtained from the vesicles produced on the skin of healthy animals by inoculation of vaccinia virus. Its proper name is " Vaccine Lymph ".

2. *Staff of Establishment.*—The establishment in which vaccine lymph is prepared must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert, who must be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the operations and tests required during the preparation of the vaccine lymph and in connection with the finished product.

3. *Condition and Housing of Animals.*—(1) The animals used in the production of vaccine lymph must be housed in hygienic conditions in premises satisfactory for this purpose.

(2) Only healthy animals may be used in the production of vaccine lymph. Each animal intended to be used as a source of vaccine lymph must, before being passed for the production of vaccine lymph, be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least seven days. During the period of quarantine the animal must remain free from any sign of disease and must be thoroughly cleaned and groomed.

4. *Precautions to be observed in Preparation.*—(1) A special room, with impervious walls and floor, which can be washed and, when necessary, chemically

disinfected, must be provided for the inoculation of the animals and the collection of the vaccinal material.

(2) The inoculation shall be made on such parts of the animal as are not liable to be soiled by the passage of faeces. The surface used for inoculation shall be shaved and so cleaned as to procure the nearest possible approach to asepsis. Prior to the collection of vaccinal material the inoculated area of the skin shall be cleaned in a similar fashion.

(3) (*a*) Immediately before the vaccinal material is collected, the animal shall be killed. Subsequently a thorough post-mortem examination of the carcase shall be made by a qualified expert. A complete record of each such examination shall be kept, and shall be open to inspection by or on behalf of the licensing authority at any time. If the examination reveals any condition which indicates or suggests that the animal was suffering from any communicable disease (other than vaccinia) the lymph obtained from that animal shall not be issued ; or

(*b*) When post-mortem examination is not carried out each animal shall be kept under observation for a period of at least forty-eight hours after collection of lymph. If during this period the examination reveals any conditions which indicate or suggest that the animal is suffering from any infection other than vaccinia the lymph obtained from that animal shall not be issued.

(4) All instruments and appliances used in the production of vaccine lymph shall be previously subjected to an effective process of sterilisation.

(5) Laboratories in which vaccinal material, after removal from the animal is being manufactured into lymph must be housed in a building separated from stables or animal houses by a reasonable distance. Such laboratories must have impervious walls and floors and must be capable of being readily disinfected when necessary.

(6) All processes concerned with the manufacture of vaccine lymph must be carried out with thorough aseptic precautions.

(7) All vaccinal material must be subjected after collection, to such treatment with glycerol or other partial disinfectants as will bring the content of bacteria and other extraneous micro-organisms of the lymph within the limit prescribed in paragraph 7 of this part of this Schedule.

(8) When the procedures necessary to bring the content of bacteria and other extraneous micro-organisms within the prescribed limit have been completed the vaccine lymph shall be kept continuously in cold storage, at a temperature below 0°C., until it is withdrawn to be filled into containers for issue after which process the filled containers shall immediately be returned to cold storage and kept continuously at a temperature below 0 °C., until required for issue : Provided that it shall be permissible to remove vaccine lymph from one such cold store to another, if adequate precautions are taken during such removal to guard against deterioration.

5. *Containers.*—Vaccine lymph for issue shall be introduced either

(*a*) into previously sterilised capillary glass tubes by a method excluding access of bacteria. The tubes shall then be hermetically sealed at each end. Each tube shall contain a quantity of vaccine lymph suitable for the effective vaccination of one human subject, or

(*b*) into tubes or containers of large dimensions which have been sterilised before the introduction of the lymph and sealed so as to preclude the access of bacteria.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container or a label or wrapper affixed to the package to which the container is issued for sale shall bear a statement that the potency of the vaccine lymph cannot be assured for more than seven days from the date of completion of manufacture, unless the lymph is kept continuously at a temperature below 10°C. when the potency can be assured for fourteen days: Provided that it shall be permissible to state that if the lymph is kept continuously below 0°C. the potency can be assured for at least six months.

(2) For the purpose of Rule 109 (3) (*b*) the date on which the manufacture of the batch is completed shall be the date on which the vaccine lymph is removed for issue from cold storage after having been kept continuously at a temperature below 0°C. since the date of filling into containers for issue.

7. *Tests for purity.*—(1) The vaccinal material shall be exposed to the action of glycerol or other partial disinfectant under suitable conditions of temperature until tests made by means of plate cultures have shown that the total number of living bacteria or other extraneous micro-organisms has been reduced to not more than 20 in 1 milligram, or 20,000 in 1 c. c. of the vaccine lymph. The results of these tests shall be recorded and the records kept for inspection. The determination of the content of the living micro-organisms in the vaccine lymph shall be made in a manner approved by the licensing authority and the enumeration of colonies shall be made after incubation for two days at approximately 37°C., and then for at least three days at approximately 20°C.

(2) If *B. anthracis* is found to be present the batch of lymph shall be rejected forthwith, and if *B. Voli* or any other pathogen is found which may prove harmful if introduced into the body by the process of vaccination the lymph must be kept in cold storage till an examination of at least 10 milligrams of 0·01 c.c. of the lymph fails to reveal its presence.

(3) When the prescribed reduction in the number of living micro-organisms has been effected, the batch of vaccine lymph may be issued if—

(*a*) tests carried out in a manner approved by the licensing authority on a sample of not less than 0·1 per cent. of the batch have failed to reveal the presence of *Cl. tetani*; and

(*b*) tests carried out after the process of purification has been completed on a sample of not less than 10 milligrams or 0·01 c.c. have failed to reveal the presence of beta haemolytic streptococci.

8. *Tests for potency.*—(1) Each batch of vaccine lymph, after the process of purification has been completed, shall be tested for potency so as to ensure its activity at the time of issue. These tests shall be applied not more than three months before the batch of lymph is finally issued.

(2) For the purpose of a test for potency a dilution shall be prepared by mixing 1 volume of the lymph with 1,000 volumes of physiological saline solution, or other suitable diluent. The dilution shall be used for the test without filtration.

(3) This dilution of the vaccine lymph shall be tested by application to the suitably prepared skin of a rabbit and the batch of vaccine lymph from which the dilution was prepared shall not be issued unless the lesions characteristic of vaccinia are produced in a susceptible animal. For the purpose of comparison a similar dilution of a lymph of known potency shall be applied simultaneously to the skin of the same animal: Provided that the licensing authority may approve any other form of comparative test for potency which may be submitted to the licensing authority for approval.

(C) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF VACCINES CONTAINING LIVING ORGANISMS, VIRUSES, OR OTHER POTENTIALLY INFECTIVE AGENTS, OTHER THAN VACCINE LYMPH (VACCINIA).

1. Every substance other than Vaccine Lymph (Vaccinia) containing, or alleged to contain, becteria or virus or other potentially infective agent in the living condition shall be tested in such manner as the licensing authority shall approve in each particular case for the purpose of determining—

(*a*) that the substance contains in living condition the bacteria, virus, or other potentially infective agent, which it is alleged to contain;

(*b*) that its administration is free from danger;

(*c*) that it is free from living organisms other than those which it is alleged to contain.

2 The proper name of such a substance shall be that which the licensing authority, in each particular case, shall approve in writing.

(D) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF CARBOLISED ANTI-RABIC VACCINE.

1. *Definition and proper name.*—Carbolised anti-rabic vaccine is a sterile suspension of the brain substance of rabbits or sheep or other suitable animals which have died, or been killed when moribund by the administration of an anæsthetic, or other suitable method, after showing characteristic symptoms following subdural inoculation of rabies fixed virus in the form of a suspension of brain substance of rabbits in which the fixed virus strain has been maintained. The virus in the brain suspension shall have been inactivated by the addition of phenol. Its proper name is "Carbolised anti-rabic vaccine".

2. *Strain of fixed Rabies Virus to be used.*—The strain of fixed Rabies Virus to be used in the preparation shall be one approved by the Licensing Authority.

3. *Staff of Establishment.*—The establishment in which carbolised anti-rabic vaccine is prepared must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert who must be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation of the vaccine and in connection with the finished product.

4. *Condition and Housing of Animals.*—(1) The animals used in the production of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine must be adequately and healthily housed.

(2) Only healthy animals may be used in the production of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine. Each animal intended to be used as the source of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine must, before being passed for the production of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine, be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least five days. During the period of quarantine the animal must remain free from any sign of disease.

5. *Precautions to be observed in preparation.*—(1) A special room, with impervious walls and floor, which can be washed and, when necessary, chemically disinfected must be provided for the inoculation of animals and the removal

of brains used in the maintenance of the Fixed Virus Strain and the manufacture of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine.

(2) The inoculation of animals and the removal of their brains must be carried out with full aseptic precautions.

(3) Tests for bacterial sterility of brains of animals used for the maintenance of the Fixed Virus Strain for the preparation of carbolised anti-rabic vaccine must be carried out at the time of their removal and any brain material found to show bacterial contamination must not be employed in the manufacture of the vaccine. The sterility tests to be employed shall be those laid down in Rules 114 to 119.

6. *Records.*—The licensee shall maintain permanent records of the origin properties, and characteristics of the Fixed Rabies Virus Strain and of the serial passages made for its maintenance. Records shall be maintained of each animal passage made for the manufacture of the carbolised anti-rabic vaccine and of the manipulation of the brain material used.

7. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall indicate the percentage of brain substance present in the vaccine.

8. *Issue.*—Carbolised Anti-rabic Vaccine shall not be issued earlier than 10 days from the date of addition of phenol to the brain suspension. A test for presence of phenol must be made before issue.

(E). PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TETANUS TOXOID.

1. *Definition and proper name.*—Tetanus Toxoid is tetanus toxin (the sterile filtrate from a culture on nutrient broth of *Clostrudium Tetani*) the specific toxicity of which has been completely removed by the action of chemical substances in such a manner that it retains efficient properties as an immunising antigen. Its proper name is " Tetanus Toxoid ".

2. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall indicate the dose, or doses, appropriate for administration at one injection to a human subject.

3. *Tests.*—Tetanus Toxoid shall be submitted to the following tests, and it shall not be issued unless it passes *all* of the tests—

(*a*) *Tests for sterility.*—Tetanus Toxoid shall be submitted to the tests for sterility as required under Part X of the Rules, and in addition, it shall be tested on media and under conditions approved by the licensing authority as being specially favourable for the growth of *Clostridium Tetani*;

(*b*) *Tests to determine that the specific toxicity of the toxin used in its preparation has been completely removed.*—5 c.c. of the tetanus toxoid shall be injected into each of not less than five normal guinea-pigs, each weighing from 250 to 350 grammes. If this injection produces any symptom of tetanus in any of the animals injected within 21 days of injection the tetanus toxoid shall be held not to have passed the test.

(*c*) *Tests for potency as an immunising antigen.*—The tests shall be carried out on not less than nine normal guinea-pigs, each weighing from 250 to 350 grammes. Each guinea-pig shall receive by injection the tetanus toxoid, either in a dose of 5 c.c. on one occasion, or in two doses each of 0·1 c.c. on each of two occasions

separated by an interval of ot more than four weeks. It shall be permissible to include in the test guinea-pigs injected by either of these two methods provided that the total number so included is not less than nine. At a date not later than six weeks after the single injection hereinbefore prescribed, or if they have received the two injections, hereinbefore prescribed, at a date not later than two weeks after the second injection, the tetanus antitoxin present in the serum of each guinea-pig shall be determined.

If the serum of each of two-thirds or more of the guinea-pigs tested contains 0.1 international unit or more of tetanus antitoxin per c.c. of serum, or alternatively, if the serum of each of one-third or more of the guinea-pigs tested contains 1 international unit or more of tetanus antitoxin per c.c. of serum, the tetanus toxoid shall be accepted as sufficiently potent.

PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TETANUS TOXOID PREPARED FOR ISSUE IN FORMS OTHER THAN SIMPLE SOLUTION.

4. *Proper name.*—The proper name of any form of tetanus toxoid other than that of simple solution shall be "Tetanus Toxoid" together with a phrase indicating the nature of the additional process to which it has been subjected, *e.g.*, "Tetanus Toxoid, Alum Precipitated", or "Alum precipitated Tetanus Toxoid".

5. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall indicate the dose, or doses, appropriate for administration at one injection to a human subject.

6. *Tests.*—(*a*) When tetanus toxoid is prepared for administration in forms other than simple solution, such as Alum precipitated Tetanus Toxoid, the tetanus toxoid from which such forms are prepared shall be submitted to, and shall pass, the tests for sterility and for absence of specific toxicity hereinbefore prescribed.

(*b*) The product, after precipitation or other process used for its final preparation, shall again, subjected to the sterility tests hereinbefore prescribed with such modifications as the nature of the product may require to make the test effective.

(*c*) The product, after the precipitation or other process used for its final preparation, shall be subjected to the tests for absence of specific toxicity and for potency as an immunising antigen hereinbefore prescribed, with the modification that the dose injected in the test for absence of specific toxicity and in the test for potency as an immunising antigen when a single dose is administered shall be 1 c.c.

PART II.—TOXINS AND ANTIGENS.

(A) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE REAGENTS USED IN THE SCHICK TEST FOR THE DIAGNOSIS OF SUSCEPTIBILITY TO DIPHTHERIA.

1. *Definition and proper names.*—(1) The reagents used in the Schick test are two, Schick Toxin and Schick Control. Their proper names respectively are "Schick Test Toxin" and "Schick Control".

(2) Schick Test Toxin is a sterile filterate from a culture on nutrient broth of the specific organism of Diphtheria (*Corynebacterium diphtheria*). It may be issued either—

(*a*) undiluted, accompanied by a container in the same box or carton holding such a volume of sterile saline solution as, when mixed with the accompanying quantity of the undiluted toxin, will make a dilution of the strength proper for use in the test. The proper name of the substance in this form is "Schick Test Toxin (undiluted)"; or

(*b*) already diluted with an appropriate saline solution to the strength proper for use in the test. The proper name of the substance in this form is "Schick Test Toxin (diluted for use)".

(3) Schick Control is prepared from the same batch of Schick Toxin as that with which it is used for sale, by destroying the specific toxicity. This is effected by heating the toxin in such a manner as to keep it at a temperature not lower than 70 C. for a time not shorter than five minutes. Schick Control is issued in a dilution not weaker than that in which the corresponding toxin is used in the test.

(4) The dilution of Schick Toxin proper for the test is that in which 0·2 c.c. contains one test dose.

2. *Tests for potency.*—The test dose of Schick Toxin for the purpose of the foregoing provision shall be measured by the following tests:—

(*a*) by intracutaneous injection into normal guinea-pigs in mixtures with different proportion of diphtheria antitoxin. One test dose mixed with 1/750th or more of a unit of antitoxin must cause no local reaction, but mixed with 1/1250th or less of a unit of antitoxin must cause a definite local reaction of the type known as the "positive Schick reaction";

(*b*) by intracutaneous injection into normal guinea-pigs, without admixture with anti-toxin. 1/50th of one test dose must not cause, and 1/25th of one test dose must cause, a definite local reaction of the type known as the "positive Schick reaction".

3. *Application of Rule 120.*—Rule 120 shall apply to Schick Toxin (diluted for use) as being a substance so unstable in solution that the delay occasioned by the completion of the sterility test on filled containers prescribed by the Rules would render its issue in active form impossible.

(B) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DIPHTHERIA PROPHYLACTIC.

1. *Definition and proper name.*—Diphtheria Prophylactic is diphtheria toxin (the sterile filtrate from a culture on nutrient broth of *Corynebacterium diphtheria*), or material derived therefrom the specific toxicity of which has been reduced to a low value either by the action of chemical substances, or by the addition of diphtheria antitoxin, or by both methods, but, in any case, in such a manner that it retains efficient properties as an immunising antigen. Its proper name is "Diphtheria Prophylactic".

2. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall bear a statement of the dose (hereinafter referred to as the "human dose") appropriate for administration at one injection to a human subject.

3. *Tests.*—Diphtheria Prophylactic shall be submitted to the following tests :—

(*a*) *Tests to determine that the specific toxicity of the toxin used in its preparation has been so reduced that it does not exceed the prescribed maximum.*—Five human doses of the Diphtheria Prophylactic under test shall be injected into each of five normal guinea-pigs each weighing 250 to 350 grammes. This injection must not cause the death of any of the guinea-pigs within six days following the injection. If all the guinea-pigs injected survive for six days but any of them die within thirty days following the injection from the specific toxaemia, one human dose of the Diphtheria Prophylactic under test shall be injected into each of five normal guinea-pigs, each weighing 250 to 350 grammes. This injection must not cause the death of any of the guinea-pigs within 30 days following the injection.

If a batch of Diphtheria Prophylactic is shown by either of these tests to have a greater toxicity than the maximum hereby indicated, it shall not be issued unless and until the toxicity has been so reduced by further treatment that it does not exceed that maximum.

(*b*) *Tests for potency as an immunizing antigen.*—A quantity of Diphtheria Prophylactic not exceeding five human doses shall be injected on one occasion into each of at least ten normal guinea-pigs; or, alternatively, a quantity of Diphtheria Prophylactic not exceeding one-tenth of a human dose shall be injected into each of at least ten normal guinea-pigs on each of two occasions, separated by an interval of not more than four weeks. The guinea-pigs shall be tested for immunity to diphtheria toxin, if they have received the single injection hereinbefore prescribed, at a date not later than six weeks after injection, and if they have received the two injections hereinbefore prescribed, at a date not later than three weeks after the second injection, by intracutaneous injection into each guinea-pig of one test dose of Schick Toxin. If more than two out of ten guinea-pigs thus tested or more than one quarter of the number tested if this is greater than ten exhibit a positive Schick reaction, the batch of Diphtheria Prophylactic shall be treated as insufficiently potent, and shall not be issued :

Provided that in the case of the forms of Diphtheria Prophylactic known as Toxin-Antitoxin Floccules and Toxoid-Antitoxin Floccules the Prophylactic may be similarly injected into nine or more normal guinea-pigs which may be tested for immunity to Diphtheria Toxin by two separate but simultaneous intracutaneous injections into each of at least nine of these guinea-pigs of one test dose and two test doses, respectively, of Schick Toxin. If two-thirds or more of the guinea-pigs tested do not exhibit a positive-reaction to *one* test dose of Schick Toxin; or alternatively, if one-third or more of the guinea-pigs tested do not exhibit a positive reaction to *two* test doses of Schick Toxin, the batch shall be accepted as sufficiently potent.

(C) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TUBERCULINS AND OTHER PREPARATIONS FROM THE BACILLUS TUBERCULOSIS AND ITS CULTURES.

(NOTE.—The name "tuberculin" has been frequently applied to any extract, suspension or other preparation of the *Bacillus tuberculosis* or of media on which that bacillus has been cultivated. In the following Part of this Schedule the name is used in a more restricted sense and applies only to tuberculins as therein defined.)

TUBERCULINS.

1. *Definition and proper name.*—(1) Tuberculins are preparations of fluid media on which the *Bacillus tuberculosis* has been grown in artificial culture and which have been freed by filteration from the bacilli.

(2) For the purposes of this Schedule tuberculins are classified in two groups (*a*) Old Tuberculin, and (*b*) Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate.

2. *Old Tuberculin.*—(1) Old Tuberculin is the concentrated filtrate from the growth of *Bacillus tuberculosis* on a suitable nutrient broth. For its preparation the bacillus must be grown at approximately 37°C, for a period, usually not less than 6 weeks, sufficient to allow the surface of the fluid medium to become covered by a thick growth of the bacillus. At the end of this period the fluid medium, from which the bacilli may or not have been previously separated by filtration, must be concentrated by evaporation to one-tenth its original volume, and then be filtered. If the repuired test for potency shows that the preparation so concentrated is more potent than the standard preparation, the potency may be reduced to the required degree by appropriate dilution. If the test shows that the potency is less than that of the standard preparation, it shall not be increased by further evaporation. The proper name of the preparation is "Old Tuberculin" with or without a suffix such as T., or P.T. The suffix T., if used, will indicate that the bacillus used in preparing the Tuberculin was obtained from a case of human infection, and the suffix P. T. that the bacillus used was obtained from a case of bovine infection.

(2) The standard preparation of Old Tuberculin, is a quantity of Old Tuberculin kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead.

(3) Each batch of Old Tuberculin shall be tested for potency by observation of its specific toxicity, by a method approved by the licensing authority, in such a way that the potency of the preparation under test is measured by comparison with that of the standard preparation. Old Tuberculin shall not be issued if its activity differs from that of the standard preparation to such an extent that the difference is revealed by the test.

(4) Each batch of Old Tuberculin shall be tested for the absence of non-specific toxicity by the subcutaneous injection of 0·5 c.c. into a normal guinea—pig, and shall be treated as having passed the test if such injection does not cause death or serious symptoms.

3. *Tuberculin Bouillus filtrate.*—(1) Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate is the unconcentrated Filtrate from the growth of Bacillus tuberculosis on a suitable nutrient broth. For its preparation the bacillus must be grown at approximately 37°C, for a period usually not less than 6 weeks, sufficient to allow the surface of the fluid medium to become covered by thick growth of the bacillus. At the end of this period the medium is freed from bacill by filtration through a bacteria-proof filter. The proper name of the preparation is "Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate," with or without a suffix such as T. O. A. or P. T. O. The suffix T. A. O., if used, will indicate that the bacillus used in preparing the Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate was obtained from a case of human infection: and the suffix P. T. O. will indicate that the bacillus used was obtained from a case of bovine infection.

(2) Each batch of Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate shall be tested for the absence of non-specific toxicity by the subcutaneous injection of 5 c.c. into a normal

guinea-pig, and shall be treated as having passed the test if such injection does not cause death or serious symptoms.

4. *Test for sterility.*—All tuberculins shall be tested for sterility in accordance with Rules 115 to 119. Tuberculin Bouillon Filtrate shall be tested in addition for absence of living tubercle bacilli by a method satisfactory to the licensing authority.

TUBERCLE VACCINES.

5. *Definition and proper name.*—Tubercle vaccines are preparations made from the bacillary substance obtained by growth of the Bacillus tuberculosis on artificial media, and consisting of suspensions of the killed organisms or of products therefrom, in water or other suitable suspending fluids. The proper name is "Tubercle Vaccine", and any other descriptive title or symbol indicating the origin of the bacilli or the nature of the process of preparation must be used in addition to, and not in substitution for the name " Tubercle Vaccine".

6. *Application of provisions as to bacterial vaccines.*–The provisions of Part I (A) of this Schedule (which relates to the production of bacterial vaccines) shall apply to the production of tubercle vaccines.

(D) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO STAPHYLOCOCCUS TOXOID.

1. *Definition and proper name.*–Staphylococcus Toxoid is staphylococcus toxin (the sterile filtrate from a culture on a suitable medium of a toxigenic strain of staphylococcus), the specific toxicity of which has been reduced to a low value by the action of chemical substances in such a manner that it retains efficient properties as an immunising antigen. Its proper name is " Staphylococcus Toxoid ".

Staphylococcus Toxoid may be issued either—

(*a*) undiluted ; or

(*b*) already diluted with an appropriate saline solution to the strength suitable for injection.

2. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall indicate the dose, or doses, appropriate for administration at one injection to a human subject.

3. *Tests.*—Staphylococcus Toxoid shall be submitted to the following tests, it shall not be issued unless it passes all of the tests :—

(*a*) *Tests to determine that the specific toxicity of the toxin used in its preparation has been sufficiently reduced*—

(*i*) One volume of the undiluted staphylococcus toxoid shall be added to four volumes of physiological saline solution; equal volumes of this dilution staphylococcus toxoid and of a 2 per cent. suspension of washed red blood corpuscles of the rabbit shall be mixed; when the mixture is heated to 37°C. for one hour, there must be no significant hæmolysis.

(*ii*) 0·2 c.c. of the undiluted staphylococcus toxoid shall be injected intracutaneously into a normal rabbit or guinea-pig; this injection may cause a slight local reaction, but must not produce necrosis.

(*iii*) Two rabbits shall be injected intravenously with doses of staphylococcus toxoid calculated at the rate of 2·5 c.c. per kilogram body weight; this injection must not cause the death of either rabbit within three days following the injection.

(*b*) *Test of non-specific toxicity.*—Two normal mice shall be injected intraperitoneally with 0·5 c.c. of the undiluted toxoid; this injection must not cause the death of either animal within seven days following the injection.

(*c*) *Tests for potency as an immunising antigen.*—1 c.c. of the undiluted staphylococcus toxoid shall be injected into each of not less than nine normal guinea-pigs on each of two occasions separated by an interval of not more than four weeks; at a date not later than two weeks after the second injection the staphylococcus antitoxin present in the serum of each guinea-pig shall be determined.

If the serum of each of two-thirds or more of the guinea-pigs tested contains 0·5 unit or more of staphylococcus antitoxin per c.c. of serum, or alternatively if the serum of each of one-third or more of the guinea-pigs tested contains 1 unit or more of staphylococcus antitoxin per c.c. of serum, the toxoid shall be accepted as sufficiently potent.

PART III.—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO THE PRODUCTION OF ALL SERA FROM LIVING ANIMALS.

1. *Condition and housing of animals.*—(1) The animals used in the production of sera must be adequately and healthily housed.

(2) Only healthy animals may be used in the preparation of sera, and in particular the presence of glanders in horses or other equidae and of tuberculosis in cattle must be excluded by testing with mallein and tuberculin respectively.

(3) Every new animal intended to be used as a source of serum must be subjected to a period of observation in quarantine for at least 7 days, before being admitted to the stables in which the serum-yielding animals are housed.

(4) Every animal used as a source of serum must either be actively immunized against tetanus toxin or must be passively immunized against that toxin by injections of tetanus antitoxin in such doses as to ensure the constant presence of that antitoxin in the blood during the whole period of the use of the animal as a source of serum.

2. *Staff of Establishment.*—The establishment must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology and serology, assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation of the sera and in connection with the finished products.

3. *Precautions to be observed in preparation.*—(1) Laboratories where sera are exposed to the air in the course of the process of preparation must be separated by a sufficient distance from stables and animal houses to avoid the risk of aerial contamination with bacteria from animal excreta, and must be rendered fly-proof to prevent such contamination by insects. Such laboratories must have impervious walls and floors and must be capable of being readily disinfected when necessary.

(2) A special room with impervious walls and floor which can be washed and, when necessary, chemically disinfected must be provided for the collection of blood from the living animal.

(3) An efficient system of manure removal must be used, which will prevent its accumulation in the vicinity of any room where blood or serum is collected or handled.

(4) An adequate number of efficient sterilizers must be provided for the sterilization of all glassware or other apparatus with which the serum may come into contact in the course of its preparation.

(5) All processes to which the serum is subjected during and after its collection from the animal, must be designed to preserve its sterility, but in the case of artificially concentrated sera, it shall suffice that the process of concentration is conducted with scrupulous cleanliness and in such a manner as to avoid unnecessary or dangerous contamination.

(6) The laboratories in which the testing of the sera for potency, sterility and freedom from abnormal toxicity are carried out must be adequate for the purpose. An adequate supply of animals for use in such tests and suitable housing for such animals must be provided.

(7) Provision must be made for complying with any special conditions which may be laid down in this Schedule relating to the production and issue of the particular serum, in respect of which the licence is granted.

4. *Unhealthy or infected animals.*—If an animal used in the production of sera is found to be suffering from an infection, except one produced by living organisms against which it is being immunized, or shows signs of serious or persistent ill-health not reasonably attributable to the process of immunization, the licensee shall immediately report the matter to the licensing authority and shall, if the authority orders an inspection and the inspector so directs, cause such animal to be killed and a *post-mortem* examination of it to be made, and take steps to prevent any serum obtained from the animal being sold or offered for sale until permission is given by the authority. If the result of the *post-mortem* examination is such as to bring under suspicion the health of any of the other animals used for the production of sera, the licensing authority may prohibit the use of those animals for the production of sera or may take such other steps as may be necessary to prevent the issue of sera, which may be dangerous to human health :

Provided that in a case of emergency the person in charge of the establishment may order the destruction of an animal used in the production of sera and suspected of infection, and shall in that case give notice forthwith to the licensing authority and shall permit an inspector to be present at the *post-mortem* examination.

PART IV.—PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO PARTICULAR SERA AND ANTITOXINS.

(A) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANTI-BACTERIAL SERA AND ANTITOXIC SERA FOR WHICH NO POTENCY TEST IS PRESCRIBED.

NOTE.—The sera and antitoxins to which this Part of this Schedule applies are the sera or solutions of the purified proteins of sera separated from the blood of animals which have been artificially immunised against cultures of one or more organisms or against a soluable toxin or toxins produced by the organism or organisms or against antigenic substances prepared from the organism or organisms.

1. *Proper Name.*—The proper name of any anti-bacterial serum to which Division A of this Part of this Schedule applies shall be the recognised scientific name of the organism or some generally recognised abbreviation thereof, preceded

by the prefix " anti ", and followed by the word " serum ", as, for example, " anti-meningoeoecus serum ". The proper name of any antitoxie serum may be formed from the word " antitoxin ", preceded by the name of the organism from which the toxin was prepared, and followed, if desired, by a term indicating the source or the strain of that organism, for example, " streptococcus antitoxin (Scarlatina) ".

2. *Quality.*—(1) Any such serum, shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) natural serum, *i.e.*, the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction: or

(*b*) a solution of the purified serum proteins containing the specific antibodies.

(2) At the time of issue, the liquid shall be clear or show, at most, a slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the serum protein shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of solid matter.

3. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, or a solution of the purified serum proteins.

4. *Cultures.*—The cultures used in immunizing the animals shall be at all times open to inspection, and specimens shall be furnished for examination at the request of the licensing authority.

5. *Records.*—(1) The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include the following particulars—

(*a*) as to the cultures—

(*i*) the source from which the culture was obtained;

(*ii*) the nature of the material from which the culture was isolated and the date of its isolation; and

(*iii*) evidence of the identity and specificity of the culture;

(*b*) as to the procedure used in immunizing the animals—

(*i*) the method of preparing the culture or antigen used for immunization;

(*ii*) the dosage and methods employed in administering the culture or antigen;

(*iii*) the period in the course of immunization at which blood is withdrawn for preparation of the serum.

(*c*) any tests which may have been applied to the serum to determine its content of specific antibodies or its specific therapeutic potency.

(2) If the licensee desires to treat the performance of any test recorded under sub-paragraph (1) (*c*) of this paragraph as determining the date of completion of manufacture for the purposes of Rule 109 he shall submit full particulars of the proposed test to the licensing authority and obtain his approval.

(B) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANTI-DYSENTERY SERUM (SHIGA) AND OTHER ANTI-DYSENTERY SERA.

ANTI-DISENTERY SERUM (SHIGA).

1. *Proper Name.*—Anti-dysentery serum (Shiga) is the serum or the globulins containing the specific immune substances, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunized against the toxins, cultures or bacterial substances obtained by artificial culture of the *Bacillus dysenteriae* (Shiga). The proper name of the substance is " Anti-dysentery Serum (Shiga) ".

2. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried serum, obtained from horses immunized against the toxic constituents of the *Bacillus dysenteriae* (*Shiga*), and kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Anti-dysentry serum (Shiga) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunized animals; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances; or

(*c*) a dry powder prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation, of the coagulated blood without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of total solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency of anti-dysentery serum, with respect to its content of antibodies for the toxic constituents of the *Bacillus dysenteriae* (*Shiga*) shall be determined by intravenous injection into mice of mixtures of the serum with a solution or suspension of the said toxic constituents, which solution or suspension has been standardised in relation to the standard preparaton of anti-dysentery serum.

(2) Each container of anti-dysentery serum (Shiga) shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number or units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Unit of Standardzation.*—The unit of anti-dysentery serum (Shiga) for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralising activity for the *Bacillus dysenteriae* (Shiga) contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation with respect to its antitoxic value for the toxic constituents of the *Bacillus dysenteriae* (*Shiga*), expressed as the minimum number of units per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units per gramme in the case of dry products; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, or a solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances, or a dried natural serum or dried globulins.

OTHER ANTI-DYSENTERY SERA.

7. *Proper Names.*—Anti-dysentery sera prepared by immunizing animals against bacilli producing dysentery in man, other than the *B. dysenteriae* (*Shiga*), shall conform with the provisions of Division (A) of this Part of this Schedule which are applicable to sera for which no potency test is prescribed. The proper name shall in each case be "Anti-dysentery Serum", followed, in brackets, by the personal name or other symbol by which the particular strain or strains of dysentery bacilli are identified by bacteriologists—as, for example, "Anti-dysentery Serum (Flexner)", "Anti-dysentery Serum (Y)", "Anti-dysentery Serum (Flexner, Y)".

8. *Mixed sera.*—A mixed anti-dysentery serum, prepared by immunizing animals against the *B. dysenteriae* (*Shiga*) and in addition against one or more of the other bacilli associated with human dysentery shall conform with the provisions of Division (A) of this Part of the Schedule, and shall also, with respect to its content of immune substances for the *B. dysenteriae* (*Shiga*) and its products, conform with paragraphs 3, 4, 5 and 6 (2) in Division (B) thereof, and the number of units shown on the label shall indicate the neutralizing value of the serum for the products of the *B. dysenteriae* (*Shiga*) only. The proper name of such a serum shall be "Anti-dysentery Serum" followed, in brackets, by the names of symbols indicating the strains used in its preparation, as, for example, "Anti-dysentery Serum (Shiga, Flexner, Y)".

(C) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DIPHTHERIA ANTITOXIN.

1. *Definition and Proper Names.*—Diphtheria antitoxin is the serum or the antitoxic-globulins separated from the blood of animals which have been immunized against diphtheria toxin. When the serum or antitoxie globulins are obtained from the blood of horses or other equidae, the proper name of the substance is "diphtheria antitoxin". When the serum or antitoxie globulin are obtained from animals other than horses or other equidae, the proper name is "diphtheria antitoxi" followed by the common name of the animal from which the substance is prepared.

2. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried diphtheria antitoxin kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Strength.*—(1) Diphtheria antitoxin having a potency of less than 400 units per c.c. in the case of liquid preparations, or less than 4,000 units per gramme in the case of dried preparations shall not be issued.

(2) Each container of diphtheria antitoxin shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

4. *Quality.*—(1) Diphtheria antitoxin shall be issued for therapeutic and prophylactic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of animals immunized against diphtheria toxin; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific antitoxin; or

(*c*) a dry powder prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the antitoxic globulins containing no antiseptic or other added substance.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid at the time of issue shall be clear or shall show, at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 0·1 gramme of solid matter for each 500 antitoxin units.

5. *Unit of standardization.*—The unit of diphtheria antitoxin for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralizing activity for diphtheria toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Test for potency.*—The potency in units of diphtheria antitoxin shall be determined in accordance with a method approved by the licensing authority by the injection into guinea-pigs of a mixture consisting of the antitoxin under test and of a diphtheria toxin which has been standardized in relation to the standard preparation.

7. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, or a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum, or dried antitoxic globulins.

(D) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO TETANUS ANTITOXIN.

1. *Proper Name.*—Tetanus Antitoxin is the serum, or the antitoxic globulins separated from the blood of animals which have been immunized against tetanus toxin. The proper name of the substance is " Tetanus antitoxin ".

2. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried tetanus antitoxin kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Strength.*—(1) Tetanus antitoxin having a potency of less than 300 units per c.c. in the case of liquid preparations, or less than 3,000 units per gramme in the case of dried preparations, shall not be issued for prophylactic use.

Tetanus antitoxin having a potency of less than 1,600 units per c.c. in the case of liquid preparations, or less than 16,000 units per gramme in the case of dried preparations shall not be issued for the treatment of tetanus.

(2) Each container of tetanus antitoxin shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

4. *Quality.*—(1) Tetanus antitoxin shall be issued for therapeutic and prophylactic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of animals immunized against tetanus toxin; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific antitoxin; or

(*c*) a dry powder prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the antitoxic globulins, and containing no antiseptic or other added substance.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid at the time of issue shall be clear or show at most a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of deantation of the coagulated blood without any addition, other than antiseptic, or substraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of total solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 0·1 gramme of solid matter for each 600 antitoxin units.

5. *Unit of standardization.*—The unit of tetanus antitoxin for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralizing activity for tetanus toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.*

6. *Test for potency.*—The potency in units of tetanus antitoxin shall be determined by the subcutaneous injection into guinea-pigs or mice of mixtures of the preparation with a tetanus toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparation of tetanus antitoxin. The neutralizing value may be determined by observation either—

(*a*) of the greatest dose which fails to protect a guinea-pig or mouse from death within 4 days, or

(*b*) of the least dose which suffices to protect a mouse or guinea-pig from the appearance of symptoms of tetanus.

* This unit is one-half of the unit established in the United States of America under the authority of an Act of the 1st July 1902.

7. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container; and

(*c*) a statement* that the numbers of units indicated are equivalent to one-half of those numbers of American units.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular products, that is to say, whether natural rum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum, or dried antitoxic obulins.

(E) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO GAS-GANGRENE ANTITOXIN (PERFRINGENS).

1. *Proper Names.*—Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (perfringens) is the serum, or the antitoxic globulins separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against the specific toxin prepared by the growth of *Bacillus perfringens* (*B. welchii*) in a fluid medium. The proper name of the substance, is "Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (perfringens)."

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Gas-gangrene antitoxin shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunised animals;

or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances;

or

(*c*) a dry powder prepared from (*i*) the natural serum [or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens) shall be determined, in accordance with a method approved by the licensing authority, by the injection into animals of a mixture of the antitoxin under test with a gas-gangrene (perfringens) toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparation of gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens).

(2) Each container of gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens) shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units

* The statement may be conveniently given in arithmetical form, thus for example:—
"2,000 units (=1,000 American units)".

indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Unit of Standardization.*—The unit of gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens) for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralizing activity for gas-gangrene (perfringens) toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

7. *Mixed Antitoxins.*—A mixed antitoxin, containing antitoxins against other toxins than that of the *Bacillus perfringens*, shall with respect to its content in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (perfringens), conform with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

(F) Provisions applicable to Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (Oedematiens.)

1. *Proper Name.*—Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (oedematiens) is the serum, or the antitoxic globulins, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against the specific toxin prepared by the growth of *clostridium oedematiens* in a fluid medium. The proper name of the substance is "Gangrene Antitoxin (oedematiens)".

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (oedematiens) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunised animals; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific inmune substances; or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum

(the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition other than antiseptic, or substraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent of solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens) shall be determined by a method approved by the licensing authority, by the injection into animals of a mixture of the antitoxin under test which a gas-gangrene (oedematiens) toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparation of gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens).

(2) Each container of gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens) shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3)(*d*) the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Unit of Standardisation.*—The unit of gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens) for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralising activity for gas-gangrene (oedematiens) toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container ; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products : or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product , that is to say, whether natural serum a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

7. *Mixed Antitoxins.*—A mixed antitoxin, containing antitoxins against other toxins than that of *clostridium oedematiens* shall, with respect to its content in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (oedematiens) conform with paragraphas 4, 5 and 6.

(G) Provisions applicable to Gas-gangrene Antitoxin (Vibrion Septique.)

1. *Proper Name.*—Gas -Gangrene Antitoxin (vibrions septique) is the serum or the antitoxic globulins, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against the specific toxin prepared by the growth of the *clostridium* commonly known as vibrion septique in a fluid medium. The proper name of the substance is "Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (vibrion septique)".

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (vibrion septique) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood of plasma of the immunised animals ; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances ; or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most , a very slight opaloscence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent of solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique) shall be determined, by a method approved by the licensing authority, by the injection into animals of a mixture of the antitoxin under test with a gas-gangrene (vibrion septique) toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparation of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique).

(2) Each container of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique), shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Unit of Standardisation.*—The unit of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique) for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralising activity for gas-gangrene (vibrion septique) toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit, accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container ; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products ; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

7. *Mixed Antitoxins.*—A mixed antitoxin, containing antitoxins against other toxins than that of the *clostridum* commonly known as vibrion septique shall, with respect to its content in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (vibrion septique) conform with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

(H) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO GAS-GANGRENE ANTITOXIN (HISTOLYTICUS.)

1. *Proper Name.*—Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (histolyticus) is the serum, or the antitoxic globulins, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against the specific toxin prepared by the growth of *clostridium histolyticus* in a fluid medium. The proper name of the substance is " Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (histolyticus) ".

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus) kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Gas-Gangrene Antitoxin (histolyticus) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood plasma of the immunised animals ; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances ; or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulin containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition other than antiseptic, or substraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus) shall be determined, in accordance with a method approved by the licensing authority by the injection into animals, of a mixture of the antitoxin under test with a gas-gangrene (histolyticus) toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparation of gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus).

(2) Each container of gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus) shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess of the minimum total number of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109(3)(*d*) of these Rules as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Units of Standardisation.*—The unit of gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus) for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralising activity for gas-gangrene (histolyticus) toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container ; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dry products ; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum a solution of antitoxin globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxin globulins.

7. *Mixed Antitoxins.*—A mixed antitoxin containing antitoxins against other toxins than that of *clostridium histolyticus* shall, with respect to its content in units of gas-gangrene antitoxin (histolyticus) conform with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

(I) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM (TYPE I).

1. *Proper Name.*—Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) is the serum, or the globulins containing the specific immune substances, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against cultures of a pneumococcus (*Diplococcus pneumoniæ*) of the variety known as Type I. The proper name of the substance is "(Antipneumococcus Serum Type I)."

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried antipneumococcus serum (Type I) kept at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Antipneumococcus Serum (Type I) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunised animals; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances; or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most, a slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic, or substraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of total solid matter. A solution of the separated globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—The potency in units of antipneumococcus serum (Type I) shall be determined, in accordance with a method approved by the Licensing Authority, by comparison of the activity of the serum under test in protecting animals against the lethal action of a virulent culture of *Diplococcus pneumoniæ* (Type I) with the activity under identical conditions of the standard preparation of antipneumococcus serum (Type I).

5. *Unit of Standardisation.*—The unit of antipneumococcus serum (Type I) for the purposes of these Rules is that quantity of the standard preparation which the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units per c.c. in the case of liquid products or as the minimum number of units per gramme in the case of dry products; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package, shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

(3) The date to be indicated under Rule 109 (3) (*d*) shall not be later than two years after the date of manufacture.

7. *Mixed Antipneumococcus Sera.*—A mixed antipneumococcus serum containing anti-bodies against strains of *Diplococcus pneumonioe* other than those of the variety known as Type I, shall with respect to its content in units of antipneumococcus serum (Type I) conform with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6 of this part of this Schedule.

(J) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANTIPNEUMOCOCCUS SERUM (TYPE II).

1. *Proper Name.*—Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II) is the serum, or the globulins containing the specific immune substances, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against cultures of a pneumococcus (*Diplococcus pneumonioe*) of the variety known as *Type II.* The proper name of the substance is "Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II)."

2. *Standard Preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried antipneumococcus serum (Type II) kept at the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Antipneumococcus Serum (Type II) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunised animals ;

or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances ;

or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most, a slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of the total solid matter. A solution of the separated globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—The potency in units of antipneumococcus serum (Type II) shall be determined, in accordance with a method approved by the Licensing Authority by comparison of the activity of the serum under test in protecting animals against the lethal action of a virulent culture of *Diplococcus pneumonioe* (*Type II*) with the activity under identical conditions of the standard preparation of antipneumococcus serum (Type II).

5. *Unit of Standardisation.*—The unit of antipneumococcus serum (Type II) for the purposes of these Rules is that quantity of the standard preparation which the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container ; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units per c.c. in the case of liquid products or as the minimum number of units per gramme in the case of dry products ; or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

(3) The date to be indicated under Rule 109 (3) (*d*) shall not be later than two years after the date of manufacture.

7. *Mixed antipneumococcus sera.*—A mixed antipneumococcus serum containing antibodies against strains of *Diplococcus pneumonioe* other than those of the variety known as *Type II*, shall, with respect to its content in units of antipneumococcus serum (Type II) conform with paragraphs 4, 5 and 6.

(K) Provisons applicable to Staphylococcus Antitoxin.

1. *Proper Name.*—Staphylococcus antitoxin is the serum, or the antitoxic globulins, separated from the blood of animals which have been immunised against the toxin prepared by artificial culture on suitable media of Staphylococci obtained from cases of infection. The staphylococcus toxin is characterized by its lethal action when injected into susceptible animals, by the production of inflammation and necrosis when injected intracutaneously into susceptible animals, and by its lytic action *in vitro* on the red blood corpuscles of the rabbit. Staphylococcus antitoxin is characterised by its power of neutralizing these activities of the stamphylococcus toxin when mixed with it in effective proportions. The proper name of the substance is " Staphylococcus Antitoxin ".

2. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried staphylococcus antitoxin kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Staphylococcus antitoxin shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of the immunised animals ; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific immune substances ; or

(*c*) the dried solid prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific immune substances.

(2) If issued in fluid from the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show, at most a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood or plasma without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of solid matter. A solution of the separated antitoxic globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency in units of staphylococcus antitoxin shall be determined, in accordance with a method approved by the licensing authority and based on the specific neutralising action of the antitoxin under test on a staphylococcus toxin which has been standardised in relation to the standard preparations of staphylococcus antitoxin.

(2) Each container of staphylococcus antitoxin shall contain a sufficient number of units in excess the total minimum of units indicated on the label to ensure that the said minimum total number of units will still be present in the container at the date appearing on the label pursuant to Rule 109 (3) (*d*) as the date up to which the preparation may be expected to retain its potency.

5. *Unit of standardisation.*—The unit of staphylococcus antitoxin for the purposes of these Rules is the specific neutralizing activity for staphylococcus toxin contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

6. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the minimum total number of units in the container ; and

(*b*) either (*i*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per c.c. in the case of liquid products, or as the minimum number of units of antitoxin per gramme in the case of dryproducts or (*ii*) the total number of c.c. in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, a solution of antitoxic globulins, dried natural serum or dried antitoxic globulins.

(L) PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ANTIVENOM SERUM (ANTIVENENE).

1. *Proper Name.*—Antivenom Serum (or antivenene) is the serum or the globulins containing the specific neutralising substances separated from the blood of animals which have been immunized against the venom of one or more poisonous snakes. The proper name of the substance is Antivenom Serum (or antivenene) followed by names of the species of snakes against the venoms of which it has been prepared.

2. *Standard preparations.*—The standard preparations are quantities of the dried venom of the Indian Cobra (*Naia tripudians*), Russel's Viper (*Vipera russellii*) kept at the Central Research Institute, Kasauli.

3. *Quality.*—(1) Antivenom serum (or antivenene) shall be issued for therapeutic use in the form of either—

(*a*) the serum separated from the blood or plasma of immunized animals ; or

(*b*) the solution of the globulins containing the specific neutralizing substances ; or

(*c*) a dry powder prepared from (*i*) the natural serum or (*ii*) the globulins containing the specific neutralising substances.

(2) If issued in fluid form the liquid shall, at the time of issue, be clear or show at most, a very slight opalescence or precipitate. Preparations of the natural

serum (the liquid product of decantation of the coagulated blood without any addition, other than antiseptic, or subtraction) shall not contain more than 10 per cent. of total solid matter. A solution of the separated neutralizing globulins shall not contain more than 20 per cent. of total solid matter.

4. *Strength.*—(1) The potency of antivenom serum (or antivenene) shall be determined in accordance with a method approved by the licensing authority.

5. *Labelling.*—(1) The label on the container shall indicate—

(*a*) the potency of the preparation expressed as the weight of dried venom of each species of poisonous snake against which it is prepared, which is neutralized, under the method of test employed, by one cubic centimeter of the serum;

(*b*) the total number of cubic centimeters in the container.

(2) The label on the container or the label or wrapper on the package shall indicate the nature of the particular product, that is to say, whether natural serum, or a solution of the globulins containing the specific neutralizing substances, or a dried natural serum, or dried globulins.

PART V.–ARSPHENAMINE AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

(A) GENERAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO ARSPHENAMINE AND TO ITS DERIVATIVES.

1. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparations of arsphenamine and of the derivatives there of are quantities of those preparations kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

2. *Biological tests.*—(1) The tests shall be carried out either—

(*a*) in a central institution appointed by the licensing authority ; or

(*b*) if the licensing authority so direct, in the laboratories of the licensee.

(2) The licensee shall, if the licensing authority so direct, transmit to the appointed institution for testing a sample from each finished batch of arsphenamine, or its derivative, intended for issue. The sample shall consist of at least six sealed containers of the product as completed for issue, taken by random sampling from the whole batch, and each containing at least 0·6 gramme of the product. If the licensing authority direct that the tests shall be carried out in the laboratories of the licensee, they shall be carried out in strict accordance with the directions given by the authority, and in comparison with the standard preparation of arsphenamine or the derivative thereof corresponding to the product under test.

3. The tests shall consist of the following :—

(*a*) *Test for maximum toxicity.*—Several separate containers from each finished batch shall be tested for toxicity by intravenous (or, where the Part of this Schedule relating to a particular derivative requires, by subcutaneous) injection into at least ten mice and five rats, or into such number of animals of some other species as the licensing authority may consider equivalent and no batch shall be passed for issue which shows a toxicity greater than that of the standard preparation when tested under identical conditions. The tests shall be conducted in accordance with such detailed instructions as the licensing authority may issue.

(*b*) *Test for therapeutic potency.*—Samples from each batch shall be tested for therapeutic potency on a series of mice or rats infected with a suitable strain of pathogenic trypanosomes (*T. brucei T. equiperdum, etc.*) in accordance with the following general method and with such detailed instructions as the licensing authority may issue (i) the mice or rats on which the test is made shall be infected with the trypanosome employed to an equal degree, the degree being determined by enumeration per unit volume of blood; (ii) samples from each batch shall be tested by means of several doses each of which shall be administered to at least five of the animals, and the result shall be evaluated by comparison with the effects of the standard preparation, administered to animals of the same species, having the same degree of infection.

4. *Method of issue.*—Arsphenamine and any derivative of arsphenamine shall be issued in the form of a dry powder either in evacuated glass containers or in glass containers which have been filled before being sealed with some inert gas to the exclusion of oxygen unless permission is given by the licensing authority for the issue of a particular derivative in some other form.

(B) Special Provisions applicable to Neoarsphenamine.

1. *Proper Name.*—Neoarsphenamine is the sodium salt of dioxy-diamino arsenobenze-methylene sulphoxylic acid. Its proper name is "Neoarsphenamine".

2. *Quality.*—Neoarsphenamine must have the following physical and chemical characteristics:—

(*a*) the substance must be in the condition of a yellow, dry powder, freely mobile in contact with glass surfaces, and without odour, except such as is due to traces of ether or alcohol;

(*b*) the substance must be soluble in water, but insoluble in absolute ethyl alcohol and in ether. If 0·6 gramme of the substance is added to 1 cubic centimeter of distilled water, it must dissolve rapidly and completely and form a clear, yellow solution, mobile and free from gelatinous particles and suspended matter of every kind;

(*c*) a normal solution of sodium carbonate or a 5 per cent. solution of the anhydrous carbonate, added in equal volume to a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of neoarsphenamine, must not produce a precipitate;

(*d*) diluted hydrochloric acid (B.P.) added in equal volume to a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of neoarsphenamine must give a yellow precipitate of the free acid from neoarsphenamine. If the mixture is warmed, sulphur dioxide must be evolved so as to be detected by iodate-starch paper ;

(*e*) when a solution of 0·2 gramme of neoarsphenamine in 10 c.c. of water is acidified with phosphoric acid and distilled to about one-half its volume formaldehyde must be evolved so as to be detected in the distillate by a red ring formed at the line of contact when five drops of a 1 per cent. solution of phenol is added and a layer of sulphuric acid is run under the mixture ;

(*f*) the dry powder, as taken directly from the ampoules in which it is issued must contain not less than 18 per cent. nor more than 21 per cent. of arsenic as determined by a method approved by the licensing authority.

3. *Test for stability.*—The product as filled into ampoules shall be kept at a temperature of 56° C. for at least 24 hours and shall retain colour, physical properties and solubility substantially unchanged at the end of that period.

(C) SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO SULPHARSPHENAMINE.

1. *Proper Name.*—Sulpharsphenamine is the sodium salt of dioxy-diamino-arsenobenzene-methy-lene-sulphurous acid. Its proper name is "Sulpharsphenamine".

2. *Quality.*—Sulpharsphenamine must have the following physical and chemical characteristics:—

(*a*) the substance must be in the condition of a yellow, dry powder, freely mobile in contact with glass surfaces, and without odour, except that due to traces of ether or alcohol;

(*b*) the substance must be soluble in water but insoluble in alcohol and in ether. If 0·6 gramme of the substance is added to 1c.c. of distilled water, it must dissolve rapidly and completely, and form a clear, yellow solution, mobile and free from gelatinous particles and suspended matter of every kind;

(*c*) a normal solution of sodium carbonate or a 5 per cent. solution of the anhydrous carbonate, added in equal volume to a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of sulpharsphenamine must not produce a precipitate;

(*d*) five volumes of diluted hydrochloric acid (B.P.) added to one volume of a 10 per cent. aqueous solution of sulpharsphenamine must give, after a few minutes, a yellow precipitate of the free acid from sulpharsphenamine. If the mixture is boiled, sulphur dioxide must be evolved so as to be detected by iodate-starch paper ;

(*e*) when a solution of 0·2 gramme of sulpharsphenamine in 10 c.c. of water is acidified with phosphoric acid and distilled to about one-half its volume, formaldehyde must be evolved so as to be detected in the distillate by a red ring formed at the line of contact when five drops of a 1 per cent. solution of phenol is added and a layer of sulphuric acid is run under the mixture ;

(*f*) on addition of an equal volume of 1 in 10,000 indigo-carmine solution, a 10 per cent. watery solution of sulpharsphenamine must not reduce the indigo-carmine in 5 minutes at 50° C. ;

(*g*) the dry powder, as taken directly from the ampoules in which it is issued, must contain not less than 18 per cent., or more than 21 per cent. of arsenic, as determined by a method approved by the licensing authority.

3. *Test for toxicity and therapeutic potency.*—The test of maximum toxicity and for therapeutic potency prescribed in paragraph 2 (3) of Section (A) of this Part of this Schedule shall, in the case of sulpharsphenamine, be carried out by subcutaneous injection into mice or rats.

4. *Test for stability.*—The products as filled into ampoules shall be kept at 56° C. for at least 24 hours and shall retain its colour, physical properties and solubility substantially unchanged at the end of that period.

(D) SPECIAL PROVISIONS APPLICABLE TO DERIVATIVES OF ARSPHENAMINE OTHER THAN THOSE SPECIFIED IN (B) AND (C) OF THIS PART.

1. *Nature of substance.*—In the case of any derivative of arsphenamine other than those specified in Sections (B) and (C) of this Part of this Schedule the applicant for a manufacturing or an import licence shall submit to the licensing authority with his application a statement of the true, chemical nature and composition

of the derivative, and a full and detailed account of the chemical tests by which that composition is determined and by which the uniformity of successive batches is secured.

2. *Proper name.*—The applicant shall also submit with his application the name which he proposes to use for the derivative to which the application relates, and such name, if approved by the licensing authority, may be used as the proper name of the derivative.

3. *Chemical tests.*—If a licence is granted for the manufacture of such a derivative of arsphenamine the licensee shall carry out on each batch of the derivative such, if any, of the chemical tests submitted with the application as are accepted by the licensing authority, and any others which the authority, may direct as requisite for determining the composition and securing its uniformity. No batch of the derivative which fails to pass any of the tests so accepted or directed shall be issued.

4. *Tests for toxicity and potency.*—Each batch of such derivative shall further be tested, by biological methods, for toxicity and potency, according to the methods prescribed in Section (A) of this Part of this Schedule. In the event of no standard preparation being available for a part cular derivative, the tests shall be made in such form and their results interpreted in accordance with such criteria as the licensing authority may direct.

PART VI.—INSULIN.

1. *Proper name.*—Insulin is the preparation of the specific antidiabetic principle of the pancreas. Its proper name is "Insulin".

2. *Special conditions of licence.*—It shall be a condition of every licence to manufacture or to import insulin :—

(*a*) that it shall not be issued in a mixture with any other therapeutic agent except with the previous consent of the licensing authority;

(*b*) that if issued for injection suspended in some medium in which it is not itself soluble, it shall be tested before suspension.

3. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dry soluble insulin hydrochloride prepared and kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

4. *Unit of Standardisation.*—The unit of insulin for the purposes of these Rules is the specific activity contained in such an amount of the standard preparation as the Medical Research Council in the United Kingdom may from time to time indicate as the quantity exactly equivalent to the unit accepted for international use.

5. *Quality.*—The acidity of the prepared watery solution, as determined by a suitable indicator, shall be such that the hydrogen-ion concentration is not less than that corresponding to pH=4, or greater than that corresponding to pH=3.

6. *Tests.*—(1) The methods used for testing the potency of preparations in comparison with the standard preparation shall be such as the licensing authority may from time to time approve.

(2) In addition, samples from each batch shall be tested in such manner as the licensing authority may direct for the purpose of ascertaining its stability under ordinary conditions of storage.

7. *Container.*—In the case of a prepared solution of insulin the glass of the container shall be non-alkaline resistance glass.

8. *Labelling.*—In the case of prepared solution of insulin the label on the container shall indicate strength as the number of units per c.c., and in the case of compressed tablets as the number of units in each tablet.

PART VII.—PITUITARY (POSTERIOR LOBE) EXTRACT.

1. *Proper name.*—Pituitary extract is the watery extract prepared from the separated posterior lobe of the pituitary body, or the watery solution of one or more of the separated active principles of that lobe. The proper name of the complete water extract is "Pituitary (posterior lobe) Extract". The proper name of a solution containing one of the separated active principles is "Oxytocic principle of the pituitary posterior lobe" or "Pressor principle of the pituitary posterior lobe" or such other name descriptive of such a solution as the licensing authority may in any particular case approve in writing.

2. *Standard preparation.*—The standard preparation is a quantity of dried acetone-extracted substance obtained from the posterior lobes of fresh pituitary bodies of oxen. This standard is kept in the National Institute for Medical Research, Hampstead, London.

3. *Unit of standardisation.*—(1) The unit of pituitary extracts for the purposes of these Rules is the specific activity corresponding to that yielded by 0·5 milligramme of the standard preparation when extracted by the method approved by the licensing authority under this Part.

(2) When the preparation is a solution of a separated active principle, the unit employed in indicating the strength shall be the amount of that active principle yielded to extraction by 0·5 mgm. of the standard preparation as determined by the appropriate biological test.

4. *Quality.*—The acidity of the prepared watery extract shall be such that the hydrogen-ion concentration is not less than that corresponding to pH=4, or greater than that corresponding to pH=3.

5. *Tests.*—(1) The method used for preparing the extract from the standard preparation and for its use in a comparative biological test and the biological methods employed in making the test shall be such as the licensing authority may from time to time approve.

(2) Samples from each batch of the finished product shall be tested for sterility in accordance with the methods set forth in Part X of the Rules unless the finished product has been sterilized by heat in a manner satisfactory to the licensing authority after being sealed in the containers.

6. *Container.*—The glass for the container shall be non-alkaline resistance glass.

7. *Labelling.*—The label on the container shall indicate the strength of the extract as the number of units per c.c.

8. The date to be specified in compliance with the requirements of Rule 109 (3) (*d*) shall be such date as the licensing authority shall in any particular case have approved in writing.

PART VIII.—LIQUOR ADRENALINAE HYDROCHLORIDI B. P. FOR PARENTERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Proper name.—Liquor Adrenalinae Hydrochloridi is a sterile solution of adrenaline in normal saline and hydrochloric acid, containing in each 100 c.c. not less than 0·09 gramme and not more than 0·110 gramme C_9 H_{13} O_3 N.

Standard Preparation.—The standard preparation is a quantity of adrenaline B.P. which satisfies all the tests for purity specified in the British Pharmacopoeia. The optical rotation of a 4 per cent. w/v solution of standard Adrenaline in N/1 hydrochloric acid, should be between—50 and—53 degrees.

Test for potency.—A suitable solution of adrenaline hydrochloride injected intravenously into a cat or a dog by the methods described below produces a rise in the systolic blood-pressure of the animal corresponding to that produced by an equal amount of a solution of adrenaline B.P.

(*i*) *Preparation of the solution for the test.*—The following method is suggested :—Weight accurately about 0·050 gramme of standard adrenaline, dissolve it in 5 c.c. of N/10 hydrochloric acid and dilute this to 50 c.c. by the addition of distilled water, thus making a 1 in 1,000 solution. This solution must be recently prepared, otherwise it deteriorates. It will keep for a short time if preserved in hard glass containers in a refrigerator, but it must be discarded if any signs of deterioration, such as dis-colouration are observed.

Suitable dilutions of the standard adrenaline solution may then be made in physiological saline for comparison with equivalent dilutions of Liquor Adrenalinae Hydrochloridi to be tested.

(*ii*) *Methods of Comparison of Potency.*—Either of the following methods may be adopted :—

(A) For the purpose of the assay a full grown cat, preferably male, should be used. The cat should be anaesthetised with a suitable anaesthetic, the spinal chord should be divided and the brain destroyed, the respiration being maintained artificially. The blood-pressure is estimated by inserting a cannula into the carotid artery and connecting the same with a mercury manometer which records on a moving drum. The injections are made into the exposed femoral vein. The blood-pressure must be low and must not vary before experiments are started.

Determine the amount of standard solution necessary to cause a sub-maxima rise in blood-pressure by injecting intravenously varying doses of the solution at regular intervals and after a satisfactory dose has been ascertained, the uniformity of reaction should be tested by the injection of two or more doses of equal size. If these injections produce approximately equal increases in blood-pressure alternative injections of the solution to be tested and of the standard are made carrying the amount of the unknown until two or more successive injections raise the blood-pressure to the same height indicating that the amount of active agent is the same in the doses used. From the results thus obtained, the strength of the unknown solution may be determined and adjusted.

(B) For the purpose of the assay, a dog of medium size should be used. The animal should be anaesthetised with a suitable anaesthetic and maintained under artificial respiration. It is prepared for blood-pressure estimations by inserting

a cannula into the carotid artery and connecting the same with a mercury manometer with records on a moving drum. The injections are made into the exposed femoral vein. Before the test is made, in case any mascular movement such as twitching is present, the dog should receive by intravenous injection in sufficient dose of curare, but if the animal is deeply anaesthetised this is not necessary. The dog should also receive a sufficient dose of atropine sulphate (from 0·001 gramme to 0·002 gramme) to paralyse the vagi, this paralysis being proved by electrical stimulation. Injections must be made at regular intervals of approximately 5 minutes.

Determine the amount of standard solution necessary to cause a rise in blood-pressure from 30 to 60 mm. of mercury by injecting intravenously varying doses of the solution and after a satisfactory dose has been ascertained, the uniformity of reaction should be tested by the injection of two or more doses of equal size. If these injections produce approximately equal increases in blood-pressure alternate injections of the solution to be tested and of the standard are made varying the amount of the unknown until two or more successive injections raise the blood pressure to the same height indicating that the amount of active agent is the same in the doses used. From the results thus obtained, the strength of the unknown solution may be determined and adjusted.

Containers.—Ampoules shall be made of white resistance glass passing the B.P. tests for limits of alkalinity of glass. Containers other than ampoules shall be made of amber coloured resistance glass passing the B.P. tests for limits of alkalinity of glass.

Storage.—Liquor Adrenalinae Hydrochloridi shall be kept in small, well filled, well-closed, bottles or ampoules, protected from light. If the solution becomes brown in colour or contains a precipitate, it must be rejected. A suitable preservative may be added to the solution.

Labelling.—The label of the container shall contain the following in addition to any other particulars prescribed in these rules :—

1. Strength of the solution.
2. The word "sterile" or "suitable for parenteral injection."
3. Dose (0·12 to 0·5 mil. by injection).
4. Caution.—If the solution is brown in colour or contains a precipitate it must be rejected.

PART IX.—Any other preparations in a form to be administered parenterally.

Tests.—1. The preparation shall be in a container which precludes the access of bacteria.

2. The composition of the preparation shall be in accordance with the composition stated on the label. Such deviations as may be allowed in the composition of the preparation shall be fixed by the Licensing Officer.

3. The preparation shall comply with tests for sterility.

4. If the container is made of glass, the glass shall pass the tests for limit of alkalinity in glass laid down in the British Pharmacopoeia.

PART X.—SURGICAL LIGATURE AND SURGICAL SUTURE.

1. *Proper Name.*—Surgical ligature or suture is any ligature or form of binding material prepared from the gut or any tissue of an animal and offered or intended to be offered for sale for use in surgical operation upon the human body. Where such ligature or suture is offered or intended to be offered for sale as sterile and ready for use the proper name of the substance shall be "sterilized surgical ligature or sterilized surgical suture" followed, in brackets, by the accepted scientific name or a title descriptive of the true nature and origin of the substance as, for example :—"sterilized surgical ligature (catgut)" or "sterilized surgical suture (horsehair)."

2. *Test of Sterility.*—Every batch of surgical ligature (suture) shall consist entirely of material collected under uniform conditions and simultaneously subjected or intended to be subjected to the same process or series of processes for rendering it sterile.

3. A sample of surgical ligature (suture) shall be taken from each batch consisting of not less than 1 per cent. of the whole quantity of material constituting the batch. The sample shall, when practicable, be the contents of at least one whole container or packet, and shall be drawn at random from the whole number of containers or packets constituting the batch.

4. The sample shall be subjected to the following processes for testing its sterility :—

(*a*) the container or packet shall be opened and the sample removed with aseptic precautions ;

(*b*) after all the adherent fluid has been drained off as completely as possible, the sample shall be placed entire in a test tube at least 3·5 cms. in diameter and 17·5 cms. in length and containing 50 mils. of sterile distilled water. This tube shall then be closed by some method which will preclude the access of bacteria, and be placed in an incubator at 37°C. for 24 hours.

(*c*) after this incubation, the sample shall be aseptically transferred to a similar tube containing a solution of 1 per cent. of sodium thiosulphate and 1 per cent. of crystallised sodium carbonate in distilled water, the tube and solution having been previously sterilized in the autoclave. In this solution the sample shall again be incubated for 24 hours at 37°C.

(*d*) after the second in cubation the sample shall be again removed aseptically and, without further washing, shall be examined for the presence of living bacteria and their spores.

The sterility tests shall be carried out either (*i*) by the method prescribed in Rules 117 (1), (2), (3) and 118 (1) ; or (*ii*) by placing the sample in a tube at least 3·5 cms. in diameter and 17·5 cms. in length containing not less than 50 mils. of a culture medium prepared by dissolving 0·2 per cent. of prepared agar-agar in a nutrient bacteriological broth*, the mixture being sterilized in the autoclave :

**Note.*—The broth may preferably be made by the digestion of meat with tryinps Dougla's broth or Hartly's modification thereof.

Provided that, if a manufacturer satisfies the licensing authority that he has already in use tests for the presence of living aerobic or anaerobic bacteria, and that these tests, as applied by him, will detect the presence of such bacteria in the ligature (suture) as ready for issue with a certainty at least equal to that afforded by the application of the tests prescribed in the abovementioned articles, the licensing authority may approve the use of such tests in the place of the tests so prescribed ; but, in that event, the authority may at any time withdraw such approval and require the manufacturer to carry out the prescribed tests ;

(*e*) the tubes of culture medium containing the sample shall be incubated at 37°C for 12 days, and examined daily for the growth of bacteria ;

(*f*) if no such growth is detected during this period, the batch from which the sample was drawn shall be treated as free from living bacteria and their spores, and as having passed the test :

Provided that, if a licensee satisfies the licensing authority that the tests prescribed in sub-paragraph (*c*) of this paragraph for freeing substances from combined or adherent antiseptics are not suitable for application to the substance which he is licensed to manufacture or import, the licensing authority may approve in writing the application of alternative tests in place of the tests so prescribed.

Labelling.—For the purpose of Rule 109 (3) (*b*) the date on which the manufacture of the batch is completed shall be the date on which the test for sterility was completed.

PART XI.—Provisions applicable to the production of Bacteriophages.

1. *Definitions* :—

(*i*) This part of this Schedule applies to the bacteriophages made from any micro-organism Pathogenic to man or other animal.

(*ii*) For the purpose of this part of this schedule a bacteriophage means a sterile preparation derived from a culture of the micro-organism from which the bacteriophage derives its name.

2. *Staff of establishment.*—Any establishment where bacteriophages are prepared must be under the complete direction and control of a competent expert in bacteriology, who must be assisted by a staff adequate for carrying out the tests required during the preparation of the bacteriophages and in connection with the finished products.

3. *Proper name.*—The proper name of any bacteriophage shall be the word 'Bacteriophage' followed by the name of the micro-organism from which it is prepared, or other name approved by the licensing authority.

4. *Records.*—Cultures used in the preparation of bacteriophage must before being manipulated into a bacteriophage be identified by the generally accepted tests applicable to the particular micro-organism. The permanent records which the licensee is required to keep shall include a record of the origin, properties and characteristics of the cultures.

5. *Combined bacteriophages.*—Bacteriophages may be issued either singly or combined in the same container. In the case of combinations of bacteriophage a name for the combined bacteriophage may be submitted by the licensee to the licensing authority and, if approved, may be used as a proper name of the bacteriophage.

6. *Containers.*—The container shall be sealed glass ampoule of non-alkaline resistance glass.

7. *Labelling.*—The label of the container shall indicate :—

(*a*) The proper name of the bacteriophage ;

(*b*) The words "For oral administration only" ;

(*c*) The date of manufacture ; and

(*d*) A caution to the effect that if the preparation is cloudy or shows a deposit it should be discarded.

8. *Tests.*—Bacteriophages shall be subjected to the same tests for sterility as prescribed in these rules for bacterial vaccines.

PART XII-A.—The Digitalis Group of Drugs and Ergot and its Derivatives.

1. *Proper names, etc.*—The proper names, standard preparations, units of standardisation, quality and method of storage of drugs belonging to the digitalis group and of ergot and its derivatives shall be those specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.

2. *Tests.*—Drugs belonging to the digitalis group and ergot and its derivatives shall be submitted to the tests described in the British Pharmacopoeia.

B.—Fish-liver oils.

1. *Units of standardisation.*—The units of standardisation for vitamin preparations shall be those specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.

2. *Tests.*—Fish-liver oils and other vitamin preparations shall be submitted to one of the tests for activity specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.

C.—Liquor Adrenalinae Hydrochloridi not to be administered parenterally.

These preparations shall be submitted to the test prescribed in Part VIII of this Schedule except that they will not be tested for sterility. The label on the container and the label or wrapper on the package shall bear the words "Not to be injected" clearly printed in a distinctive manner in addition to any particulars prescribed in these Rules.

D.—Preparations containing any vitamins in a form not to be administered parenterally.

Definition.—Vitamins include natural and synthetic Vitamins, synthetic derivatives of Vitamins, Vitamin esters and synthetic substances having physiological actions comparable with those of the aforementioned substances and natural products containing Vitamins.

Units of Standardisation.—The units of standardisation for Vitamin preparations shall be those specified in the British Pharmacopoeia.

Tests.—Drugs containing Vitamins shall be submitted to the tests for Vitamins prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia or the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Labelling.—1. The number of units and/or the actual weight of each vitamin per unit volume and/or weight shall be declared on the label.

2. The label on the container and the label or wrapper on the package shall bear the words "Not to be injected" clearly printed in a distinctive manner in addition to any other particulars prescribed in any other Rule.

E.—PREPARATIONS CONTAINING LIVER EXTRACT IN ANY FORM NOT TO BE ADMINISTERED PARENTERALLY.

Tests.—Drugs containing liver extract shall be submitted to the tests prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia or the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Labelling.—The label on the container and the label or wrapper on the package shall bear the words "Not to be injected" clearly printed in a distinctive manner in addition to any particulars prescribed in any other Rule.

F.—PREPARATIONS CONTAINING HORMONES IN ANY FORM NOT TO BE ADMINISTERED PARENTERALLY.

Definition.—Hormones include natural and synthetic Hormones, synthetic derivatives of Hormones, Hormone esters and synthetic sub-glandular products containing Hormones.

Tests.—Drugs containing Hormones shall be submitted to the tests prescribed in the British Pharmacopoeia or the United States Pharmacopoeia or by the licensing authority if any particular Hormone is not included in the British Pharmocopoeia or the United States Pharmacopoeia.

Labelling.—The label on the container and the label or wrapper on the package shall bear the words "Not to be injected" clearly printed in a distinctive manner in addition to any particulars prescribed in any other Rule.

PART XIII.—GENERAL.

1. For the purposes of this Schedule, any test or method of testing described in the British Pharmacopoeia shall be deemed to be a method approved by the licensing authority.

2. The licensing authority shall publish in the official Gazette from time to time particulars of any test or method of testing approved by him.

SCHEDULE G.

(*See* Rule 97.)

Allylisopropylacetylurea ;

Insulin ;

Phenylethylhydantion ; its salts ; its acyl derivatives ; their salts ;

Pituitary gland, the active principles of ;

Thyroid gland, the active principles of ; their salts.

SCHEDULE H.

[*See* Rule 65 (9) and (11).]

Substances required to be sold by retail only upon a prescription given by a registered medical practitioner.

Amidopyrine ; its salts.

Barbituric acid ; its salts ; derivatives of barbituric acid ; their salts ; compounds of barbituric acid, its salts, its derivatives, their salts, with any other substance : provided that compounds, the barbituric acid content of which does not exceed 50 milligrams in a single therapeutic dose shall be exempted.

Dinitrocresols ; dinitronaphthols ; dinitrophenols ; dinitrothymols.

Para-aminobenzene-sulphonamide ; its salts ; derivatives of para-aminobenzene-sulphonamide having any of the hydrogen atoms of the para-amino group or of the sulphonamide group substituted by another radical ; their salts. But excluding preparations and dressings containing these and intended for external use.

Phenylcinchoninic acid ; Salicylcinchoninic acid ; their salts, their esters ;

Sulphonal ; alkylsulphonals.

SCHEDULE I.

[*See* Rule 101 (4).]

Particulars as to proportion of poison in certain cases.

Name of Poison.	Particulars.
Alkaloids—	
Aconite, alkaloids of ...	... The proportion of any one alkaloid of aconite that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that all the alkaloids of aconite in the preparation were that alkaloid.
Belladonna, alkaloids of Calabar bean, alkaloids of Cocoa, alkaloids of Ephedra, alkaloids of Ergot, alkaloids of Gelsemium, alkaloids of Jaborandi, alkaloids of Lobelia, alkaloids of Pomegranate, alkaloids of Solanaceous, alkaloids not otherwise included in Schedule E Stavesacre, alkaloids of Veratrun, alkaloids of Yohimba, alkaloids of	... The same as above, with the substitution for the reference to aconite of a reference to belladonna, calabar bean or such other of the said poisons as the case may require.
Antimonial poisons ...	... The proportion of antimony trioxide ($SB_2 O_3$) or antimony pentoxide ($SB_2 O^5$) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the antimony (Sb) in the poison had been wholly converted into antimony trioxide or antimony pentoxide, as the case may be.

Name of Poison.	Particulars.
Arsenical poisons	The proportion of arsenic trioxide (As_2O_3) or arsenic pentoxide (As_2O_5) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the Arsenic (As) in the poison had been wholly converted into arsenic trioxide or arsenic pentoxide as the case may be.
Barium, salts of	The proportion of one particular barium salt which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the barium (Ba) in the poison had been wholly converted into that salt.
Digitalis, glycosides of; other active principles of digitalis.	The number of units of activity as defined in the *British Pharmacopoeia* contained in a specified quantity of the preparation.
Hydrocyanic acid; cyanides; double cyanides of mercury and zinc.	The proportion of hydrocyanic acid (HCN) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the cyanides in the poison had been wholly converted into hydrocyanic acid.
Lead, compounds of, with acids from fixed oils.	The proportion of lead oxide (PbO) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the lead in the poison had been wholly converted into lead oxide.
Mercury- organic compounds of ...	The proportion of organically combined mercury (Hg) contained in the preparation.
Phenols	The proportion of phenols (added together) contained in the preparation.
Compounds of phenol with a metal.	The proportion of phenols (added together) that the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the compound of phenols with a metal had been wholly converted into the corresponding phenols.

Name of Poison.	Particulars.
Pituitary gland, the active principles of.	Either— (*a*) the number of units of activity as defined in the *British Pharmacopœia* contained in a specified quantity of the preparation ; or (*b*) the proportion of pituitary gland, or of anterior or of posterior lobe of the gland, as the case may be, contained in the preparation ; or (*c*) the amount of pituitary gland, or of anterior or of posterior lobe of the gland, as the case may be, from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained, together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or to dried gland substance.
Potassium hydroxide ...	The proportion of potassium monoxide (K_2O) which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the potassium hydroxide in the preparation had been wholly converted into potassium monoxide.
Sodium hydroxide	The proportion of sodium monoxide (Na_2O) which the preparation would be calculated to contain on the assumption that the sodium hydroxide in the preparation had been wholly converted into sodium monoxide.
Strophanthus, glycosides of ...	The amount of Standard Tincture of Strophanthus as defined in the *British Pharmacopœia* which possesses the same activity as a specified quantity of the preparation when assayed by the method described in the said *Pharmacopœia*.
Suprarenal gland, the active principles of ; their salts.	Either— (*a*) the proportion of suprarenal gland or of the cortex or of the medulla of the gland, as the case may be, contained in the preparation ; or (*b*) the amount of suprarenal gland or of the cortex or of the medulla of the gland, as the case may be, from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained, together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or dried gland substance.

Name of Poison.	Particulars.
Thyroid gland, the active principles of; their salts.	Either— (*a*) the proportion of thyroid gland contained in the preparation; or (*b*) the amount of thyroid gland from which a specified quantity of the preparation was obtained together with an indication whether the amount relates to fresh or dried gland.

SCHEDULE J.

[*See* Rule 106.]

Diseases and ailments (by whatever name described) which a drug may not purport or claim to prevent or to cure.

Blindness.
Bright's disease.
Cancer.
Cataract.
Deafness.
Delayed Menstruation.
Diabetes.
Epilepsy.
Female Diseases (in general).
Fevers (in general).
Fits.
Glaucoma.
Goitre.
Gonorrhœa.
Heart Diseases.
High Blood Pressure.
Hydrocele.
Infantile Paralysis.
Leprosy.
Leucoderma.
Lockjaw.
Locomotor Ataxia.
Lunacy.
Lupus.
Obesity.
Paralysis.
Plague.
Rupture.
Sexual impotence.
Small-pox.
Soft Chancre.
Syphyllis.
Tuberculosis.
Tumours.
Venereal Diseases (in general).

SCHEDULE K

[*See* Rule 123.]

Class of drugs.	Extent and conditions of exemption.
1. Substances not intended for medicinal use.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules thereunder, subject to the condition that the drug is not sold for medicinal use or for use in the manufacture of medicines and does not purport to comply with the standard set out in the Schedule to the Act.
2. * * *	* * * *
2A. Quinine and other Anti-Malarial drugs.	The provisions of clause (*c*) of section 18 of the Act. (If the drugs are sold in retail under the arrangements made by the State Government for the sale and distribution of drugs.)

Class of drugs.	Extent and conditions of exemption.
3. Biological and other special products specified in Schedule C, intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules thereunder, subject to the condition that each container shall bear a label indicating that the substance is for veterinary use only.
4. Patent or proprietary medicines intended to be used solely for veterinary purposes.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules thereunder, subject to the condition that the description on the label or the container shall indicate that the medicine is intended for administration to animals.
5. Drugs supplied by a registered medical practitioner to his own patient, or any drug specified in Schedule C supplied by a registered medical practitioner at the request of another such practitioner if it is specially prepared with reference to the condition and for the use of an individual patient provided the registered medical practitioner is not (*a*) keeping an open shop or (*b*) selling across the counter or (*c*) engaged in the importation, manufacture, distribution or sale of drugs in India* to a degree which renders him liable to the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules thereunder and drugs supplied by a hospital or dispensary maintained or supported by Government or a local body or by charity or voluntary subscription.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the rules thereunder, subject to the condition that in the case of a medicine containing a substance specified in Schedule E— (*a*) the medicine shall be labelled with the name and address of the institution by which, or the registered medical practitioner by whom, it is supplied ; (*b*) if the medicine is for external application, it shall be labelled with the words "Poison. For external use only", or, if it is for internal use with the dose ; (*c*) the name of the medicine or ingredients of the preparation and the quantities thereof, the dose prescribed the name of the patient and the, date of supply and, in the case of medicine supplied by a hospital or dispensary, the name of the person who gave the prescription shall be entered at the time of supply in a register to be maintained for the purpose ; (*d*) the entry in the register shall be given a number and that number shall be entered on the label of the container ; (*e*) the register and the prescriptions, if any, on which the medicines are issued, shall be preserved for not less than two years from the date of the last entry in the register or the date of the prescription, as the case may be.

*"India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir [*vide* s. 3 (*bb*) of Act XXIII of 1940].

Class of drugs.	Extent and conditions of exemption.
6. Medicine supplied by a veterinary hospital or by a veterinary surgeon.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act, and the rules thereunder subject to the condition that in the case of a medicine containing a substance specified in Schedule E, the container shall bear a label indicating that the medicine is intended for animal treatment.
7. Quinine sulphate	The provisions of sub-section (*a*) (*i*) of Section 18 of the Act to the following extent :— (*i*) the colour of the drug may be pink, owing to its being coloured with an edible pink colouring matter ; (*ii*) the B. P. tests for readily carbonisable substances produce a yellow colour of an intensity about four times the colour produced with quinine sulphate conforming to the B. P. standard ; (*iii*) other Cinchona alkaloids present, shall not exceed 6 per cent. ; and (*iv*) the residue on incineration shall not exceed 0·14 per cent.
8. Medicine prepared in accordance with and intended solely for the treatment of patients under the Homoeopathic system of medicine.	All the provisions of Chapter IV of the Act and the Rules thereunder subject to the condition that a container containing such drugs shall bear a label " Homoeopathic Medicine ".

Rule 1 (3)

G. N., G. D., No. 4121/33 (3), dated 27th March 1947 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 103).

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 1st April 1947 as the date on which the said rules shall come into force.

Rule 1 (8)

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 4121/33 (b), dated 28th October 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 412).

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 1 of the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946, and in partial modification of the Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4121/33 (3), dated the 26th March 1947, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 1st April 1949 as the date on which sub-rules (1) and (3) of rule 103 of the Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946, shall come into force.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942 (XIX OF 1942).

G. N., G. D., No. 3893/34, dated 1st March 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 36). S. 1 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the State of Bombay on the 1st March 1943.

G. N., G. D., No 4190/33(a), dated 6th April 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 53). S. 3 (1) (a)

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33 (a), dated 7th July 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that statistics shall be collected relating to any matter relating to factories in the State of Bombay.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 783/48-I, dated 5th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 486). S. 3 (1) (b).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that statistics shall be collected relating to the following matters, viz.—

(i) employment and unemployment,

(ii) attendance,

(iii) wages and other earnings, and

(iv) hours of work,

so far as they relate to welfare of labour and conditions of labour in factories, tramways and Ports in the State of Bombay.

G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33(b), dated 6th April 1943 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 53). S. 4

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33 (b), dated 7th July 1945.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Director of Industries, Bombay, to be the statistics authority, for the purposes of the collection of statistics relating to any matter relating to factories in the State of Bombay.

G. N., D. D., No. 783/48, dated 16th September 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 937.) S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), and in supersession of Government Notification, Labour and Housing Department, No. 783/48-II, dated 5th November 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay, to be the statistics authority for the purposes of the collection of statistics in respect of the matters specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act so far as they relate to welfare of labour and conditions of labour in the State of Bombay.

S. 12 (1) Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945.

G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33, dated 8th December 1945 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 225).

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33, dated 2nd September 1946.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 4190/33, dated 11th October 1946.

Amended by G. N., G. D., No. 7984, dated 14th August 1947.

Amended by G. N., E. & I. D., No. 7984/23435-G, dated 25th June 1949.

Amended by G. N., E. & I. D., No. 7984, dated 1st August 1949.

Amended by G. N., E. & I. D., No. 7984, dated 25th August 1949.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. 108, dated 8th November 1949.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. 108-A, dated 19th December 1949.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. ISA. 1051-A, dated 6th August 1951.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. ISA. 1051-A, dated 20th June 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), and in supersession of Government Notification in the General Department, No. 4190/33, dated the 31st March 1944, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act so far as it relates to collection of statistics relating to some of the matters in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of the said section 12, namely :—

CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES RULES, 1945.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 ;

(*b*) "Company" means an incorporated company, wheresoever incorporated ;

(*c*) "Factory" means a factory as defined in clause (*m*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 ;

(*d*) "Form" means a form set forth in Schedule II appended to these rules ;

(*e*) "Manufacturing process" means manufacturing process as defined in clause (*k*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 ;

(*f*) "Occupier" means the occupier of a factory as defined in clause (*n*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 ;

(*g*) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules ;

(*h*) "Section" means a section of the Act ;

(*i*) "Statistics Authority" means the Statistics Authority appointed by the Government of Bombay under section 4.

3. (1) The Statistics Authority shall before the end of December or, in the case of a factory engaged in the sugar industry, before the end of June in each year, serve, on the occupier of each factory which is engaged in an industry specified in Schedule I or which having previously been so engaged, has temporarily suspended manufac turing processes, a notice requiring him to furnish to the Statistics Authority —

(*a*) a return in duplicate in the form appropriate to the industry in which the factory is or has been engaged, relating to the next following calendar year or, in the case of a factory engaged in the sugar industry, the next following annual period commencing with the 1st July and ending with the 30th June, and

(*b*) if the factory is owned by a company, two copies each of the annual balance-sheet and profit and loss account, and of the directors' report, if any, for the period to which the return relates, if the Company's accounting yeaer coincides with this period; otherwise for the period for which the accounts of the company were last closed;

and if any factory, which was not in existence or was not engaged in any such industry in December or, in the case of sugar industry, in June, in any year, engages or is about to engage in any such industry during the next following calendar year or, in the case of sugar industry, during the next following annual period as aforesaid or, if any factory required to be served with a notice under this rule is, for any reason, not served with the notice within time, the Statistics Authority shall serve such notice on the occupier of such factory as soon as may be, and the provisions of this sub-rule shall apply as if the period to which the return related were the portion of the said calendar year or annual period, as the case may be, during which the factory is engaged in the industry.

(2) If the occupier of any factory on whom a notice has been served under sub-rule (1) (hereinafter called the first occupier), at any time during the period to which the return required to be furnished under such notice relates, ceases to be the occupier of the factory, and some other person (hereinafter called the second occupier) becomes the occupier thereof, the first occupier shall immediately on ceasing to be the occupier inform the Statistics Authority of the change of occupancy and the name and address of the second occupier and the Statistics Authority shall, as soon as may be, serve on the second occupier a notice requiring him to furnish to the Statistics Authority—

(*a*) a return in duplicate in the form appropriate to the industry in which the factory is engaged relating to that part of the said period during which the second occupier is the occupier of the 'factory, and

(*b*) if after the change of occupancy the factory is owned by a company, two copies of each of the documents which may be required to be furnished under clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1).

(3) If the occupancy of a factory changes more than once during the period to which the return required to be furnished under a notice served on the occupier thereof under-sub-rule (1) relates, the provisions of sub-rule (2) shall apply on each occasion as if the outgoing occupier were the first occupier and the incoming occupier were the second occupier.

4. (1) Any occupier of a factory on whom a notice has been served under rule 3 shall furnish the return and documents as required thereunder so as to reach the Statistics Authority not later than two months after the expiry of the period to which the return relates :

Provided that—

(*i*) any such occupier, who at any time during the period to which the return required to be furnished under the notice relates, ceases to be occupier of the factory, shall furnish a return and documents as aforesaid relating to that part of the said period during which he was the occupier of the factory so as to reach the Statistics Authority not later than two months after his ceasing to be the occupier;

(*ii*) if any factory, on the occupier of which a notice has been served under rule 3, is dismantled or otherwise ceases to be a factory at any time during the period to which the return required to be furnished under the notice relates, the occupier shall furnish a return and documents as aforesaid relating to that part of the said period during which the factory was in existence, so as to reach the Statistics Authority not later than two months after the factory ceased to exist ; and

(*iii*) in the case of a factory owned by a company whose accounting year coincides with the period to which the return relates, the documents referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 may be sent, separately from the return not later than four months after the expiry of the period to which the return relates.

(2) If on representation being received from an occupier before the date on which the return and documents are required to be furnished under this rule, the Statistics Authority is satisfied that there is sufficient reason for so doing, the Statistics Authority may—

(*a*) allow an extension of time for submission of the return up to one month beyond the said date ;

(*b*) in the case of a factory owned by a company, allow, apart from the provisions of proviso (*iii*) to sub-rule (1), copies of the balance-sheet, and Profit and Loss account and of the directors' report, if any, to be submitted separately from the return by such date as he may specify.

5. The occupier of a factory shall, when required to do so by the Statistics Authority, furnish, by such time as the Statistics Authority may prescribe, any further information in explanation of the particulars entered by him in the return submitted by him under rule 4.

6. (1) The Statistics Authority shall forward with the notices referred to in sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 3 three copies of the form in which the occupier on whom the notice is served is required to furnish a return. Two copies of the form shall be used for the purpose of submission of the return as required by rule 4, and on the third copy the occupier shall retain an exact copy of the return submitted by him.

(2) If the occupier of any factory receives with a notice served on him under rule 3 copies of a form which is not appropriate to the industry in which the factory is or has been engaged, he shall within seven days of the receipt of the said notice intimate to the Statistics Authority the industry in which in his opinion the factory is engaged, the principal products of the factory and the anticipated approximate value of each such product during the period for which the return is required; and upon the receipt of such information, whether within time or not, the Statistics Authority shall determine the industry in which the factory is engaged and if it is an industry specified in Schedule I, shall as soon as may be after the receipt of such intimation serve upon the occupier a notice requiring him to furnish a return and documents as provided for in rule 3 in relation to that industry, forwarding therewith three copies of the form appropriate to that industry, and the provisions of these rules shall apply and the occupier shall furnish a return as if the fresh notice were the original notice and had been received on the date on which the original notice was received.

(3) If any factory on the occupier of which a notice has been served under rule 3 at any time subsequent to such service becomes engaged in a different industry from that in which it was previously engaged, the occupier shall, within seven days of the factory becoming so engaged, intimate to the Statistics Authority the industry in which in his opinion the factory will thenceforth be engaged, the principal products of the factory and the anticipated approximate value of each such product during the entire period for which the return is required; and upon the receipt of such intimation, whether within time or not, the Statistic Authority shall, after making such further enquiries as he may consider necessary, determine the industry in which the factory is engaged, and if it is an industry specified in Schedule I, shall, as soon as may be, serve upon the occupier a notice requiring him to furnish a return and documents as provided for in rule 3 in relation to that industry, forwarding therewith three copies of the form appropriate to that industry, and the provisions of these rules shall apply and the occupier shall furnish a return as if the fresh notice were the original notice and had been received on the date on which the original notice was received.

7. (1) Any notice required to be served and any return required to be furnished under these rules shall be served or furnished, as the case may be, by transmission through the post under registered cover with acknowledgement due, and on the outside of any cover—

(*a*) containing a notice, the Statistics Authority shall cause to be written prominently the words "Notice under the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945";

(*b*) containing a return or other documents required to be furnished by an occupier, the occupier shall cause to be written prominently the words "Confidential Return under the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945".

(2) Any notice required to be served on the occupier of a factory under these rules may be served—

(*a*) when the occupier is a corporation or firm, on any director or other principal officer of the corporation or on any member of the firm or by addressing the same in the name of the corporation or firm at its registered office or the place where it carries on business in India;

(*b*) when the occupier is a person (not being a corporation or firm), on the person at the usual or the last known place of abode or business of such person; and such service shall be deemed to be good service as against the corporation, all partners of the firm or as against the person, as the case may be.

8. All information required to be furnished under these rules shall be furnished in English or in such other language as the State Government may, by general or special order, specify in this behalf.

SCHEDULE I.

List of Industries.

1. Wheat flour.
2. Rice milling.
3. Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries).
4. Fruit and vegetable processing.
5. Sugar.
6. Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).
7. Starch.
8. Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing, and extraction and processing of vegetable oils.
9. Paints and varnishes.
10. Soap.
11. Tanning.
12. Cement.
13. Glass and glassware.
14. Ceramics.
15. Plywood and tea chests.
16. Paper and paperboard (including strawboard).
17. Matches.
18. Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving.
19. Woollen textiles.
20. Jute textiles.
21. Chemicals including drugs and pharmaceuticals.
22. Aluminium copper and brass—all processes from ore smelting to manufacture of final products ready for use.
23. Iron and Steel—smelting (including blast furnace operations), rolling and re-rolling.
24. Bicycles.
25. Sewing machines.
26. Producer gas plants.
27. Electric lamps.
28. Electric fans.
29. General Engineering and Electrical Engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).
30. Footwear and Leather Manufactures.
31. Rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber-substitutes).
32. Enamelware.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

33. Hume pipes and other cement and concrete products (including reinforced products).
34. Asbestos and asbestos cement products.
35. Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.
36. Lac.
37. Turpentine and rosin.
38. Plastics (including manufacture of gramophone records).
39. Petroleum refining.
40. Saw milling.
41. Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).
42. Tea manufacturing.
43. Tobacco products.
44. Groundnut decorticating, cashew-nut processing and dal manufacturing.
45. Printing (including lithographing) and bookbinding.
46. Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing.
47. Hosiery and other knitted goods.
48. Thread and thread ball making.
49. Textiles, dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing (including mercerising finishing, calendering, glazing, proofing, etc.).
50. Clothing and tailoring.
51. Cotton ginning and pressing.
52. Rope making.
53. Silk and artificial silk.
54. Jute pressing.
55. Electricity generation and transformation.
56 Automobiles and coach-buildings.
57. Ship-building and ship-repairs (including shipyards and dockyards).
58. Railway Factories (Manufacture and Repairs).
59. Air-craft assembling, repairs and servicing.
60. Railway wagon manufacturing.
61. Textile machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles heals, reeds, pickers, etc.).
62. Unspecified industries.

SCHEDULE II.

*List of Forms.**

No. of Form.		Name of industry to which Form relates.
CMI-(1)	...	Wheat flour.
CMI-(2)	...	Rice milling.
CMI-(3)	...	Biscuit making (including bakeries and confectioneries).
CMI-(4)	...	Fruit and vegetable processing.
CMI-(5)	...	Sugar.
CMI-(6)	...	Distilleries and breweries (including power alcohol manufacturing).
CMI-(7)	...	Starch.
CMI-(8)	...	Vegetable oils—oilseed crushing and extraction and processing of vegetable oils.
CMI-(9)	...	Paints and Varnishes.
CMI-(10)	...	Soap.
CMI-(11)	...	Tanning.
CMI-(12)	...	Cement.
CMI-(13)	...	Glass and glassware.
CMI-(14)	...	Ceramics.
CMI-(15)	...	Plywood and tea chests.
CMI-(16)	...	Paper and paperboard (including strawboard).
CMI-(17)	...	Matches.
CMI-(18)	...	Cotton textiles—spinning and weaving.
CMI-(19)	...	Woollen textiles.
CMI-(20)	...	Jute textiles.
CMI-(21)	...	Chemicals, including drugs and pharmaceuticals.
CMI-(22)	...	Aluminium copper and brass—all processes from ore smelting, to manufacture of final products ready for use.
CMI-(23)	...	Iron and Steel—smelting (including blast furnace operations) rolling and re-rolling.
CMI-(24)	...	Bicycles.
CMI-(25)	...	Sewing machines.
CMI-(26)	...	Producer gas plants.
CMI-(27)	...	Electric lamps.
CMI-(28)	...	Electric fans.
CMI-(29)	...	General Engineering and Electrical Engineering (excluding generation and transformation of electrical energy).
CMI-(30)	...	Footwear and leather manufactures.
CMI-(31)	...	Rubber and rubber manufactures (including rubber substitutes).
CMI-(32)	...	Enamelware.

* These forms are not printed.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

No. of Form.		Name of industry to which Form relates.
CMI-(33)	...	Hume pipes and other cement and concrete products (including reinforced products).
CMI-(34)	...	Asbestos and asbestos cement products.
CMI-(35)	...	Bricks, tiles, lime and surkhi manufacturing.
CMI-(36)	...	Lac.
CMI-(37)	...	Turpentine and rosin.
CMI-(38)	...	Plastics (including manufacture of gramophone records).
CMI-(39)	...	Petroleum refining.
CMI-(40)	...	Saw milling.
CMI-(41)	...	Woodware (including furniture manufacturing).
CMI-(42)	...	Tea Manufacturing.
CMI-(43)	...	Tobacco products.
CMI-(44)	...	Groundnut decorticating, cashew-nut processing and dal manufacturing.
CMI-(45)	...	Printing (including lithographing) and book-binding.
CMI-(46)	...	Webbing, narrow fabrics, embroidery and lace manufacturing.
CMI-(47)	...	Hosiery and other knitted goods.
CMI-(48)	...	Thread and thread ball making.
CMI-(49)	...	Textiles, dyeing, bleaching, finishing and processing (including mercerising, finishing, calendering, glazing, proofing, etc.).
CMI-(50)	...	Clothing and tailoring.
CMI-(51)	...	Cotton ginning and pressing.
CMI-(52)	...	Rope making.
CMI-(53)	...	Silk and artificial silk.
CMI-(54)	...	Jute pressing.
CMI-(55)	...	Electricity generation and transformation.
CMI-(56)	...	Automobiles and coach-building.
CMI-(57)	...	Ship-building and ship-repairs (including shipyards and dockyards).
CMI-(58)	...	Railway Factories (Manufacture and Repairs).
CMI-(60)	...	Aircraft assembling, repairs and servicing.
CMI-(61)	...	Railway wagon manufacturing.
CMI-(62)	...	Textiles machinery and accessories (bobbins, shuttles, heals reeds, pickers, etc.).
CMI-(63)	...	Unspecified industries.

R. 8 **G. N., D. D., No. ISA. 1051-A, dated 20th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 479).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by rule 8 of the Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, the Government of Bombay is pleased to specify Hindi (in Devnagari script), Gujarati, Kannad or Marathi as the other language in which the information required under the said Rules shall be furnished.

S. 12 (1) Bombay Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules 1951.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 783/48-III, dated 5th November 1951 (B. G., P. IV-A, p. 487).

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 783/48, dated 21st July 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942), the Government of Bombay hereby makes the following rules for carrying out the purposes of the said Act in so far as such purposes relate to collection of statistics relating to some of the matters specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act, the same having been previously published as required by sub-section (*1*) of section 12, namely :—

1. *Short title and commencement.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951.

(2) They shall come into force at once.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942) ;

(*b*) " employer " means—

(i) in the case of a factory, the manager nominated under clause (*f*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 7 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) ;

(ii) in the case of any other industrial establishment any person responsible for the supervision, control or management of the establishment ;

(*c*) " form " means a form set forth in the schedule annexed hereto ;

(*d*) " industrial establishment " means—

(*i*) a " factory " as defined in clause (*m*) of section 2 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948) ;

(*ii*) a " tramway " constructed under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), or any special Act relating to tramways ;

(*iii*) a " Port " specified in the first schedule appended to the Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908) ;

(*e*) " Quarter " means a period comprising three months ending on the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September or 31st December ; and

(*f*) " Statistics Authority " means the officer appointed under section 4 of the Act to be the Statistics Authority for the purposes of collecting statistics in respect of the matters specified in clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Act.

3. *Service of Notice on the Employer by the Statistics Authority.*—(1) The Statistics Authority shall—

(*i*) within two months from the date of the commencement of these rules, or

(*ii*) if it is not possible to do so for any unavoidable reason, as soon as possible thereafter,

serve a notice on each employer requiring him to furnish to the Statistics Authority in duplicate—

(*a*) quarterly returns in the appropriate form ; and

(*b*) statements showing the details of revisions in wages and allowances and of periodic bonuses granted to the workers together with the conditions of eligibility to such bonuses as and when such revisions are made or bonuses granted :

Provided that the Statistics Authority shall, in the case of an industrial establishment which is not in existence at the time of commencement of these rules, serve the said notice on the employer as soon as may be, after

the coming into existence of the said establishment, requiring him to furnish the said returns and statements in duplicate, to the Statistics Authority by such dates as may be specified in the notice.

(2) The Statistics Authority shall forward with the notice specified in sub-rule (1) an adequate number of forms in which the returns are to be furnished.

(3) Similar notices after the first notice may be served by the Statistics Authority at such intervals as he may decide.

4. *Furnishing of Return by the employer.*—(1) Every employer on whom a notice under rule 3 has been served by the Statistics Authority shall furnish to him in duplicate—

(*a*) the quarterly returns referred to in clause (*a*) of sub-rule (1) of rule within one month after the expiry of each quarter; and

(*b*) the statements referred to in clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 3 as and when such revisions are made or such bonuses granted:

Provided that on the representation of the employer, the Statistics Authority may, if he is satisfied that sufficient grounds exist, allow him such extension of time as he may deem fit:

Provided further that where a change takes place in the management of any industrial establishment after the service of the said notice the new employer shall be responsible for the submission of the said returns and statements.

(2) The employer shall retain with himself a true copy of each return and statement submitted under sub-rule (1).

5. *Return of notice relating to an industry with which an employer is not connected.*—If an employer connected with any industrial establishment receives with the notice served under sub-rule (1) of rule 3 forms relating to an industry with which the establishment is not connected, he shall, within seven days of the receipt of the said notice, return the forms to the Statistics Authority stating the reasons therefor and giving the names of the industry with which the establishment is connected. The Statistics Authority shall thereupon send to the employer within seven days of the receipt of such intimation, the appropriate forms for such industry together with a fresh notice, if necessary, and the employer shall thereafter furnish the returns required therein within the time limits prescribed in rule 4.

6. *Returns to be furnished in forms supplied for the purpose.*—The returns specified under rule 3 shall be furnished only in forms supplied by the Statistics Authority, but if the number of forms supplied is not sufficient the employer shall apply to the said authority for the supply of an adequate number of forms in time. If the forms applied for are not supplied by the Statistics Authority in time, the employer may make copies of the forms already supplied.

7. *Method of service of notice and furnishing of returns.*—The Statistics Authority shall serve the notice referred to in sub-rule (1) of rule 3 on the employer at his last known address by registered post or by ordinary post under certificate of posting or through a messenger under a cover entitled "Notice under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951," and the employer shall furnish the returns and statements specified in sub-rule (1) of rule 4 by registered post, acknowledgment due, or through a messenger, under a cover entitled "Confidential—Return under the Industrial Statistics (Labour) Rules, 1951."

8. *Information to be furnished in English.*—All information required under rule 3 shall be furnished in English.

SCHEDULE.

Confidential. FORM A. **Factories.**

To be submitted to the Statistics Authority within one month after the close of the quarter to which the return relates.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS (LABOUR) RULES, 1951.

Return for the quarter ending the *19*

Name of the factory .....Industry* .....Using powers / Not using power

[Please strike out the term not applicable.]

Postal address.....District.....State.....

*Where the factory is engaged in more than one industry, please specify the various industries, and indicate the main industry taking into account the number of workers employed in each case.

PART I—*Return on Employment Attendance.*

Number of workers on rolls on the last working day of the quarter [*vide* instruction (*a*).]
- Men .....
- Women .....
- Children .....

Number of working days during the quarter [*vide* instruction (*b*)] .....

		1st Month of the quarter.	2nd Month of the quarter.	3rd Month of the quarter.
Total number of man-shifts worked [*vide* instruction (*c*)] during each month of the quarter.	Men			
	Women			
	Children			
Total number of man-shifts lost on account of absence [*vide* instruction (*d*)] during each month of the quarter due to.	Sickness			
	Accidents			
	Other causes (including statutory and other authorised leave)			
Total number of man-shifts lost through involuntary unemployment [*vide* instruction (*e*)], during each month of the quarter.....				

If there are any marked changes in employment, attendance, absenteeism etc., either in the month to month figures or as compared to the previous quarter, please account briefly for the changes.

PART II—*Return on Hours of work and Earnings.*

[The information given in this return should relate to the last month (English Calendar) of the quarter.]

Number of working days in the month.....

——	Average daily attendance during the month [*vide* instruction (*f*)].	Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the month [*vide* instruction (*g*)].	Total cash earnings during the month [*vide* instruction (*h*)].					Estimated money value of concessions in kind earned during the month [*vide* instruction (*j*)].
			Basic wages.	Dearness allowances.	Overtime payments	Other cash payments [*vide* instruction (*i*)].	Total.	
Men ..								
Women ..								
Children ..								

Normal hours of work *Rest intervals.*

1st Shift :—From .....to ..... From .....to .....

2nd Shift :—From.....to ..... From .....to .....

3rd Shift :—From.....to ..... From .....to .....

Please give references to statements regarding revisions in basic wages, allowances, etc., sent during the quarter, if any, in accordance with clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

Please furnish details regarding the scheme of dearness allowance, bonuses, etc., and if the dearness allowance is linked to the cost of living index indicate how the amount is calculated.

Please give in the space provided below a distribution of the number of workers on rolls at the end of the month according to the wage period (e.g. week, fortnight or any other period) adopted for payment in each case :

Wage period (please specify).	*No. of workers.*	Certified that the information given above is correct.
.....	.....	Signature .....
.....	.....	Name (in block letters)
		.....
.....	.....	Designation (in block letters) .....
.....	.....	.....

Instructions.

(*a*) For definition of " Worker " please see section 2(*l*) of the Factories Act, 1948. Workers below 15 years of age should be classified as children. Workers who have completed the 15th year but have not completed the 18th year, if not certified as adults should also be included under children.

(*b*) " Working days " exclude all weekly and other scheduled holidays even if some of the workers or some of the departments are required to work either full time or part of the time on such days unless a majority of the workers in the establishment are working on such days.

(*c*) Total number of man-shifts worked during the month is obtained by adding together the number of workers who worked on each shift on each day of the month.

(*d*) Total number of man-shifts lost during the month on account of absence is obtained by adding together the number of workers absent on each shift one each day during the month. Man-shifts lost by absence due to strike, lockout or employer-ordered lay-off should be excluded.

(*e*) Total number of man-shifts lost through involuntary unemployment is obtained by adding together the number of workers who in spite of being on rolls, remained unemployed for want of coal or raw-materials, breakdown of machinery, inadequacy of work, etc., on each shift on each working day of the month.

(*f*) Average daily attendance is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on all the shifts on all days during the period by the number of working days. Absences in hours need not be considered. Days on which the establishment was closed for whatever cause should not be treated as working day.

(*g*) Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the period is obtained by adding together the numbers of man-hours worked on all shifts on all working days. The number of man-hours worked on each shift is obtained by adding together the numbers of hours worked by each worker on that shift.

(*h*) Please include all cash payments, deductions under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, and taxes payable and deducted, if any. Contributions to provident funds, pensions, etc., should not be included. The figures should relate to wages etc. earned during the month.

(*i*) This should include other cash allowances, bonuses, etc., if any, earned during the month. Annual bonuses, etc., should be excluded even if they are paid during the month.

(*j*) This should be worked out by taking into consideration the difference between the wholesale prices of the articles such as food-grains, cloth, fuel, etc., which are supplied free to workers or at concessional prices and the actual prices at which they are supplied. The details under each head may kindly be furnished separately. The value of uniforms supplied to workers while on work and the cost of amenities provided such as housing, medical aid, etc., should not, however, be included.

Confidential. Tramways (other than workshops).

FORM B.

To be submitted to the Statistics Authority within one month after the close of the quarter to which the return relates.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS (LABOUR) RULES, 1951.

Return for the quarter ending the.....19

Name of the establishment .....

Postal address.....District.....State .....

PART I—*Return on Employment and Attendance.*

Number of workers on rolls at the end of the quarter [*Vide* instruction (*a*)].
- Drivers .....
- Conductors .....
- Inspectors .....
- Other staff .....

—	1st month of the quarter.	2nd month of the quarter.	3rd month of the quarter.
Total number of man-shifts worked during each month of the quarter [*vide* instruction (*b*)].			
Total number of man-shifts lost on account of absence other than on rest days [*vide* instruction (*c*)] during each month of the quarter due to—			
Sickness.			
Accidents.			
Other causes (including statutory and other authorised leave).			

Do you allow weekly holidays to workers ?

If not, what is the alternative system of rest days ?

How many workers get their full complement of rest during the quarter ?

If there is any marked increase or decrease in employment, attendance, or absenteeism, etc., either in the month to month figures or compared to the previous quarter, please briefly account for the changes.

PART II—*Return on Hours of Work and Earnings.*

[The information given in this Return should relate to the last month (English Calendar) of the quarter].

——	Average daily attendance during the month [*vide* instruction (*d*)].	Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the month [*vide* instruction (*e*)].	Total cash earnings during the month [*vide* instruction (*f*)].					Estimated money value of concessions in kind earned during the month [*vide* instruction (*h*)].
			Basic wages.	Dearness allowances.	Overtime Payments.	Other cash payments [*vide* instruction (*g*)].	Total.	
Drivers ..								
Conductors								
Inspectors ..								
Others ..								
Total ..								

Please indicate the normal daily hours of work, and the rest intervals of various classes of workers.

Please give references to statements regarding revisions in basic wages, allowances, etc., sent during the quarter, if any, in accordance with clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

Please furnish details regarding the schemes of dearness allowance, bonus, etc., and if the dearness allowance is linked with cost of living index, please indicate how the amount is calculated.

Certified that the information given above is correct.

Signature .....

Name (in block letters) .....

Designation (in block letters) .....

Instructions.

(*a*) "Workers" should include all employees excluding supervisory staff.

(*b*) Total number of man-shifts worked during the month is obtained by adding together the numbers of workers who worked on each shift on each day of the month.

(*c*) Total number of man-shifts absent during the month is obtained by adding together the numbers of workers absent on each shift on each day of the month. Man-shifts lost by absence due to strike, lockout, or employer-ordered lay-off should be excluded.

(*d*) Average daily attendance is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on all shifts on all working days during the month by the number of working days.

(*e*) Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the period is obtained by adding together the number of man-hours worked on all shift on all working days. The number of man-hours worked on each shifts is obtained by adding together the numbers of hours worked by each worker on that shift.

(*f*) Please include all cash payments, deductions, and taxes payable and deducted, if any. Contributions to provident funds, pensions, etc., should not be included. The figures should relate to wages, etc., earned during the month.

(*g*) This should include other cash allowances, bonuses, etc., if any, earned during the month. Annual bonuses, etc., should be excluded even if they are paid during the month.

(*h*) This should be worked out by taking into consideration the difference between the wholesale prices of the articles such as foodgrains, cloth, fuel, etc., which are supplied to the workers free or at concessional prices and the actual prices at which they are supplied. The details under each head may kindly be furnished separately. The value of Uniforms supplied to workers while on work and the cost of amenities provided such as housing, medical aid, etc., should not, however, be included.

Confidential. **Port Labour.**

FORM C.

To be submitted to the Statistics Authority within one month after the close of the quarter to which the Return relates.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS ACT, 1942.

THE INDUSTRIAL STATISTICS (LABOUR) RULES, 1951.

Return for the quarter ending the ....., *19* .

Name of Port .....State .....

Name of employer .....Address .....

PART I—*Return on Employment and Attendance.*

Number of workers on rolls at the end of the quarter [*vide* instruction (*a*)]—	Men.	Women.	Total.
Covered by the Factories Act	.....		
Covered by the Indian Railways Act	.....		
Others	.....		

—	1st Month of the quarter.	2nd Month of the quarter.	3rd Month of the quarter.
Total number of man-shifts worked [*vide* instruction (*b*)] during each month of the quarter.	Men		
	Women		
Total number of man-shifts lost on account of absence other than on rest days [*vide* instruction (*c*)] during each month of the quarter due to.	Sickness		
	Accidents		
	Other causes (including statutory and other authorised leave).		

Are the workers allowed weekly rest ? .....

If not, what is the system of rest days ? .....

How many workers get their full compliment of weekly rest during the quarter .....

If there is any marked increase or decrease in employment, attendance, absenteeism, etc., either in the month to month figures or as compared to the previous quarter, please account for it .....

PART II—*Return on Hours of Work and Earnings.*

[The information given in this Return should relate to the last month (English Calendar) of the quarter].

—		Average daily attendance during the month [*vide* instruction (*d*)].	Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the month [*vide* instruction (*e*)].	Total cash earnings during the month [*vide* instruction (*f*)]. Basic wages.	Dearness allowances.	Overtime payments.	Other cash payments [*Vide* instruction (*g*).]	Total	Estimated money value of concession in kind earned during the month [*vide* instruction(*h*).]
Skilled ..	Men ..								
	Women								
Semi-skilled	Men ..								
	Women .								
Unskilled ..	Men ..								
	Women .								

Please indicate the normal daily hours of work and the rest intervals.

Please give references to statements regarding revisions in basic wages, allowances, etc., sent during the quarter, if any, in accordance with clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 4.

Please furnish details regarding the schemes of dearness allowance, bonuses, etc., and if the dearness allowance is linked with the cost of living index, indicate how the amount is calculated.

Certified that the information given above is correct.

Signature .....

Name (in Block letters).....

Designation (in Block letters) .....

Instructions.

(*a*) "Workers" should include all employees working in the premises of the Port excluding supervisory staff.

(*b*) Total number of man-shifts worked during the month is obtained by adding together the numbers of man-shifts worked on each shift on each day of the month.

(*c*) Total number of man-shifts absent during the month is obtained by adding together the number of workers absent on each shift on each day of the month. Man-shifts lost by absence due to strike, lock out, or employer-ordered lay-off should be excluded.

(*d*) Average daily attendance is obtained by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on all shifts on all working days during the month by the number of working days.

(*e*) Aggregate number of man-hours worked during the period is obtained by adding together the number of man-hours worked on all shifts on all working days. The number of man-hours worked on each shift is obtained by adding together the numbers of hours worked by each worker on that shift.

(*f*) Please include all cash payments, deductions and taxes payable and deducted, if any. Contributions to provident funds, pensions, etc., should not be included. The figures should relate to wages, etc., earned during the month.

(*g*) This should include other cash allowances, bonuses, etc., if any, earned during the month. Annual bonuses, etc., should be excluded even if they are paid during the month.

(*h*) This should be worked out by taking into consideration the difference between the wholesale prices of the articles such as cloth, fuel, etc., which are supplied to workers free or at concessional prices and the actual prices at which they are supplied. The details under each head may kindly be furnished sparately. The value of uniforms supplied to workers while on work, and the cost of amenities provided such as housing, medical aid, etc., should not, however, be included.

G. N., F. D., No. 489/IV, dated 19th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 392).

In pursuance of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Public Debt Act, 1944 (XVIII of 1944), as amended by the Public Debt (Central Government) Amendment Act, 1949 (VI of 1949), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the said sub-section shall apply to the following public offices :—

Public Offices of the Central and State Governments in India.

Accountants General.

Accountant General, Jammu and Kashmir.

Accountant General, High Court, Bombay.

Accounts Officers of Railways under Construction.

Additional Chief Engineer, Madras Public Works Department.

Additional Deputy Commissioners, Bihar.

Additional Deputy Commissioners, (Damoh), Madhya Pradesh.

Additional District Magistrates, Bihar.

Administrative Officer (Accounts), Eastern Punjab Railway.

Administrative Officer, Cochin Harbour.

Air Officer Commanding, Head Quarters Training Command, I.A.F., Bangalore.

Air Officer Commanding. Head Quarters Operational Command, I.A.F., Palam.

Air Officer-in-charge, Personnel and Organizations, Air Head Quarters, New Delhi.

Air Officer-in-charge, Technical and Equipment Services, Air Head Quarters, New Delhi.

Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India.

Architect to Government, Bombay.

Assistant Director of Hygiene.

Assistant Directors of Medical Services.

Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport.

Assistant Directors, Ordnance Factories.

Assistant Director, Remount, Veterinary and Farms.

Assistant Inspectors of General Stores.

Assistant Inspectors General of Police.

Assistant Salt Controllers of India.

Backward Class Officer, Poona.

Brigadiers, A.O.C. at Head Quarters Commands.

Brigadier, A.S.C. Commands.

Brigadiers, E.M.E. at Head Quarters Commands.

Captain Superintendent, I. N. Dockyard, Bombay.

Chairman, Central Tractor Organization, New Delhi.

Charity Commissioner, Bombay.

Chief Accountant, Andhra Power System, Madras.

Chief Accountant, Vizagapatam Port, Vizagapatam.

Chief Accounts Officers, Collectorate of Central Excise.

Chief Accounts Officer of Customs, Bombay.

Chief Accounts Officer of Excise, Bombay.

Chief Accounts Officer of Indian Railways.

Chief Commissioners.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Bombay.

Chief Conservator of Forests, Uttar Pradesh.

Chief Controller of Telegraphs Stores.

Chief Election Commissioner, New Delhi.

Chief Electrical Inspector to the Government of Madras.

Chief Electrical Engineer, Hyderabad State.

Chief Engineers, Bihar.

Chief Engineers, Bombay.

Chief Engineers, Central P. W. D.

Chief Engineer for Electricity, Madras.

Chief Engineers, Hyderabad State.

Chief Engineer, Madras Highways Department.

Chief Engineers, Madras P. W. D.

Chief Engineers, Orissa.

Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, Uttar Pradesh.

Chief Engineers, Punjab.

Chief Engineer, Saurashtra Government.

Chief Engineers, Southern, Eastern and Western Commands.

Chief Inspector of Certified Schools, Poona.

Chief Inspector of Military Explosives.

Chief Ordnance Officers.

Chief Ordnance Officers, Depots.

Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Central Marine Fisheries Research Station, Mandapam.

Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpore, Calcutta.

Chief Research Officer-in-charge, Marine Fisheries Research Station, Madras.

Chief Superintendent of Development, Technical Development, Establishment.

Civil Surgeons, Madhya Pradesh.

Clerk of the State High Court, Bombay.

Collector of Bombay.

Collectors of Central Excise.

Collector of Commercial Taxes, Orissa.

Collectors of Customs.

Commandant, Armed Forces, Medical College, Poona.

Commandants, rmed Police Battalions, West Bengal.

Commandant, Army Ordnance Corps Centre.

Commandant, Army Ordnance Corps School.

Commandant, Border Scouts.

Commandant, Eastern Frontier Rifles, West Bengal.

Commandant, E.M.E. Centre.

Commandant, E.M.E. School.

Commandants, Ordnance Ammunition Depots.

Commanders, .S.C. Areas/Divisions.

Commander, Artillery of a Division.

Commander Corps, Artillery of a Corps.

Commander of a Division/Area.

Commander of an Army Group, Indian Artillery.

Commander of a Brigade/Brigade Area/Sub-Area/Independent Sub- Area/Base.

Commander of a Corps.

Commander of a District.

Commander of an Independent Brigade Group.

Commander of a L of C Area/Theatre.

Commanders, Works Engineers, Military Engineer Services.

Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation.

Commissioner of a Division.

Commissioner of Excise, Madhya Pradesh.

Commissioner of Excise, West Bengal.

Commissioner of High Court, Bombay..
Commissioner of Labour, Hyderabad.
Commissioner of Police, Bombay.
Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.
Commissioner of Police, Hyderabad.
Commodore-in-charge, Bombay.
Commodore-in-charge, Cochin.
Comptroller and Auditor General.
Comptroller, Assam.
Comptroller, Patiala and East Punjab States Union.
Comptroller, Saurashtra.
Comptroller, Vindhya Pradesh.
Conservator General of Forests, West Bengal.
Conservator of Forests, Bihar.
Conservator of Forests, Bombay.
Conservators of Forests, Madhya Pradesh.
Conservators of Forests, Madras.
Conservators of Forests, Punjab.
Conservators of Forests, Saurashtra.
Controller, Coal Accounts.
Controller of Accounts, Air Forces, Dehra Dun.
Controller of Army Factory Accounts, Calcutta.
Controllers of Military Accounts.
Controller of Naval Accounts, Bombay.
Controller of Printing and Stationery, Punjab.
Controller of Salt Revenue, Madras.
Controllers of Telegraphs Stores.
Court of Wards in Uttar Pradesh.
Court Receiver, High Court, Bombay.
Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay.
Dean, Sir J. J. School of Arts, Bombay.
Deputy Accountant General, Baroda.
Deputy Accountant General, Bhopal.
Deputy Accountant General, Food and Rehabilitation.
Deputy Accountant General, Industry and Supply.
Deputy Accountant General, Jodhpur.
Deputy Assistant Directors General (Medical Stores).
Deputy Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport, Independent Brigade Areas/Sub-Areas.
Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Assam Railway Link Project.
Deputy Chief Accounts Officer, Assam Railway.
Deputy Commissioners, Bihar.

Deputy Commissioners, Madhya Pradesh.
Deputy Commissioner, Punjab.
Deputy Commissioner, Orissa.
Deputy Commissioners, Criminal Tribes, Punjab.
Deputy Conservators of Forests, Punjab.
Deputy Custodian of Evacuee Property, Bombay.
Deputy Director General of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
Deputy Director, Ordnance Factories.
Deputy Directors of Medical Services (Commands).
Deputy Director of Remount, Veterinary and Farms.
Deputy Directors and Deputy Assistant Directors of Supplies and Transport.
Deputy Directors of Education, Bihar.
Deputy Inspectors of Schools.
Deputy Inspectress of Schools, Orissa.
Deputy Inspectors General of Police.
Deputy Salt Controllers of India.
Deputy Sea Transport Officer, Bombay.
Development Commissioner, Kandla (Kutch).
Director, All-India Institute of Hygiene and Public Health, Calcutta.
Director, B. C. G. Laboratory, Guindy, Madras.
Director, Central Drugs Laboratory, Calcutta.
Director, Central Potato Research Institute, Patna.
Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli.
Director, Cinchona Department, Madras.
Director, Department of Anthropology.
Director, Development Department Chawls, Bombay.
Director, Forests, Hyderabad.
Director General, Armed Forces, Medical Services.
Director General, All-India Radio.
Director General of Archaeology in India.
Director General of Food, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.
Director General of Health Services.
Director General, Ordnance Factories.
Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.
Director, Indian Dairy Research Institute.
Director, Indian Agriculture Research Institute.
Director, Indian Veterinary Research Institute.
Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpuur.
Director, Malaria Institute of India, Delhi.
Director of Agriculture, Uttar Pradesh.
Director of Agriculture, Madhya Pradesh.
Director of Agriculture, Bombay State, Poona.

Director of Agriculture, Madras.
Director of Agriculture, Hyderabad.
Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Science, Bombay State, Poona.
Director of Audit, Defence Services.
Director of Civil Supplies (Accounts), Civil Supplies Department, Bombay.
Director of Archives, Government of India.
Director of Artillery.
Director of Commerce and Industries, Hyderabad.
Director of Education, Ajmer.
Director of Education, Saurashtra Government.
Director of Excise and Prohibition, Bombay.
Director of Forests, Orissa.
Director of Fisheries, Madras.
Director of Health Services, West Bengal.
Director of Industries and Central Purchasing Officer, Bombay.
Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras.
Director of Industries, Madhya Pradesh.
Director of Industries and Commerce, Uttar Pradesh.
Director of Mechanical Engineering.
Director of Medical College, Nova Goa.
Director of Medical Services (Army).
Director of Ordnance Services.
Director of Parks and Gardens, Bombay.
Director of Public Health, Uttar Pradesh.
Directors of Public Instruction.
Director of Railway Audit.
Director of Signals, Army Head Quarters.
Director of Stores, Naval-Head Quarters.
Director of Supplies and Transport.
Director of Technical Development.
Director of Telegraph Stores and Workshops.
Director, Railway Clearing Accounts Office, Delhi
Director, Rice Research Institute, Cuttack.
Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.
District Agricultural Officers, Madras.
District Education Officers, Madras State.
District Inspectors of Schools, Orissa.
District Inspectors of Schools, Madhya Pradesh.
District Judges.
District Magistrates and Collectors.
District Managers, Telephones.

District Medical Officers, Madras State.

District or Divisional Forest Officers.

District Remount Officer, Army Horse and Mule Breeding Area.

Divisional Engineer, Madras Highways Department.

Divisional Engineers, Telegraphs.

Divisional Superintendent of Education, Madhya Pradesh.

Divisional Superintending Engineer, Local Government, Hyderabad State.

Electrical Commissioner with the Government of Bombay.

Electrical Engineers and Electrical Inspectors, Orissa.

Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay.

Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Madras.

Executive Engineers.

Export Trade Controller, Bombay.

Export Trade Controller, Calcutta.

Field Controller of Military Accounts (O. and C. H.) Poona and Other Ranks, Secunderabad (Hyderabad State).

Financial Advisers and Chief Accounts Officers of Indian Railways.

Financial Adviser to His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Food Controller, Bombay.

Forest Utilization Officer, Madras.

Garison Engineers.

General Manager, Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay.

General Managers, Telephones.

General Superintendent, Public Works, Workshops and Stores, Madras.

Head Masters of Government Schools, Orissa.

Head Masters, Patwardhan High School, Nagpur and Government High School, Bhandara.

Head Mistresses, Government Girls High Schools, Madhya Pradesh.

Huzur Secretary to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore.

Hydro Electric Engineer, Uttar Pradesh.

Inspectors General of Police.

Inspectors General of Prisons.

Inspectors General of Registration.

Inspector of General Stores.

Inspector of Metal and Steel.

Inspectors of Schools.

Inspectress of Schools.

Joint Director of Technical Education, Bombay.

Judges, Small Causes Courts.

Judicial Officer-in-Charge, Excise, Mhow.

Judicial Officer-in-Charge, Excise, Neemuch.

Junior Controller of Military Accounts, Patna.

Librarian, National Library.
Local Excise Authority, Nowgong.
Manager, Military Dairy Farm.
Master General of the Ordnance.
Masters of Mint.
Master, Security Printing, India.
Military Accountant General.
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor, Uttar Pradesh.
Motor Transport Controller, Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner for Greater Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner, Poona.
Municipal Commissioner, Ahmedabad.
Naval Officer-in-charge of a Port.
Naval Stores Officer, Bombay.
Officer Commanding a Remount Depot.
Officer Commanding a Unit Specified in Annexure " A ".
Officer Commanding, Air Transport Development Centre.
Officers Commanding Army/Command/Combined/Engineering/Equipment Station Workshop E. M. E.
Officers Commanding, Engineer Stores Depots.
Officer Commanding Experimental Station.
Officer Commanding, Jaisalmer Risala and Camel Battery.
Officer Commanding Units Specified in Annexure " C ".
Officer-in-charge of any Ordnance or Clothing Factory.
Officer-in-charge of a Unit Specified in Annexure " B ".
Officer-in-charge Army Corps Records.
Officer-in-charge Clothing Inspection Depot.
Officer-in-charge Court of Wards, Ajmer-Merwara.
Officer-in-charge E. M. E. Records.
Official Assignees.
Official Receiver, Calcutta High Court.
Official Receiver, Madras High Court.
Ordnance Commandant H. Q. Dehu Ordnance Depots.
Ordnance Officer-in-charge Depots.
Pay Master Carnatic Stipends, Madras.
Port Health Officer, Bombay.
Port Health Officer, Calcutta.
Port Officers, Madras State.
Post Master General (including Director of Posts and Telegraphs
Presidency Port Officer, Madras.
President, Forest Research Institute and College, Dehra Dun.
President, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Bombay.

Presiding Officer of a Court of Civil or Criminal Jurisdiction.
Principal, Central Institute of Education, Delhi.
Principal, College of Nursing, New Delhi.
Principal, Delhi Polytechnic, Delhi.
Principal, Government Engineering School, Nagpur.
Principal, Lawrence School, Lovedale (Nilgiris Hills).
Principal, Lawrence School, Sanawar (Simla Hills).
Principals of Government Colleges, Madhya Pradesh.
Principals of Government Colleges, Orissa.
Principals of Government Schools and Colleges, Madras State.
Principal, Police Training School, Nasik.
Principal, Police Training College, West Bengal.
Principal, Sea Transport Officer, India.
Protector of Emigrants, Madras.
Prothonotary and Senior Master, High Court, Bombay.
Public Health Engineer to Government of Bombay.
Regional Commissioner.
Registrar, Bombay City Civil Court.
Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies, Hyderabad.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madhya Pradesh.
Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Madras.
Registrar of Co-operative Societies and Director of Agriculture Marketing and Rural Finance, Poona.
Registrar of Chief Court of Oudh.
Registrars of High Courts.
Registrars of all Presidency Courts of Small Causes.
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Bihar.
Registrars of Public and Parsi Public Trusts in the Bombay State.
Registrar, Testamentary and Admiralty Jurisdiction, High Court, Bombay.
Resident Naval Officer at a Port.
Resident Engineer, Electricity Branch, Punjab.
Revenue Commissioner, Orissa.
Revenue Officer, Electricity Branch, Punjab.
Salt Controller of India.
Sanitary Engineer to the Government of Madras.
Sea Transport Officer at a Port.
Secretary, High School Education Board, Madhya Pradesh.
Secretaries to the Boards of Revenue.
Secretaries to Government of India.
Secretary, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.
Secretary, Cantonment Boards, Punjab.
Secretary, Railway Board.

Secretary to the Government of Part A, B, C or D State.

Secretary to the Commissioner of Excise, Madras.

Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bihar.

Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Orissa.

Senior Professor of Persian, Ravenshaw College, Orissa.

Senior Subordinate Civil Judges.

Serologist and Chemical Examiner to the Government of India, Calcutta.

Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff of Calcutta.

Special Officer, Emergency Irrigation Division, Orissa.

Sub-Divisional Officer, Punjab.

Superintendent, Basic Normal School, Wardha.

Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay.

Superintendent, Government Hospital, Madras State.

Superintendent of any Ordnance or Clothing Factory.

Superintendents of Development, Technical Development Establishments.

Superintendents of Education.

Superintendents of Jails.

Superintendents of Police.

Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Uttar Pradesh.

Superintendent of Proof and Experiments.

Superintendent of Sanskrit Studies, Orissa.

Superintendent of Stamp and Stationery, Madras.

Superintendent of Telegraph Workshops (including Manager, Bombay Telephone Workshops).

Superintendent, Robertson Medical School, Nagpur.

Superintendent, Training Centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun.

Superintending Engineers.

Superintending Engineer-in-charge, Deep Sea Fishing Station, Bombay

Superintending Sea Transport Officer, Calcutta.

Supply Officer-in-charge, I. N. Pay Office, Bombay.

Surveyor General of India.

Tehsildar, Hatta (Saugar District), Madhya Pradesh.

Treasurer of Charitable Endowments, Bombay.

Treasury Officers.

Vice Chairman, Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Wasiqua Officer, Lucknow.

THE INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT (STANDING ORDERS) ACT, 1946 (XX OF 1946)

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 22/48 (II), dated 20th February 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 309). S. 14

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the Government Central Distillery, Nasik Road, from the provisions of the said Act.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 22/48 (II), dated 18th March 1952 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 348). S. 14

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 14 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the Government Transport Service, Bombay, from the provisions of the said Act.

G. N., Lab. Deptt., No. 22/48, dated 4th November 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 456).

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 22/48, dated 28th February 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. &. H. D., No. 22/48 (II), dated 15th May 1952.

S. 15. Bombay Industrial Employmen (Standing Orders) Rules, 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called " the Bombay Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Rules, 1948 ".

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 ;

(*b*) " Form " means a form set out in Schedule II appended to these rules.

3. *Model Standing Orders.*—The model standing orders for the purpose of the Act shall be those set out in Schedule I appended to these rules.

4. *Particulars of workmen.*—The draft standing orders submitted to the Certifying Officer shall be accompanied by separate statements in Form A in respect of (*i*) workmen and (*ii*) clerks other than clerks, giving the following particulars, namely :—

(*a*) the total number of workmen employed in the industrial establishment ;

(*b*) the number of permanent workmen, probationers, " badlis ", or substitutes, temporary workmen, apprentices and part-time workmen ;

(*c*) the name of the trade union or unions, if any, of which the workmen are members.

5. (*a*) A group of employers in similar industrial establishments may submit a joint draft of standing orders, provided that five times as many copies of the draft shall be made as the number of industrial establishments to which the joint draft is to apply.

(*b*) Such joint draft shall be accompanied by statements prescribed by rule 4 in respect of each of the industrial establishments.

6. *Notice to workmen.*—On receipt of the draft standing orders submitted by an employer the Certifying Officer shall, as soon as practicable,—

(*i*) cause copies thereof together with notice in Form B to be affixed on the notice board of the industrial establishment concerned for the information of the workmen of the said establishment, and

(*ii*) shall forward by registered post copies of the draft standing orders and of the notice in Form B together with notice in Form C to the trade union or unions named by the employer in the statement submitted by him in Form A and to any other trade union or unions which in the opinion of the Certifying Officer are concerned with the establishment.

7. (1) *Representatives of workmen.*—Where there is no trade union in an industrial establishment, the Certifying Officer shall cause a meeting of the workmen to be held, on a date fixed by him for the purpose, for the election of two representatives of the workmen concerned from among themselves.

(2) The Certifying Officer may require the employer or an officer of the industrial establishment to display a notice of the date, time and place of the meeting in a prominent place at or near the main gate of the establishment.

(3) The meeting shall be convened, and presided over by the Certifying Officer or such person as the Certifying Officer may by special or general order specify for the purpose.

(4) The workmen declared elected at the meeting by the person presiding shall be the representatives of the workmen for the purposes of the Act and these rules.

8. *Authentication of Standing Orders.*—The Standing Orders certified by the Certifying Officer or the appellate authority shall be authenticated by affixing thereto the seal of the Certifying Officer or the appellate authority, as the case may be.

9. *Register of Standing Orders.*—The register of standing orders required to be maintained under section 8 shall be in Form D.

10. *Fees.*—The fee payable for furnishing a copy of the standing orders under section 8 shall be nine pies for every 25 words or fraction thereof. For certified copies an additional nine pies per 100 words or fraction thereof shall be charged, and on the total amount payable for a certified copy a surcharge of 25 per cent. shall be levied.

11. *Procedure in appeal.*—(1) Any person desiring to prefer an appeal against an order of the Certifying Officer shall draw up a Memorandum of Appeal setting out the grounds of appeal and forward it to the Registrar of the Industrial Court in quadruplicate, accompanied by a certified copy of the standing orders.

(2) The Industrial Court shall after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, unless it comes to the conclusion that the decision of the Certifying Officer is contrary to law or otherwise erroneous, confirm the standing orders as certified by him.

(3) Where the Industrial Court does not confirm the standing orders it shall fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and direct notice thereof to be given—

(*a*) where the appeal is filed by the employer or a workman, to trade unions of the workmen of the industrial establishment and where there are no such trade unions to the representatives of workmen elected in accordance with the provisions of rule 6, or

(*b*) where the appeal is filed by a trade union, to the employer and all other trade unions of the workmen of the establishment, or

(*c*) where the appeal is filed by the representatives of the workmen, to the employer,

(*d*) to any other workman whom the Industrial Court joins as a party to the appeal.

(3*A*) The appellant shall furnish each of the respondents with a copy of the memorandum of appeal.

(4) The Industrial Court may at any stage call for any evidence it considers necessary for the disposal of the appeal.

(5) On the date fixed under sub-rule (3) for the hearing of the appeal, the Court shall take such evidence as it may have called for or considers to be relevant.

12. The following additional matters shall be included in the Schedule to the Act after items 1 and 7 thereof respectively, namely :—

1A. Workmen's tickets and registers.

7A. Closing and reopening of the entire industrial establishment or departments thereof and the rights and liabilities of the employer and workmen arising therefrom.

SCHEDULE I.

Model Standing Orders.

A.—For Workmen doing manual labour.

1. These Orders shall come into force on the.....day of.....19... and shall apply to all workmen employed in the establishment to do manual labour.

2. In these Orders, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " the establishment " means* .....
.....

(*b*) " Manager " means the person for the time being managing the establishment,

(*c*) " Proprietor " means the person having ultimate control over the affairs of the establishment,

(*d*) " Ticket " includes a card, pass or token.

3. (1) Workmen shall be classified as —

(*a*) permanent workmen ;
(*b*) probationers ;
(*c*) " badlis " or substitutes ;
(*d*) temporary workmen ;
(*e*) casual workmen ; and
(*f*) apprentices.

(2) (*a*) " Permanent workman " means a workman whose appointment has been confirmed in writing by the Manager or by a person authorised in this behalf by the Manager and includes a workman who has completed a probationary period of three months in the aggregate in the same or another occupation in the establishment.

(*b*) " Probationer " means a workman who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy or post, and who has not completed three months' service in the aggregate in that post.

(*c*) " Badli " or substitute means a workman who is appointed to the post of a permanent workman or prabationer who is temporarily absent and whose name is entered in the badli register.

* Here insert the name in full of the establishment and the place and district in which it is situated.

(*d*) "Temporary workman" means a workman who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature, or who is employed temporarily as an additional workman in connection with temporary increase in work of a permanent nature.

(*e*) "Casual workman" means a workman who is employed for work which is essentially of an occasional or casual nature.

(*f*) "Apprentice" means a workman who is a learner and is paid an allowance during the period of his training:

Provided that no workman shall be classified as an apprentice if he has had training for an aggregate period of one year.

4. If a permanent workman is employed as a probationer in a new post he may, at any time during the probationary period be reverted to his old permanent post by an order in writing signed by the Manager.

5. (1) For each class of workmen specified in clause (1) of Standing Order 3 a distinctive ticket shall be provided bearing the name of the class.

(2) Every workman shall be given a ticket bearing—

(*i*) the name of the department in which he is working;

(*ii*) his number.

(3) Every workman shall, when entering the establishment, deliver up his ticket at the place provided, and shall show his ticket whenever required (except when it is not in his possession by reason of having been so delivered) to any person authorised by the Manager in this behalf.

(4) The days on which a "badli" works in the establishment shall be entered on his ticket.

6. Notices showing the periods and hours of work for every class and group of workmen in the establishment and for each shift shall be displayed on notice-boards maintained for the purpose in the departments concerned, at the time-keeper's office and at or near the main entrance of the establishment.

7. Notices specifying (*a*) the weekly holiday under section 35 of the Factories Act, 1934, (*b*) the dates on which compensatory holidays, if any, under section 35A of the Factories Act, 1934, will be allowed and (*c*) the days on which wages are to be paid, shall be displayed on the notice boards at the time keeper's office and at or near the main entrance to the establishment.

8. Notices specifying the rates of wages, showing separately the allowances, if any, payable to each class of workmen and for each class of work shall be displayed in a conspicuous position in the departments in which the workmen concerned are working.

9. (1) An unclaimed wage pay day for each week (i.e. a day on which wages due to a workman but not paid on the usual pay day on account of their being unclaimed, are to be paid) shall be notified on the notice boards along with the notices to be displayed under Standing Order 7.

(2) The unclaimed amount of wages due to a workman shall be paid on the days notified under this Standing Order and on the unclaimed wages pay day following the date on which a substantiated claim was presented by the workman, or on his behalf, by his legal representative.

10. (1) (*a*) More than one shift may be worked in a department or section of a department at the discretion of the Manager.

(*b*) If more than one shift is worked in the establishment, workmen shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another.

(*c*) Whenever an additional shift is started or shifts are altered or discontinued, a seven days' notice shall be given to the workmen but if as a result of the discontinuance of the shift any permanent workman is likely to be discharged, a notice of one month will be given.

(*d*) If as a result of discontinuance of shift working, any permanent workmen are likely to be discharged, they shall be discharged having regard to the length of their service in the establishment and the department concerned, those with the shortest term of service being discharged first.

(*e*) On restarting a shift, notice thereof shall be given in a newspaper having wide local circulation; and the workmen discharged as a result of discontinuance of the shift shall, if they present themselves within seven days of the publication of the notice, be given preference for employment according to their length of service.

(2) The Manager may close down any department or section of a department after giving one month's notice to the workmen. Before reopening such department or section, as the case may be, seven days' notice thereof shall be given.

(3) The Manager may close down the whole establishment after giving one month's notice to the workmen. Seven days' public notice of the restarting of the establishment shall be given.

(4) Notices of—

(*i*) starting, restarting, alteration and discontinuance of shift working,

(*ii*) the closure and reopening of a department or section of a department, and

(*iii*) the closure and reopening of the establishment,

shall be displayed in the time-keeper's office, at the main entrance to the establishment and at the gate or gates appointed under Standing Order 16, and in the case of a department or section, also in the department concerned.

(5) On the reopening of a department or section or the establishment, as the case may be, preference for employment will be given to the workmen whose services were terminated on account of the closure according to their length of service, provided that they present themselves for service at the latest by the day of the reopening.

11. (1) All workmen shall be at work in the establishment at the times fixed and notified. Workmen attending late shall be liable to the deductions provided for in the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(2) Any workman, who after delivering his ticket is found absent from his proper place of work during working hours without permission or without sufficient reason, shall be liable to be treated as absent for the period of his absence.

(3) Deductions from wages for the periods of absence under clauses (1) and (2) of this Standing Order may be made in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, in all cases to which they apply.

12. Holidays with pay shall be allowed in accordance with the provisions of the Factories Act, 1934.

13. (1) Grant of leave to a workman shall depend on the exigencies of the establishment and shall be at the discretion of the Manager.

(2) A workman who desires to obtain leave of absence shall apply in writing to the Manager or any officer appointed for the purpose by the Manager. Such application for leave should be made at least seven days before the date from which leave is to commence, except in urgent cases or unforeseen circumstances when it is not possible to do so. The Manager or any officer empowered by him in this behalf shall issue orders on such application within three days of the presentation of the application and in cases of an urgent nature immediately. If the leave asked for is granted, a leave pass showing the date from which the leave of absence commences and the date on which the workman will have to resume duty shall be issued to the workman. Where leave is refused or postponed, the fact of such refusal or postponement and the reasons therefor shall be recorded in writing in a register to be maintained for the purpose, and if the workman so desires a copy of such entry in the register shall be supplied to him.

(3) If a workman after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof, he shall make an application for the purpose to the Manager, either in writing or orally. A written reply either of the grant or refusal of extension of leave shall be sent to the workman at the address given by him if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him.

(4) A workman remaining absent beyond the period of leave originally granted or subsequently extended, shall be liable to lose his lien on his appointment unless he returns within eight days of the expiry of the sanctioned leave and explains to the satisfaction of the authority granting leave his inability to resume his duty immediately on the expiry of his leave. A workman who loses his lien under the provisions of this Standing Order but reports for duty within fifteen days of the expiry of his leave shall be kept as a " badli " if he so desires and his name shall thereupon be entered in the " badli " register. A workman not reporting for duty within fifteen days of the expiry of his leave shall be treated as having left the service from the date he was due to return to work.

14. (1) Every workman shall be entitled to casual leave.

(2) Casual leave shall be non-cumulative and no leave of any kind may be combined with casual leave.

(3) Except for emergent reasons, casual leave shall be limited to three days at a time. Casual leave is intended to meet special or unforeseen circumstances for which provision cannot be made by exact rules.

(4) Gazetted and public holidays and Sundays cannot be prefixed or suffixed to casual leave, except with the previous permission of the Manager.

(5) Ordinarily, the previous permission of the Manager or of the head of the department shall be obtained before taking such leave. When this is not possible, the Manager or the head of the department shall, as soon as may be practicable, be informed in writing or orally through any person of the absence from work and of the probable duration of such absence.

15. Except in the case of casual workers, a record shall be maintained in a register of all leave of absence which is sanctioned, refused or postponed and reasons for refusal or postponement shall in every case be entered therein.

16. No workman shall enter or leave the premises of the establishment except by the gate or gates appointed for the purpose.

17. (1) Any workman may, when leaving the premises of the establishment, be searched at the point of exit by the gateman.

(2) Any female worker may be detained by the gateman for search by a female searcher, if acting without malice he suspects that she is in wrongful possession of property belonging to the establishment.

(3) Every search shall be conducted in the presence of not less than two persons and a woman worker shall not be searched in the presence of any male person, except with her consent.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the above clauses, any member of a Joint Committee or Works Committee may be present at a search made under this Standing Order.

18. (1) In the event of a fire, catastrope, breakdown of machinery, stoppage of power supply, an epidemic, civil commotion or other cause beyond the control of the Manager, the Manager may, at any time without notice or compensation in lieu of notice stop any machine or department wholly or partially or the whole or part of the establishment for a reasonable period.

(2) In the event of a stoppage under clause (1) during working hours, the workmen affected shall be notified, as soon as practicable, when work will be resumed and whether they are to remain or leave the establishment. The period of detention in the establishment shall not ordinarily exceed one hour after the commencement of the stoppage. If the period of detention does not exceed one hour, workmen so detained shall not be paid for such period. If the period of detention in the establishment exceeds one hour, workmen so detained shall be entitled to receive wages (including all allowances) for the whole of the time during which they are detained in the establishment as a result of the stoppage. In the case of piece-rate workmen the average daily earnings for the previous month shall be taken to be the daily wages.

(3) Wherever practicable, reasonable notice shall be given of the resumption of normal work, and all such workmen played off under this Standing Order who present themselves for work, when work is resumed, shall be given preference for employment.

(4) All notices required to be given under this Standing Order shall be displayed on notice boards at the time-keeper's office and at the main entrance to the establishment. Where a notice pertains to a particular department or departments only, it shall also be displayed in the department concerned.

19. In cases where workmen are played off under Standing Order 18, they shall be considered as temporarily unemployed and the period of such unemployment shall be treated as leave with pay to the extent such leave is admissible and leave without pay for the balance of the period. When, however, workmen have to be played off for an indefinite period exceeding two months, their services may be terminated after giving them due notice or pay in lieu thereof.

20. Workmen may be played off due to shortage of orders, temporary curtailment of production or similar reasons and consequent stoppage of any machine or department for a period not exceeding six days in the aggregate (excluding statutory holidays) in any month, provided that seven days' notice is given. A workman played off under this Standing Order for more than five days in a month may, on being played off, leave his employment on intimation of his intention to do so.

21. The Manager may, in the event of a strike affecting either wholly or partially any section or department of the establishment, close down either wholly or partially such section or department as well as any other sections or departments affected by such closing down. The fact of such closure shall be notified by notices displayed upon the notice boards in departments concerned, in the time-keeper's office, at the main entrance to the establishment and at the gate or gates appointed under Standing Order 16 as soon as practicable. The workmen concerned shall also be notified by a general notice put up at the places where notices of closure mentioned above are to be displayed, prior to the resumption of work as to when work will be resumed.

22. (1) The employment of a permanent workman may be terminated by giving fourteen days' notice or by payment of thirteen days wages (including all allowances) in lieu of notice. If he draws wages on a piece-rate basis, wages shall be computed on the average daily earnings of such workman for the days he actually worked during the previous wage period.

(2) The reasons for the termination of service of a permanent workman shall be recorded in writing and shall be communicated to him, if he so desires at the time of discharge, unless such communication, in the opinion of the Manager, may directly or indirectly lay the Manager open to criminal or civil proceedings at the instance of the workman.

(3) Save as otherwise provided in Standing Order 20, a permanent workman desirous of leaving the service shall give in writing fourteen days' notice to the Manager.

(4) If a permanent workman leaves the service without giving notice, no deduction on that account shall be made from his wages, but he shall be liable to be sued for damages.

(5) A workman, other than a permanent workman, may leave or be discharged from service without notice or pay in lieu of notice.

(6) Where the employment of any workman is terminated or when he leaves the service, the wages earned by him and all other sums due to him, shall be paid to him before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which he leaves the service or his employment is terminated.

(7) An order of termination of service shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Manager and a copy thereof shall be supplied to the workman concerned. In cases of general retrenchment, closing down of departments or termination of service as a result of a strike, no such order will be given.

23. The following acts and omissions on the part of a workman shall amount to misconduct :—

(*a*) wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether or not in combination with another, of any lawful and reasonable order of a superior ;

(*b*) going on an illegal strike or abetting, inciting, instigating or acting in furtherance thereof ;

(*c*) wilful slowing down in performance of work, or abetment, or instigation thereof ;

(*d*) theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employers' business or property ;

(*e*) taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification ;

(*f*) habitual absence without leave, or absence without leave for more than ten consecutive days or overstaying the sanctioned leave without sufficient grounds or proper or satisfactory explanation ;

(*g*) late attendance on not less than four occasions within a month ;

(*h*) habitual breach of any Standing Order or any law applicable to the establishment or any rules made thereunder ;

(*i*) collection without the permission of the Manager of any money within the premises of the establishment except as sanctioned by any law for the time being in force ;

(*j*) engaging in trade within the premises of the establishment ;

(*k*) drunkenness, riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour on the premises of the establishment ;

(*l*) commission of any acts subversive of discipline or good behaviour on the premises of the establishment ;

(*m*) habitual neglect of work, or gross or habitual negligence ;

(*n*) habitual breach of any rules or instructions for the maintenance and running of any department, or the maintenance of the cleanliness of any portion of the establishment ;

(*o*) frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 ;

(*p*) canvassing for union membership or the collection of union dues within the premises of the establishment, except in accordance with any law or with the permission of the Manager ;

(*q*) wilful damage to work in process or to any property of the establishment ;

(*r*) holding meetings inside the premises of the establishment without the previous permission of the Manager or except in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force ;

(*s*) disclosing to any unauthorised person any information in regard to the processes of the establishment which may come into the possession of the workman in the course of his work ;

(*t*) gambling within the premises of the establishment.

24. (1) A workman guilty of misconduct may be—

(*a*) warned or censured, or

(*b*) fined subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, or

(*c*) suspended by an order in writing signed by the Manager for a period not exceeding four days, or dismissed without notice.

(2) No order under sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) shall be made unless the workman concerned has been informed in writing of the alleged misconduct or given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him.

(3) No order of dismissal under sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) shall be made except after holding an enquiry against the workman concerned in respect of the alleged misconduct in the manner set forth in clause (4).

(4) A workman against whom an inquiry has to be held shall be given a charge-sheet clearly setting forth the circumstances appearing against him and requiring explanation. He shall be given an opportunity to answer the charge and permitted to be defended by a workman working in the same department as himself. Except for reasons to be recorded in writing by the officer holding the inquiry, the workman shall be permitted to produce witnesses in his defence and cross-examine any witnesses on whose evidence the charge rests. A concise summary of the evidence led on either side and the workman's plea shall be recorded.

(5) A workman against whom any action is proposed to be taken under sub-clause (*b*) or (*c*) of clause (1) may be suspended pending the enquiry or for the period, if any, allowed to him for giving his explanation. The order of suspension, may take effect immediately on its communication to the workman. If as a result of the enquiry held or explanation tendered, it is decided not to take any action under clause (1), the workman shall be deemed to have been on duty and. shall be entitled to full wages and all privileges for the period of suspension.

(6) In awarding punishment under this Standing Order the Manager shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the workman and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist :

Provided that in the case of workmen to whom the provisions of clause (*2*) of article 311 of the Constitution of India apply, the provisions of that article shall be complied with.

25. A workman may be warned or censured, or, subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, fined for any of the following acts and omissions :—

(*a*) absence without leave without sufficient cause ;

(*b*) late attendance ;

(*c*) negligence in performing duties ;

(*d*) neglect of work ;

(*e*) absence without leave or without sufficient cause from the appointed place of work ;

(*f*) entering or leaving, or attempting to enter or leave the premises of the establishment except by a gate or entrance appointed ;

(*g*) committing nuisance on the premises of the establishment ;

(*h*) breach of any rule or instruction for maintenance or running of any department.

26. (1) Any workman desirous of the redress of a grievance arising out of his employment or relating to unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of a superior shall, either himself or through a trade union of which he is a member, submit a complaint to the Manager or any officer appointed by the Manager in this behalf.

(2) The Manager or any such officer personally investigate the complaint at such times and places as he may fix. The workman and—

(*i*) any other workman of his choice or

(*ii*) where the complaint is made through a trade union, a member of the union, shall have the right to be present at such investigation. Where the complainant alleges unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of a superior, a copy of the order finally made by the Manager shall be supplied to the complainant if he asks for one. In other cases the decision of the investigating officer and the action, if any, taken thereon by the Manager shall be intimated to the complainant :

Provided that complaints relating to assault or abuse by any person holding a supervisory position or refusal of an application for urgent leave shall be enquired into immediately by the Manager or such other officer or officers as he may appoint.

27. The decision of the Manager upon any question arising out of, in connection with, or incidental to these Standing Orders shall be subject to an appeal to the *managing agent.

*proprietor, except where the manager is himself the proprietor.

28. Every workman other than a casual workman who leaves service, or retires, or is dismissed or discharged shall without avoidable delay be given a service certificate if he asks for one.

29. (*a*) Notices to be exhibited or given under these Standing Orders shall be in English and also in the principal regional language of the district in which the establishment is situated.

(*b*) (*i*) Any notice, order, charge-sheet, communication or intimation which is personal, i.e., is meant for an individual workman and is given in writing under these Standing Orders, shall be in the language understood by the workman concerned.

(*ii*) Before such a notice, order, charge-sheet, communication or intimation is handed over to the workman it shall be read out and explained to him if he so desires.

30. Nothing contained in these Standing Orders shall operate in derogation of any law for the time being, in force or to the prejudice of any right under an agreement or contract of service, custom, usage, or award applicable to the establishment.

B.—For Clerks.

1. These Orders shall come into force on the .....day of.....19 , and shall apply to all workmen employed in the establishment to do clerical labour.

2. In these Orders, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Clerk" means a workman employed to do clerical labour.

(*b*) "The establishment" means †.....

(*c*) "Manager" means the person for the time being managing the establishment.

3. (1) Clerks shall be classified as—

(*a*) permanent clerks;

(*b*) probationers;

(*c*) temporary clerks;

(*d*) part-time clerks.

* Delete whichever inapplicable.

† Here insert the name in full of the establishment and place and district in which the establishment is situated.

(2) (*a*) " Permanent clerk " means a clerk whose appointment has been confirmed in writing by the Manager or any other officer authorised in that behalf and includes a clerk who has completed a probationary period of three months in the aggregate in the same or another clerical post in the establishment, whether or not he may be acting in a supervisory post.

(*b*) " Probationer " means a clerk who is provisionally employed to fill a permanent vacancy or post and who has not completed three months' service in the aggregate in a clerical post in the establishment.

(*c*) " Temporary clerk " means a clerk who has been appointed for a limited period for work which is of an essentially temporary nature, or who is employed temporarily as an additional clerk in connection with temporary increase in work of a permanent nature.

(*d*) " Part-time clerk " means a clerk who is employed to do work for less than the normal period of working hours.

4. Every clerk at the time of his appointment, confirmation, promotion or re-classification shall be given a written order specifying his appointment, confirmation, promotion or re-classification, as the case may be, and signed by the Manager.

5. (*a*) Notices showing the periods and hours of work for every class and group of clerks in the establishment and for each shift shall be displayed on notice boards maintained for the purpose in the departments concerned, at the time-keeper's office and at or near the main entrance to the establishment.

(*b*) Any clerk required to work for a different period shall be notified to that effect in advance.

6. (1) Notices specifying (*i*) the weekly holiday, (*ii*) the dates on which compensatory holidays, if any, will be allowed, and (*iii*) the days on which wages are to be paid, shall be displayed on the notice boards.

(2) Any clerk required to work on a weekly holiday in accordance with law shall be personally notified to that effect in advance. The clerk deprived of any of the holidays notified under clause (1) as a result of his working on such holidays shall be allowed, as soon as circumstances permit and at the discretion of the Manager, compensatory holidays equal in number to the holidays so lost.

7. A register specifying basic starting salary, grades and scales of pay, if any, for each class of clerk and for each class of work shall be maintained and be open to inspection on two working days in each month.

8. (1) (*a*) More than one shift may be worked in a department or section of a department at the discretion of the Manager.

(*b*) If more than one shift is worked in the establishment, clerks shall be liable to be transferred from one shift to another.

(*c*) Whenever an additional shift is started or shifts are altered or discontinued, a seven days' notice shall be given, but if as a result of the discontinuance of the shift any permanent clerk is likely to be discharged, a notice of one month will be given.

(*d*) If as a result of discontinuance of shift working, any permanent clerks are likely to be discharged, they shall be discharged having regard to the length of the service in the establishment and the department concerned, those with the shortest term of service being discharged first.

(*e*) On restarting a shift, notice thereof shall be given in a newspaper having wide local circulation and the clerks discharged as a result of discontinuance of the shift shall, if they present themselves within seven days of the publication of the notice, be given preference for employment according to their length of service.

(2) The Manager may close down any department or section of a department after giving one month's notice to the clerks. Before reopening such department or section, as the case may be, seven days' notice thereof shall be given.

(3) The Manager may close down the whole establishment after giving one month's notice to the clerks. Seven days' public notice of the restarting of the establishment shall be given.

(4) Notices of—

(*i*) starting, restarting, alteration and discontinuance of shift working,

(*ii*) the closure and reopening of a department or section of a department, and

(*iii*) the closure and re-opening of the establishment,

shall be displayed in the time-keeper's office at the main entrance to the establishment

15. (1) A clerk who desires to obtain leave of absence other than casual leave or sick leave, shall apply in writing to the Manager or any officer appointed for the purpose by the Manager. Such application for leave shall normally be made at least one month before the date from which the leave is to commence, except in urgent cases or unforeseen circumstances when it is not possible to do so.

(2) If a clerk after proceeding on leave desires an extension thereof, he shall make an application in writing to the Manager. A written reply either of the grant or refusal of extension of leave shall be sent to him at the address given by him if such reply is likely to reach him before the expiry of the leave originally granted to him.

16. (1) Every clerk shall be entitled to casual leave.

(2) Casual leave shall be non-cumulative and no leave of any kind may be combined with casual leave.

(3) Except for emergent reasons, casual leave shall be limited to three days at a time. Casual leave is intended to meet special or unforeseen circumstances for which provision cannot be made by exact rules.

(4) Gazetted and public holidays and Sundays cannot be prefixed or suffixed to casual leave except with the previous permission of the Manager.

(5) Ordinarily, the previous permission of the Manager or of the head of the department shall be obtained before taking such leave. When this is not possible the Manager or the head of the department shall, as soon as may be practicable, be informed in writing or orally through any person of the absence from work and of the probable duration of such absence.

17. A record shall be maintained in a register of all leave of absence which is sanctioned, refused or postponed, and reasons for refusal or postponment shall in every case be entered therein. The register shall be open to inspection by any clerk.

18. No clerk shall enter or leave the premises of the establishment except by the entrances appointed for the purpose.

19. (1) Any clerk may, when leaving the premises of the establishment, be searched at the point of exit by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Manager.

(2) Any female clerk may be detained by such officer for search by a female searcher, if acting without malice he suspects that she is in wrongful possession of property belonging to the establishment.

(3) Every search shall be conducted in the presence of not less than two persons, and a female clerk shall not be searched in the presence of any male person, except with her consent.

(4) Subject to the provisions of the above clauses, any member of a Joint Committee or Works Committee may be present at a search made under this Standing Order.

20. In the event of the closure of the establishment or a department or part thereof, if the services of a permanent clerk are dispensed with, he shall when the establishment or part thereof, as the case may be, is restarted be given an opportunity to serve in a post substantially similar in pay and status to the post he was holding at the time of the closure provided he reports for duty within three days of the reopening, of which fifteen days' general notice shall be given in a local newspaper having wide circulation.

21. (1) The employment of a permanent clerk may be terminated by one month's notice or on payment of one month's wages (including all allowances) in lieu of notice.

(2) The reasons for the termination of service of a permanent clerk shall be recorded in writing and shall be communicated to him, if he so desires, at the time of discharge, unless such communication, in the opinion of the Manager, is likely directly or indirectly to lay any person open to civil or criminal proceedings at the instance of the clerk.

(3) Any permanent clerk desirous of leaving service shall give one month's notice in writing to the Manager. He shall, when he leaves the service, be given an order of relief signed by the Manager.

(4) If any permanent clerk leaves the service without giving notice, he shall be liable to be sued for damages.

(5) All classes of clerks other than those appointed on a permanent basis may leave their services; or the same may be terminated without notice or pay in lieu of notice; but the services of a temporary clerk shall not be terminated as a punishment unless he has been given an opportunity of explaining the charges of misconduct alleged against him in the manner prescribed in Standing Order 23.

(6) Where the employment of any clerk is terminated or when he leaves the service, the wages earned by him and all other sums due to him shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day from the day on which his employment is terminated or he leaves the service.

(7) An order relating to discharge or termination of service shall be in writing and shall be signed by the Manager. A copy of such order shall be supplied to the clerk concerned. In cases of general retrenchment, closing down, strike or lock out no such orders may be given.

22. Any of the following acts or omissions on the part of a clerk shall amount to misconduct :—

(*a*) wilful insubordination or disobedience, whether or not in combination with another, of any lawful and reasonable order of a superior;

(*b*) going on an illegal strike or abetting, inciting, instigating or acting in furtherance thereof;

(*c*) wilful slowing down in performance of work, or abetment or instigation thereof;

(*d*) theft, fraud or dishonesty in connection with the employer's business or property;

(*e*) taking or giving bribes or any illegal gratification;

(*f*) absence without leave or overstaying sanctioned leave, without sufficient grounds or proper or satisfactory explanation;

(*g*) late attendance on not less than four occasions within a month;

(*h*) habitual breach of any Standing Order or any law applicable to the establishment or any rules made thereunder;

(*i*) collection without the permission of the Manager of any money within the premises of the establishment except as sanctioned by any law for the time being in force;

(*j*) engaging in trade within the premises of the establishment;

(*k*) drunkenness, riotous, disorderly or indecent behaviour on the premises of the establishment;

(*l*) commission of any act subversive of discipline or good behaviour on the premises of the establishment;

(*m*) habitual neglect of work, or gross or habitual negligence;

(*n*) habitual breach of any rules or instructions for the maintenance and running of any department, or the maintenance of the cleanliness of any portion of the establishment;

(*o*) frequent repetition of any act or omission for which a fine may be imposed under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936;

(*p*) canvassing for union membership, or the collection of union dues within the premises of the establishment, except in accordance with any law or with the permission of the Manager;

(*q*) wilful damage to work in process or to any property of the establishment;

(*r*) holding meetings inside the premises of the establishment without the previous permission of the Manager or except in accordance with the provisions of any law for the time being in force;

(*s*) disclosing to any unauthorised person any information in regard to the processes of the establishment which may come into the possession of the clerk in the course of his work;

(*t*) gambling within the premises of the establishment.

23. (1) A clerk guilty of misconduct may be—

(*a*) warned or censured, or

(*b*) fined subject to and in accordance with the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, or

(*c*) suspended by an order in writing signed by the Manager for a period not exceeding four days, or dismissed without notice.

(2) No order under sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) shall be made unless the clerk concerned has been informed in writing of the alleged misconduct or given an opportunity to explain the circumstances alleged against him.

(3) No order of dismissal under sub-clause (*c*) of clause (1) shall be made except after holding an enquiry against the clerk concerned in respect of the alleged misconduct in the manner set forth in clause (4).

(4) A clerk against whom an inquiry has to be held shall be given a charge-sheet clearly setting forth the circumstances appearing against him and requiring explanation. He shall be given an opportunity to answer the charge and permitted to be defended by a clerk working in the same department as himself. Except for reasons to be recorded in writing by the officer holding the inquiry, the clerk shall be permitted to produce witnesses in his defence and cross-examine any witnesses on whose evidence the charge rests. A concise summary of the evidence led on either side and the clerk's plea shall be recorded.

(5) A clerk against whom any action is proposed to be taken under sub-clause (*b*) or (*c*) of clause (1) may be suspended pending the enquiry or for the period, if any, allowed to him for giving his explanation. The order of suspension may take effect immediately on its communication to the clerk. If as a result of the enquiry held or explanation tendered, it is decided not to take any action under clause (1), the clerk shall be deemed to have been on duty and shall be entitled to full wages and all privileges for the full period of the suspension.

(6) In awarding punishment under this Standing Order the Manager shall take into account the gravity of the misconduct, the previous record, if any, of the clerk and any other extenuating or aggravating circumstances that may exist :

Provided that in the case of clerks to whom the provisions of clause (2) of article 311 of the Constitution of India apply, the provisions of that article shall be complied with.

24. A clerk may be warned, censured or fined for any of the following acts and omissions :—

(*a*) absence without leave without sufficient cause ;

(*b*) late attendance ;

(*c*) negligence in performing duties ;

(*d*) neglect of works ;

(*e*) absence without leave or without sufficient cause from the appointed place of work ;

(*f*) entering or leaving, or attempting to enter or leave the premises of the establishment except by a gate or entrance appointed ;

(*g*) committing nuisance on the premises of the establishment ;

(*h*) breach of any rule or instruction for maintenance or running of any department :

Provided that no clerk shall be fined, where the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, apply, except in accordance with such provisions.

25. (1) Any clerk desirous of the redress of a grievance arising out of his employment or relating to unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of a superior shall either himself or through a trade union of which he is a member submit a complaint to the Manager or any officer appointed by the Manager in this behalf.

(2) The Manager or any such officer shall personally investigate the complaint at such times and places as he may fix. The clerk and—

(*i*) any other clerk of his choice, or

(*ii*) where the complaint is made through a trade union, a member of the union,

shall have the right to be present at such investigation. Where the complainant alleges unfair treatment or wrongful exaction on the part of a superior, a copy of the order finally made by the Manager shall be supplied to the complainant if he asks for one. In other cases the decision of the investigating officer and the action, if any, taken thereon by the Manager shall be intimated to the complainant :

Provided that complaints relating to assault or abuse by any person holding a supervisory position or refusal of an application for urgent leave shall be enquired into immediately by the Manager or such other officer or officers as he may appoint.

26. The decision of the Manager upon any question arising out of, in connection with, or incidental to these Standing Orders shall be subject to an appeal to the *Managing agent/proprietor, except where the Manager is himself the proprietor.

27. Every clerk other than a temporary clerk who leaves service, or retires or is dismissed or discharged shall without avoidable delay be given a service certificate if he asks for one.

* Delete whichever inapplicable.

28. (*a*) Notices to be exhibited or given under these Standing Orders shall be in English and also be in the principal regional language of the district in which the establishment is situated.

(*b*) (*i*) Any notice, order, charge-sheet, communication or intimation which is personal i.e. is meant for an individual clerk and is given in writing under these Standing Orders shall be in the language understood by the clerk concerned.

(*ii*) Before such a notice, order, charge-sheet, communication or intimation is handed over to the clerk it shall be read out and explained to him if he so desires.

29. Nothing contained in these Standing Orders shall operate in derogation of any law for the time being in force or to the prejudice of any right under an agreement or contract of service, custom, usage, or award applicable to the establishment.

SCHEDULE II.

FORM A.

(*See* rule 4.)

Particulars of Workmen.

Name of the industrial establishment.....

Address .....

Serial No.	Name and address of the union or unions to which workmen belong.	Whether registered (if so, give registered No.).	Whether recognised by the employer.	Name and address of the (*a*) President and (*b*) Secretary of the union.	Approximate number of members belonging to the industrial establishment as known to the employer.	Total number of workmen in the establishment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Number of Permanent workmen.	Number of Probationers.	Number of badlis.	Number of Temporary workmen.	Number of apprentices.	Number of part time workmen.	Remarks
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

..... Signature ....

Dated the... .....19 . Designation.....

FORM B.

(*See* rule 6.)

Form of Notice.

Draft Standing Orders having been submitted by the*.....
....., any objection of the workmen thereto should be submitted to me within fifteen days from the date of this notice.

Date .....

Labour Commissioner.
Certifying Officer.

*Enter name of the industrial establishment.

FORM C.

(*See* rule 6.)

Notice to trade union.

Address :

A copy of the draft Standing Orders submitted by.....under section 3 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946, is enclosed.

You are hereby required, within 15 days of the receipt of this notice, to intimate to the undersigned in writing your objections, if any, to the draft Standing Orders.

If no objections are received within the period mentioned above, it will be assumed that you do not desire to submit any.

Date.....

Commissioner of Labour.
Certifying Officer.

To†.....

†Enter name of trade union, and where there is no trade union, that of representative of workers.

FORM D.

(*See* ruie 9.)

Register of Standing Orders.

Serial No.	Name of industrial establishment.	Date of receipt of the draft standing orders.	Date of issue of notice under section 5 to the union or workmen.	Date of receipt of the notice under section 5 by the union or workmen.	Date of certification of the standing orders by the Certifying Officer.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date of coming into force of the standing orders.	Signature of the Certifying Officer.	Whether standing orders were appealed against.	Whether standing orders were confirmed or modified in appeal.	Date of coming into force of the standing orders as confirmed or modified by the Appellate Authority.	Remarks
7	8	9	10	11	12

THE FOREIGNERS ACT, 1946 (XXXI OF 1946).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. W.78-IV/6348, dated 6th June 1950
(B. G., Pt. I, p. 3309).

In pursuance of sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 2 of the Foreigners Order, 1948, read with the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Notification No. 9/9/46-I-Political (EW), dated the 10th February 1948, and in supersession of all notifications on the subject, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto as civil authorities for the purpose of the said order, for the areas specified against them in the column 2 thereof.

Schedule.

Officers. 1	Areas. 2
(1) The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Deputy Commissioner of Police, C.I.D. Special Branch, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
(2) All District Superintendents of Police, except the District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.	Areas within their jurisdictions.
(3) The District Superintendent of Police, Nasik.	Areas of Nasik and Dangs Districts.
(4) Superintendents of Railway Police ...	Areas within their respective jurisdictions within the State of Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT, 1947 (XIV OF 1947).

G.N., Lab. & H. D., No. 267/48, dated 27th July 1950 **S. 3 (1)**
(B. G., Pt.IV-A, p. 447).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay hereby requires the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation, Bombay, to constitute a Works Committee in the establishment under its control in the manner prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 267/48, dated 20th November 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 638). **S. 3 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay hereby requires the India United Mills Limited, Bombay. to constitute a Works Committee in the establishment at its Head Office at Ballard Estate, Bombay, in the manner prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 267/48, dated 17th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 47). **S. 3 (1)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay requires the employers specified in the Schedule hereto annexed to constitute Works Committees in the industrial establishments under their respective control in the manner prescribed in the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947 :—

Schedule.

The Kesar Sugar Works Limited, Chemical Factory, Goregaon.
The Metropolitan Garages Limited, 117–18, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1.
The Laxmi Flooring Tiles Company, Ashvanikumar Road, Surat.
The Surat Bus Company Limited, Chowk Bazar, Surat.
Naran Lala Metal Works, Mota Bazar, Navsari.
Vithaldas Makanji & Sons, Ranchhodji Street, Navsari.
Hindustan Bobbins & Spool Manufacturing Company, Maneklal Road, Navsari.
Modern Bobbin Company, Chowpati Road, Bilimora.
The Tiles & Pottery Works Company, Gandevi Road, Bilimora.
Gujarat Rubber Works Limited, Baroda.
Shree Shakti Engineering Works, Baroda. **S. 4**

G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 8th April 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 28th April 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 29th October 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 31st October 1949.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 26th March 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 5th December 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto as conciliation officers for all industries (in relation to which the Central Government is not the appropriate Government), for the areas specified against them in column 3 of the said schedule :—

Schedule.

Designation.	Headquarters.	Area in which they have jurisdiction.
1	2	3
1. Director of Labour Administration, Bombay.	Bombay ...	The whole of the State.
2. Deputy Directors of Labour Administration, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban Districts; Districts of Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.
3. Deputy Director of Labour Administration, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad ...	Districts of Ahmedabad, Mehsana, Amreli, Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha.
4. Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Whole of the State.
5. Deputy Director of Labour and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour.	Bombay ...	Whole of the State.
6. Shri M. V. Ponkshe, District Labour Officer, Kolhapur.	Kolhapur	Districts of Satara North, Satara South and Kolhapur.
7. Shri S. P. Joshi, District Labour Officer, Baroda.	Baroda	Districts of Broach, Surat, Baroda, Kaira and Panchmahals.

S. 88 Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 575/46, dated 15th September 1947
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 169)

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 2nd March 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 28th April 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 24th May 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 3rd December 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 575/46, dated 24th December 1949.

Amended by G. N., L. & H.D., No. 575/46, dated 26th July 1950.

Amended by G. N., L. & H.D., No. 575/46, dated 4th August 1950.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 29th December 1950.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 13th January 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 28th March 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 20th April 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 31st July 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 3rd December 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 575/46, dated 9th July 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 38 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947.

2. *Definitions.*—(1) In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 ;

(*b*) " Chairman " means—

(*i*) the Chairman of a Tribunal and in the absence of the Chairman such person as may be elected by the members present at a hearing to be the Chairman for the time being ;

(*ii*) if the Tribunal consists of one person only, such person.

(*c*) " Form " means a form appended to these rules.

(*d*) " Trade union " means a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(*e*) " Section " means a section of the Act.

(2) Words and expressions not defined in these rules shall have the meanings assigned to them under the Act.

PART I.

3. *Application.*—An application for the reference of an industrial dispute to a Tribunal shall be made in Form I and shall be forwarded by registered post in triplicate to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration). The application shall be accompanied by a statement setting forth—

(*a*) the names and addresses of the parties to the dispute ;

(*b*) the nature and cause of the dispute, including any demands made by either party on the other to which exception is taken by the opposite party ;

(*c*) an estimate of the number of workmen affected or likely to be affected by the dispute ;

(*d*) the efforts made by the parties themselves to adjust the dispute.

4. *Application by whom signed.*—The application and the statement accompanying it shall be signed—

(*a*) in the case of an employer, by the employer himself or where the employer is an incorporated company or other body corporate, by the agent, manager or the principal officer of the corporation ;

(*b*) in the case of workmen—

(*i*) where the majority of the workmen directly affected are members of a trade union, by the President, or Secretary or by such other officer of the union as may be authorized in this behalf by the union ;

(*ii*) in other cases by such representatives of the workmen directly affected not exceeding five as may be duly authorised in this behalf at a meeting of a majority of the workmen held for the purpose.

5. *Notification of reference.*—The reference of a dispute to a Tribunal under section 10 of the Act shall be notified by the State Government in the *Official Gazette.*

PART I-A.

POWERS, PROCEDURE AND DUTIES OF CONCILIATION OFFICERS.

5-A. On receipt of information about an existing or apprehended industrial dispute, the Conciliation Officer may, or where the dispute relates to a public utility service on receipt of a notice of strike or lock-out given under rule 27 or rule 28, the Conciliation Officer shall, forthwith arrange to interview both the employer and the workmen concerned with the dispute at such place and at such time as he may deem fit and endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute in question.

5-B. The Conciliation Officer may hold a meeting of the representatives of both parties jointly or of each party separately.

5-C. The Conciliation Officer shall conduct the proceedings expeditiously and in such manner as he may deem fit.

5-D. The Memorandum of Settlement to be submitted by the Conciliation Officer shall be in Form VI.

PART II.

POWERS, PROCEDURE AND DUTIES OF TRIBUNALS.

6. *Place and time of hearing.*—The sittings of a Tribunal shall be held at such times and places as are from time to time fixed by the Chairman, and parties shall be notified thereof by the Chairman in such manner as he may be deem fit.

7. *Quorum.*—The quorum necessary to constitute a sitting of a Tribunal shall be as follows :—

	Quorum.
(*i*) Where the number of members is 3 or less	1
(*ii*) where the number of members is more than 3 ...	2

8. *Notice to be served.*—On an industrial dispute being referred for adjudication to a Tribunal under section 10, the Tribunal shall cause notices to be served on the parties in Forms II and III directing them to file their statements of claims or written statements, as the case may be, within a specified time.

9. *Evidence.*—A Tribunal may accept, admit or call for any evidence at any stage and in any manner which it thinks fit.

10. *Administration of oath.*—Any member of a Tribunal may administer an oath.

11. *Form of notice and summons.*—Notices to the parties and summonses to witnesses to appear before a Tribunal shall be in Forms IV and V, respectively.

12. *Service of summons or notice.*—Every notice, summons, process or order issued or made by a Tribunal shall be served either by registered post or in any other manner prescribed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

13. *Procedure at the first sitting.*—At the first sitting of a Tribunal the Chairman shall call upon the parties in such order as he may think fit to state their case.

14. *Information to be kept confidential.*—All books, papers and other documents or things produced before a Tribunal whether voluntarily or in pursuance of a summons may be inspected by the Tribunal and also by such parties as the Tribunal allows; but the information obtained therefrom shall not except as provided in the Act be made public; and such parts of the books, papers, documents or things as in the opinion of the Tribunal do not relate to the matters at issue may be sealed up.

15. *Conduct of proceedings of a Tribunal.*—A Tribunal may at any stage of a proceeding before it direct that any witness be examined or the proceeding be held *in camera.*

16. *Tribunal may proceed ex parte.*—If without good cause shown any party to a proceeding before a Tribunal fails to attend or to be represented the Tribunal may proceed *ex parte.*

17. *Power of entry and inspection.*—A Tribunal or any member thereof may for the purposes of an adjudication, at all reasonable times enter any building, factory workshop or other place or premises whatsoever and inspect the same or any work, machinery, appliances or article therein, or interrogate any person therein in respect of anything situated therein or any matter relevant to the subject-matter of the adjudication.

18. *Powers of Tribunals.*—(1) In addition to the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 11 of the Act, Tribunals shall have the powers vested in Courts under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, when trying a suit in respect of the following matters :—

(*a*) discovery and inspection,

(*b*) granting adjournments,

(*c*) evidence on affidavits.

(2) A Tribunal may summon and examine *suo motu* any person whose evidence appears to it to be material for the purpose of adjudication.

19. *Decision by majority.*—All questions arising for decision at any meeting of a Tribunal shall, save where the Tribunal consists of one person, be decided by a majority of the votes of the members thereof (including the Chairman) present at the meeting. In the event of an equality of votes, the Chairman shall also have a casting vote.

20. *Correction of errors.*—A Tribunal may correct any clerical mistake or error arising from an accidental slip or omission in any award it issues.

20-A. *Reference for interpretation of award.*—If any question arises as to the interpretation of any award made by a Tribunal, the State Government may make a reference to the Tribunal for a decision on such question and the Tribunal may decide the matter after hearing the parties.

21. *Right of Representatives.*—The representatives of the parties appearing before a Tribunal shall have the rights of examination, cross-examination and re-examination of witnesses called by the Tribunal and of addressing the Tribunal on the completion of the taking of evidence :

Provided that save with the permission of the Tribunal not more than one representative of any party shall exercise any such rights.

PART III.

Remuneration of Members of Tribunals, Assessors and Witnesses,

(3) in rule 46 for sub-clause (1) the following had been substituted, namely :—

(1) The term of office of a workmen's representative on the Committee other than a member chosen to fill a casual vacancy shall be two years :

Provided that if fresh elections are not held immediately after the expiry of the said term, the representative shall continue to be on the Committee until such time as fresh elections are held.

25-B. Any breach of the rules which are made applicable by rule 25-A shall be punishable with fine not exceeding fifty rupees.

25-C. Whenever any meeting of the Works Committee is held, the Chairman or the Joint Secretaries of the Committee shall, within seven days from the date of such meeting, report to the employer the agenda for such meeting and the decisions taken by the Works Committee thereon.

25-D. Every employer who is required by the State Government to constitute a Works Committee under sub-section (*1*) of section 3 shall submit to the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay, in duplicate, a return in Form X for every quarter ending on 31st March, 30th June, 30th September and 31st December. Such return shall be delivered or sent by post so as to reach the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Bombay, not later than three weeks after the expiry of the quarter to which it relates.

PART IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

26. Whenever any application, letter, summons, notice, statement or intimation, is required to be forwarded or served under any of these rules by registered post it shall be deemed to be sufficient compliance with these rules if such application, letter, summons, notice, statement or intimation is delivered by hand and an acknowledgment in writing, by or on behalf of the party to whom it is forwarded on whom it is intended to be served, is obtained in respect of such delivery.

27. *Notice of strike.*—(1) The notice of strike to be given by employees in a public utility service shall be in Form VII.

(2) On receipt of a notice of strike under sub-rule (1), the employer shall forthwith intimate the fact to the appropriate conciliation officer in the list below :—

	Designation.	Head-quarters.	Areas in which they have jurisdiction.
1.	Director of Labour Administration and Conciliation Officer, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Whole of the State.
2.	Deputy Directors of Labour Administration and Conciliation Officers, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District, the Districts of Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh Nasik, Poona, Satara, Sholapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

	Designation.	Head-quarters.	Areas in which they have jurisdiction.
3.	Deputy Director of Labour Administration and Conciliation Officer, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad ...	District of Ahmedabad.
4.	Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Whole of the State.
5.	Deputy Director of Labour and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.	Bombay ...	Whole of the State.
6.	Assistant Commissioner of Labour (Administration), Baroda.	Baroda ...	Districts of Baroda, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.

28. *Notice of lock-out.*—The notice of lock-out to be given by an employer carrying on a public utility service shall be in Form VIII.

29. *Report of lock-out or strike.*—The report of a lock-out or strike in a public utility service to be submitted by the employer under sub-section (*3*) of section 22 shall be in Form IX.

30. *Report of notice of a strike or lock-out.*—The report of notice of a strike or lock-out to be submitted by the employer under sub-section (*6*) of section 22 shall be sent by registered post or given personally to the Conciliation Officer appointed for the area concerned, with a copy by registered post to —

(1) The Administrative Department of the Government of Bombay concerned,

(2) The Commissioner of Labour, Bombay,

(3) Department of Labour and Housing of the Government of Bombay, and

(4) The District Magistrate.

31. *Copies of records of Tribunals.*—(1) Any person desiring to obtain copies of any records, including certified copies of any award, order or decision of a Tribunal or extracts therefrom, may make an application in writing to the Secretary of the Tribunal :

(2) On receipt of such application and on payment of fees for copying a document, at the rate of annas 8 for every hundred words or fraction thereof, a copy of the document shall be supplied by the Secretary of the Tribunal :

Provided that no copy shall be granted of any notes recorded by a Tribunal for its own use or of any exhibit or document which the Tribunal may consider to be confidential.

32. Any employer desiring to obtain the express permission in writing of the Conciliation Officer, Board or Tribunal, as the case may be, under section 33 may make an application in Form XI and shall file four copies thereof in the office of the Conciliation Officer, Board or Tribunal.

33. Any employee desiring to make a complaint under section 33-A may make such complaint in Form XII and shall file four copies thereof in the office of the Tribunal.

34. As soon as an application under section 33 is received by the Conciliation Officer, Board or Tribunal, or a complaint is received by the Tribunal, a copy thereof shall be forwarded to the opposite party with a notice in Form XIII to show cause, if any, why the application or the relief sought for in the complaint should not be granted.

35. The authority to be given by a worker or workers under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 36 shall be in Form XIV. Such authority shall be signed by the workman concerned or by such number of persons from among themselves as may be elected for this purpose at a meeting attended by a majority of workmen who are parties to the dispute.

36. The authority to be given by an employer under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 36 shall be in Form XV.

FORM I.

(*See* rules 3 and 4.)

Form of Application under Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, for the reference of an industrial dispute to an Industrial Tribunal.

Whereas an industrial dispute *exists/is apprehended* between
and and it is expedient that
the matters specified in the appended statement which are connected with or relevant to the dispute
the dispute
should be referred for adjudication by an Industrial Tribunal an application is hereby made to the Government of Bombay under section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, that the said dispute should be referred to a Tribunal for adjudication.

2. This application is made on behalf of.....by the undersigned
being the* of the † Union of which the majority of the workmen directly
who have been duly authorised to make this application by §
affected are members.

3. A statement giving the particulars of the dispute as required by rule 3 of the Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947, is appended hereto, duly signed.

Place

Date

Signature and designation of Applicant(s).

To

The Deputy Commissioner of Labour (Administration),
Bombay.

* Here state the official position of the signatories in the Union, e.g., Secretary, President, etc.
† Here enter name of Union.
§ Here state the manner in which the authority was given.

FORM II.

(*See* rule 8.)

(*Notice to file statement of claims in a Reference to Adjudication.*)

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

No.....of.....

BETWEEN

AND

In the matter of.....

.....

.....

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by Government Order, Labour and Housing Department, No. dated the the above matter has been referred for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to file in this office on or before a statement of claims (in four copies) in connection with the said disputes and that a copy of the same should be handed over by you simultaneously to the other party to the dispute and to inform the undersigned that this has been done.

2. The time and the place of hearing will be announced later.

By order of the Tribunal,

Secretary,
Industrial Tribunal.

No.
Office of the Industrial Tribunal,
Foreshore Road Barracks, Bombay 1,
day of 19 .

FORM III.

(*See* Rule 8.)

(*Notice to file written statement in a reference to Adjudication.*)

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

No. of

BETWEEN

AND

In the matter of .....

.....

.....

NOTICE.

WHEREAS by Government Order, Labour and Housing Department, No. , dated the the above matter has been referred for adjudication to , Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, AND WHEREAS has/ have been directed to file a statement of claims in this office on or before a copy whereof will be handed over to you simultaneously by on or before that day, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that you are hereby required to file in this office on or before four copies of the written statement in reply to the statement of claims that you may receive and that a copy of the same should be handed over by you simultaneously to the other party to the dispute and to inform the undersigned that this has been done.

2. The time and the place of hearing will be announced later.

By order of the Tribunal,

Secretary,
Industrial Tribunal.

No.
Office of the Industrial Tribunal,
Foreshore Road Barracks, Bombay 1,
day of 19 .

MO-A Bk H 715—114a

FORM IV.

(*See* Rule 11.)

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

No. of 19

BETWEEN

AND

In the matter of,.....

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the above matter has been referred by Government for adjudication to Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the said matter will be taken up for hearing at or at such time immediately thereafter according to the convenience of the Tribunal on in . You are hereby required to appear in person, or through a legal practitioner (with the consent of the other parties and leave of the Tribunal), or through a duly authorised officer of an employers' association (or federation) or an officer of a registered trade union (or federation), as the case may be, or as otherwise provided for in section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, at the aforesaid time and place and to continue to remain present until the said matter has been finally disposed of and to produce before the said Tribunal on those days all books, documents, and other papers which may be in your possession or under your control and in any way relating to the matters in dispute and witnesses, if any.

By order of the Tribunal,

Secretary,
Industrial Tribunal.

No.
Office of the Industrial Tribunal,
day of 19

FORM V.

(*See* Rule 11.)

Summons to Witnesses.

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL, BOMBAY.

No. of

BETWEEN

AND

In the matter of .....

.....

.....

SUMMONS.

WHEREAS the above matter has been referred by Government for adjudication to ' , Industrial Tribunal constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, AND WHEREAS the said matter will be taken up for hearing at or at such time immediately thereafter according to the convenience of the Tribunal, on in AND WHEREAS your presence is necessary, you are hereby summoned to appear in person before the said Tribunal at the aforesaid time and place to give evidence to answer all material questions and to produce all books, documents, etc., which may be in your possession or under your control and in any way relating to the matters in dispute and to continue to remain present until you are discharged.

By order of the Tribunal,

Secretary,
Industrial Tribunal.

No.
Office of the Industrial Tribunal,
Foreshore Road Barracks, Bombay 1,
day of 19 .

FORM VI.

(*See* rule 5 D.)

Form of Memorandum of Settlement.

Names of parties.

Representing employer

Representing employees

Short recital of case.

Terms of agreement.

Signatures of parties.

Signature of Conciliation Officer.

FORM VII.

(*See* rule 27.)

Form of notice of strike to be given by employee(s) in a public utility service.

Name of Union

Names of elected representatives of employees where no trade union exists.

Address

Dated the day of 19

To

(The name of the employer)

Dear Sir/Sirs,

In accordance with the provisions contained in sub-section (*1*) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, $\frac{\text{I}}{\text{we}}$ hereby give you notice that $\frac{\text{I propose to call a strike}}{\text{we propose to go on strike}}$ on for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary of the Union

Representatives of employees elected at a meeting held on

ANNEXE.

Statement of the case.

Copy to :—

(1) Conciliation Officer, Bombay/Ahmedabad/Baroda/Kolhapur.

(2) Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

FORM VIII.

(*See* rule 28.)

Form of notice of lock-out to be given by an employer carrying on a public utility service.

Name of employer Address

Dated the day of 19

To

(The Secretary of the Registered Union, if any)

Dear Sir,

In accordance with the provisions of sub-section (*2*) of section 22 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, I/we hereby inform you that it is my/our intention to effect a lock-out with effect from for the reasons explained in the annexe.

Your faithfully,

*

*Here insert the position which the person who signs this letter holds with the employer issuing this letter.

ANNEXE.

Statement of the case.

Copy to :—

(1) Conciliation Officer, Bombay/Ahmedabad/Baroda/Kolhapur.

(2) Commissioner of Labour, Bombay.

FORM IX.

(*See* rule 29.)

Form of Report of Strike or Lock-out in a Public Utility Service.

Information to be supplied in this Form immediately on the occurrence of a strike or lock-out in a public utility service to the Conciliation Officer for the local area concerned :—

Name of undertaking.	Station and District.	Normal Working Strength.	Number of workers involved		Strike or lock-out.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	
1	2	3	4	5	6

Date of commencement of strike or lock-out.	Cause.	Was notice of strike or lock-out given; if so, on what date and for what period ?	Is there any permanent agency or agreement in the undertaking for the settlement of disputes between the employer and workmen, if any exists ? particulars thereof.	Any other information.
7	8	9	10	11

Note.—Column (3).—Give the average number of workmen employed during the month previous to the day on which the strike or lock-out occurred. While reckoning the average, omit the days on which attendance was not normal for reasons other than individual reasons of particular workmen. Thus days on which strike or lock-out occurs or communal holiday is enjoyed by a large section of workers should be omitted.

Column (4).—If say, 200 workers in a factory strike work and in consequence the whole factory employing 1,000 workers has to be closed then 200 should be shown under "directly" and the remaining under "indirectly". If the strike of 200 workers does not affect the working of the other departments of the factory, the number of workers involved would only be 200, which figure should appear under "directly" and column "indirectly" would be blank.

Column (8).—Give the main causes of the dispute as well as the immediate cause that led to the strike or lock-out.

FORM X.

(*See* Rule 25D.)

Return to be submitted by an employer who is required by the State Government to constitute a Works Committee for his Establishment.

Return for the quarter ending on—

1. Name of the industrial establishment.
2. Full address of the establishment.
3. Date of order of the State Government under section 3 (*1*) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, requiring the employer to constitute a Works Committee.
4. If the Works Committee is not formed so far—
   (*a*) Reasons for the same,
   (*b*) Difficulty, if any, in not being able to form the Committee and efforts made to overcome the difficulties.
5. Date on which the Works Committee was constituted.
6. Number of departments, sections, etc., in the establishment.
7. Number of workmen in each department, section, etc. } (*a*) Permanent, (*b*) Temporary.
8. Number of representatives on the Works Committee. } (*a*) of the workmen, (*b*) of the employer.
9. Dates on which meetings of the Works Committee were held.
10. Items on the agenda for each meeting and the decisions taken by the Works Committee thereon.
11. Action taken by the employer or the recommendations made by the Works Committee.

FORM XI.

(*See* Rule 32.)

Application under section 33.

BEFORE

CONCILIATION OFFICER.
BOARD.
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.

No. of 19 .

BETWEEN

Applicant.
First Party.

AND

Opponent.
Second Party.

In the matter of

The Applicant/First Party abovenamed begs to state as follows :—

(1) That
(2) That
(3) That

It is prayed that the necessary permission be granted.

Dated this day of 19

Signature of the employer.

FORM XII.

(*See* Rule 33.)

Complaint under section 33A.

BEFORE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL.

No. of 19 .

BETWEEN

Complainant.
First Party.

AND

Respondent.
Second Party.

In the matter of

The complainant abovenamed begs to state—

(1) That

(2) That

(3) That

It is prayed that

Dated this day of 19 .

Signature of the employee/s.

FORM XIII.

(See Rule 34.)

BEFORE

CONCILIATION OFFICER
BOARD
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

No. of 19

BETWEEN

Applicant
First Party
Complainant

AND

Opponent
Second Party
Respondent.

In the matter of

NOTICE.

Whereas the applicant/first party/complainant has made an application/complaint under section 33/33A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, a copy whereof is enclosed, PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the matter will be taken up for hearing at or at such time immediately thereafter according to the convenience of the Conciliation Officer/Board/Tribunal on in

You are hereby required to appear in person [or through a legal practitioner with the consent of the parties and leave of the Tribunal], or through a duly authorised officer of an employers' association (or federation) or an officer of a registered trade union (or federation), as the case may be, or as otherwise provided for in section 36 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, at the aforesaid time and place and to show cause why the said application/or the relief sought for in the complaint should not be granted. You may file any statement in reply on or before the date of hearing and give one copy thereof to the other side.

Signature and designation of the Officer.

No.

Office of the

day of 19

[ ] To be omitted in case of proceedings before a Conciliation Officer and Board.

FORM XIV.

(*See* Rule 35.)

Form of authority for representation of a workman.

BEFORE *

No. of

In the matter of

Address

I/We†(who have been duly authorised to sign this authority on behalf of the workmen of‡ at a meeting held on) hereby authorise Shri who is an officer of Union connected with a workman employed in§ in the industry to represent me/us in the above matter.

Dated the day of 19 .

Signature/Signatures.

Accepted

(Signature)

* Here insert Conciliation Officer/Board of Conciliation/Court of Inquiry/Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be.

† The bracketed portion may be struck off when the authority is signed by the workmen in their individual capacity.

‡ Here insert name(s) of the department(s) of the establishment, as the case may be.

§ Here insert the name of the establishment in which the workman is employed.

FORM XV.

(*See* Rule 36.)

Form of authority for representation of an employer.

BEFORE*

No. of

In the matter of

Address

I hereby authorise† , who

is an officer of / employer engaged in Association connected with

industry, to represent me in the above matter.

Dated the day of 19

Signature.

Accepted

Signature.

* Here insert Conciliation Officer/Board of Conciliation/Court of Inquiry/Industrial Tribunal, as the case may be.

† Here insert the name of the officer or the employer, as the case may be.

THE EXTRA-PROVINCIAL JURISDICTION ACT, 1947
(XLVII OF 1947).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F-I, dated 2nd June 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 231A).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751-46-F, dated 10th July 1948.

S. 4 Administration of the Indian States Order.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), and read with Notifications Nos. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated 14th April 1948, and No. 224-P, dated 28th May 1948 of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) The Order may be called the Administration of the Indian States Order.

(2) It shall apply to the Indian States.

(3) It shall come into force on the 10th day of June 1948.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context,—

(*a*) " Indian States " shall mean the states specified in Schedules I to III.

(*b*) Deccan States shall mean the Indian States specified in Schedule I.

(*c*) Gujarat States shall mean the Indian States specified in Schedule III.

(*d*) Schedule means the Schedule hereto annexed.

(*e*) " The appointed day " as used in this order shall mean 8th of March 1948 in respect of or in relation to the Deccan States, 6th of May 1948 in respect of or in relation to the Janjira State, and the 10th of June 1948 in respect of or in relation to the Gujarat States respectively.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Executive authority in the States.*—(1) The Provincial Government shall appoint one or more officers to be designated as the Chief Administrator who shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to the general supervision and control of the Provincial Government, be in charge of the executive administration of any Indian State or the Group of Indian States or any area or areas comprising one or more Indian States or part or parts of one or more Indian States as the Provincial Government may determine.

(2) The Provincial Government may also appoint one or more Administrators for any Indian State or group of Indian States or for such area or areas of the States comprising one or more States or part or parts of one or more States.

(3) The Administrator shall be subordinate to the Chief Administrator having jurisdiction over the area for which he is appointed and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief Administrator.

4. *Application and continuance of Laws.*—(1) Such provisions, or such parts of provision—

(*a*) of any law, or

(*b*) of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law issued, made or prescribed under any law.

as were in force immediately before the appointed day in any Indian State shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by an order under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947):

Provided that the powers that were exercised by the Ruler of an Indian State in respect of or in relation to such Indian State under any such provisions of law immediately before the appointed day, shall be exercised by the Provincial Government or any officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

(2) The enactments specified in Schedule IV (hereto annexed) shall, so far as circumstances admit, and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being generally subject, in the territories to which they extend, apply to each Indian State, in which laws corresponding to such enactments and covering matters contained in such enactments are not in force on the appointed day:

Provided that in the enactments as so applied, except where the context otherwise requires, references to British India "shall be construed as references to all the Provinces of India and the Indian States".

5. *High Court.*—(1) The High Court shall have in respect of the Indian States all such original, appellate and other jurisdiction and also superintendence and administrative control over all Subordinate Courts in each Indian State as, under the law in force immediately before the appointed day, was or is exercisable in respect of each Indian State by any Court exercising jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay. Any reference to the High Court in the laws applied or continued in force in Indian States under paragraph 4 shall be construed as a reference to the High Court.

(2) Any Court which immediately before the appointed day exercised any original, appellate and other jurisdiction and control in any Indian State similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay, such jurisdiction and control from the appointed day, and all cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings pending in that Court shall from such day be deemed to have been transferred to the High Court. The High Court shall dispose of all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings in accordance with the law applied or continued in force under paragraph 4 as if all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings were instituted before it.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the law in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to practice and procedure in any Court which exercised jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in respect of each Indian State shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court and accordingly that High Court shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as were immediately before the appointed day exercisable by the Court which exercised jurisdiction and control before the appointed day in respect of each Indian State.

6. *Heads of Department.*—Subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to the laws that are applied or continued in force under paragraph 4, all the heads of departments of the Provincial Government shall exercise the same powers, functions and jurisdiction in each Indian State which they for the time being exercise in the Province of Bombay or which may be conferred and imposed on or assigned to them by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order.

Explanation.—In this paragraph, the expression "heads of departments" means—

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Chief Engineer,
Commissioner of Excise,
Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government,
Director of Agriculture,
Director of Industries,
Director of Public Health,
Director of Public Instruction,
Director of Veterinary Services,
Inspector-General of Police,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Inspector-General of Registration,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
Consulting Surveyor to Government,
The Provincial National Savings Officer,
The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Superintending Engineer on Special Duty,
*The Director of Agricultural Engineering,
†The Commissioner of Labour,

and any other Officer who may be declared as such by the Provincial Government.

7. *Continuance of existing taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Until provision to the contrary is made by any order made under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), all taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the appointed day, were being levied by any competent authority under any law for the time being in force in each Indian State, shall continue to be levied.

8. *Transitory Provision.*—Subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to any notification or order that may be issued under the laws applied or continued in force under paragraph 4, every person who immediately before the appointed day was exercising lawful functions in each Indian State, shall continue to exercise those functions until his appointment is determined, subject to the orders of the Provincial Government, by the Chief Administrator for such area.

9. *Construction of Laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provision of the law applied or continued in each Indian State under paragraph 4, any Court or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court or authority.

10. *Bar of suit or other legal proceeding.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Provincial Government or any officer or servant of the Provincial Government or any authority subordinate to it in respect of any thing in good faith done or purporting to be done under this Order.

* This officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 5th August 1948 (*vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 5th August 1948.

† This officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 4th September 1948 (*vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 4th September 1948).

11. *Repeal of Orders and Savings.*—(1) The Administration of Deccan States Order, 1948, and the Administration of the Janjira State Order, 1948, are hereby repealed;

Provided that—

(*a*) the provisions of the Aundh State Constitution Act, 1939, set out with amendments in Schedule V shall, subject to those amendments, continue to have effect notwithstanding the repeal of that Act by the Administration of the Deccan States Order, 1948;

(*b*) all appointments made, orders passed, action taken, things done, legal proceedings commenced or jurisdiction exercised under or in pursuance of any of the Orders hereby repealed shall be deemed to have been made, passed, taken, done, commenced or exercised under this Order.

SCHEDULE I.

The Deccan States.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

SCHEDULE II.

Janjira.

SCHEDULE III.

The Gujarat States.

1. Dharampur.
2. Balasinor.
3. Chota-Udepur.
4. Lunawada.
5. Rajpipla (including Segbara).
6. Baria.
7. Bansda.
8. Sant.
9. Cambay.
10. Idar.
11. Jawhar.
12. Vijayanagar.
13. Sachin.
14. Radhanpur.
15. Palanpur.
16. Jambughoda.
17. Surgana.

SCHEDULE III—*contd.*

1. Tharad.
2. Bhaderwa.
3. Mohanpur.
4. Malpur.
5. Mansa.
6. Wao.
7. Khadal.
8. Ghodasar.
9. Vasna.
10. Katosan.
11. Sudasna.
12. Valasna.
13. Ranasan.
14. Varsoda.
15. Ambaliara.
16. Punadra.
17. Ilol.
18. Sanjeli.

SCHEDULE IV.

1. The Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
3. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).
4. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
5. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
6. The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).
7. The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879).
8. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890).
9. The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904).

SCHEDULE V.

Provisions of the Aundh State Constitution Act, I of 1939, continued in force with amendments.

४. औंध संस्थानांतील प्रत्येक गांव आपल्या रहिवाशी नागरिकांपैकीं ५ कायम व २ राखीव सभासदांची एक पंचायत ४ वर्षांसाठीं निवडील; मात्र सर्व अगर कांहीं विशिष्ट कारणांकरितां म्हणून संस्थानांतील दोन अगर दोहोंपेक्षां जास्त अशा खेड्यांना एक संयुक्त पंचायत मुंबई सरकारचे मंजुरीनें निवडतां येईल.

५. (अ) ग्रामपंचायतीकरितां सभासदांची निवडणूक गांवांतील प्रौढ लोकांच्या मताधिक्यानें होईल.

(आ) ग्रामपंचायतीच्या अध्यक्षाची निवडणूक पंचायतीच्या सभासदांकडून एकमतानें होईल. परंतु अध्यक्षाच्या निवडणुकीसंबंधीं सभासदांचें एकमत न झाल्यास पंचायतीच्या सभासदांपैकीं कोणाहि इसमाची अध्यक्षपदासाठीं निवडणूक गांवांतील सर्व मतदार लोकांकडून होईल.

(इ) गांवच्या शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था, ग्रामोद्धारकार्य, विशेषतः न्यायदान, पाणीपुरवठा, गांवचें आरोग्य, रस्ते करणें व दुरुस्त ठेवणें, मोऱ्या, पूल, बंधारे, सार्वजनिक इमारतींची दुरुस्ती, गायरानांची जोपासना, उजेडाची व्यवस्था ठेवणें, जत्रा व बाजार यांचें नियंत्रण, सरकारच्या सहकार्यानें प्राथमिक शिक्षणाची व्यवस्था, सूत काढणें वगैरे उद्योग सुरू करून

बेकारी निवारणाचा उपक्रम, पशू संरक्षण आणि संवर्धन आणि ज्या योजनामुळें लोकांचे आरोग्य, सुरक्षितता, शिक्षण, सौख्यसोयी किंवा सामाजिक व आर्थिक जीवनाचे संवर्धन होईल अशा योजना करणें हें काम पंचायतीचें असेल. या सर्व बाबी ग्रामपंचायतीनें त्यांच्या ताब्यांत दिलेल्या रकमेंतून मुंबई सरकार यांचें नियंत्रणाखाली कराव्याच्या आहेत.

(ई) जो इसम वेडा असेल अगर ज्या इसमावर नैतिक अध:पतनाचा समावेश होईल अशा गुन्ह्याची शाविती झालेली असेल अशा इसमाचें नांव मतदारांचें यादींत घातलें जाणार नाहीं. मात्र वर नमूद केलेल्या नैतिक अध:पतनाच्या कारणामुळें मतदानाच्या हक्कास नालायक ठरलेल्या इसमाची नालायकी दूर करण्यासाठीं निवडणुकीच्या इन्साफासाठीं मुंबई सरकारनें नेमलेल्या अंमलदाराकडे नालायकी दूर होण्याच्या कारणासह अशा नालायक ठरलेल्या इसमानें अर्ज दिल्यास व तीं कारणें अशा अंमलदारास पटल्यास अशा इसमाची नालायकी दूर होऊं शकेल.

मतदाराच्या यादींत नांव दाखल झालेला एखादा इसम वर नमूद केलेल्या कारणामुळें मतदानाचा हक्क असण्यास नालायक आहे असें दिसून आल्यास मतदाराच्या यादींतून अशा इमाचें नांव खोडलें जाईल व तो मतदानास अपात्र समजला जाईल.

(उ) कलम (ई) प्रमाणें दुरुस्त झालेली अगर त्या अन्वयें कोणी अर्ज न केल्यास, निवडणुकीपूर्वी प्रसिद्ध झालेली यादी कायमची समजण्यांत येईल व त्या यादींत दाखल असणारा कोणीहि इसम मतदानास अपात्र होता अगर त्या यादींत दाखल नसणारा कोणीहि इसम मतदानास पात्र असून त्याचें नांव यादींत दाखल व्हावयास पाहिजे होते अशा तक्रार कोणाहि उमेदवारास अगर मतदारास करतां येणार नाहीं.

११. (ई) ग्रामपंचायतीच्या निवडणुकीस फक्त साक्षर व ज्याच्या वयास २१ वर्षे पुरीं झालीं आहेत अशा त्या गांवच्या मतदारांस निवडणुकीस उभे राहतां येईल. संस्थानांतील त्या त्या तालुक्यांतील पदवीधर शिक्षक, ट्रेंड शिक्षक, अगर प्रमुख संचालक व संचालक यांनीं दिलेलें साक्षरतेचें सर्टिफिकेट सदर उमेदवार साक्षर आहे असें मानण्यास पुरेसे समजण्यांत येईल; व तें त्याच्या साक्षरतेच्या प्रश्नावर निर्णयात्मक समजण्यांत येईल.

२४. (उ) मुंबई सरकारास ग्रामपंचायतींत निवडून आलेल्या एकाद्या सभासदाची निवडणूक रद्द करण्याचा अधिकार आहे. मात्र या बाबतींत जरूर ते हुकूम निवडणुकीच्या तारखेपासून एक महिन्याचे आंत झाले पाहिजेत.

तसेंच कलम ९ (अ) प्रमाणें झालेल्या पंचायतीच्या सभासदांच्या निवडणुकीबद्दल कोणाहि सदर निवडणूकींत उभा असणाऱ्या उमेदवारास अगर सदर निवडणुकींतील मतदारांस सदर निवडणूक गैर कायदा, अगर लांचलुचपत, फसवणूक अगर धाकदपटशा यांनीं दूषित असल्याबद्दल निवडणुकीचा निकाल जाहीर झाल्यापासून आठ दिवसांत मुंबई सरकारनें नेमलेल्या निवडणूक चौकशी अंमलदाराकडें तक्रार अर्ज निवडणूक जाहीर

झाल्यापासून आठ दिवसांचें आंत करतां येईल व मुंबई सरकारनें केलेल्या नियमास अनुसरून चौकशी अंमलदार सदर अर्जाची चौकशी करून मुंबई सरकारकडे योग्य ती शिफारस करील.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F-II, dated 2nd June 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 231G).

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 3 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column 3 of the Schedule hereto appended to be the Chief Administrators who shall be in charge of the executive administration of the areas respectively specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule of the Gujarat States specified against them in column 1 thereof.

Schedule.

Name of the State.	Area.	Name or Designation of the officer.
Balasinor ...	Whole area ...	The Collector of Kaira.
Bansda ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Surat.
Baria ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panch-Mahals.
Cambay ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Kaira.
Chota Udaipur ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panchmahals.
Dharampur ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Surat.
Jambughoda ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panchmahals.
Jawhar ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Thana.
Lunawada ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panchmahals.
Rajpipla with the State including Seghara.	Do. ...	The Collector of Broach.
Sachin ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Surat.
Sant ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panchmahals.
Surgana ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Nasik.
Palanpur ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Banas Kantha.
Radhanpur ...	Do. ...	Do.
Idar ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Mahi Kantha.
Vijaynagar ...	Do. ...	Do.
Tharad ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Banas Kantha.
Bhaderwa ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Kaira.
Mohanpur ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Mahi Kantha.
Malpur ...	Do. ...	Do.
Mansa ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Ahmedabad.
Wao ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Banas Kantha.
Khadal ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Kaira.
Ghodasar ...	Do. ...	Do.
Vasna ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Ahmedabad.
Katosan ...	Do. ...	Do.
Sudasna ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Mahi Kantha.
Valasna ...	Do. ...	Do.
Ranasan ...	Do. ...	Do.
Varseda ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Ahmedabad.
Ambaliara ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Mahi Kantha.
Punadra ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Kaira.
Ilol ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Mahi Kantha.
Sanjeli ...	Do. ...	The Collector of Panch Mahals.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 21st July 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 338).

In pursuance of the provisions of clause 6 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the Provincial Transport Officer, Bombay, to be the head of department for the purposes of the said order.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-G., dated 31st August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 380).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 3 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Officers specified in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended to be Administrators for the respective areas specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule of the Gujarat States against them in column 1 thereof.

Schedule.

Name of the State.	Area of the State.	Name or Designation of the officer.
Balasinor	... Whole area ...	Prant Officer, Nadiad Prant.
Punadra	... Whole area ...	
Ghodasar	... Whole area ...	
Khadal	... Whole area ...	
Cambay	... Whole area ...	Prant Officer, Anand Prant.
Bhaderwa	... Whole area ...	

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 10th December 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 553).

In pursuance of the provisions of clause 6 of the Administration of Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare the Chief Inspector of Boilers to be the head of Department for the purposes of the said Order.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2325/46-F, dated 4th March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 190).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 3 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, as amended by the Administration of the Indian States (Amendment) Order, dated the 12th July 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers specified in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended to be Administrators from the dates on which they respectively assume charge of their office for the respective areas specified against them in column 2 of the said schedule of Deccan States specified against them in column 1 thereof :—

Schedule.

Name of the State.	Area of the State.	Name of Designation of the officer.
Ramdurg	... Hebbal ...	Mamlatdar, Navalgund.
Ramdurg	... Hadli ...	Mahalkari, Nargund.
	Surkod ...	
	Menasigi ...	
Ramdurg	... Asoti ...	Mamlatdar, Ron.
	Somakatti ...	
	Kallapur ...	

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 8th June 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 239).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F, dated 19th June 1948.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (No. XLVII of 1947), read with the Notification No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and read also with Notification No. S.O. 13, dated the 4th June 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, also read with section 7 of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (V of 1879), wherever the said provisions are applicable, the Government of Bombay is pleased to constitute two districts called the Banas Kantha District and the Mahi Kantha District comprising the areas mentioned respectively in Schedules I and II annexed hereto, and to direct that Palanpur and Himatnagar shall respectively be the headquarters of the said two districts.

SCHEDULE I.

Names of States, Talukas and Thana Circles, etc., which will form the new BANAS KANTHA DISTRICT with headquarters at PALANPUR.

1. Palanpur State.
2. Radhanpur State.
3. Wao.
4. Tharad.
5. Terwada.
6. Thara.
7. Virampur.
8. Deodar (Waghela Himatsinhji).
9. Deodar (Waghela Viramsinhji Khanji).
10. Varahi (Malek Shri Hussinyavarkhanji).
11. Varahi (Malek Shri Muridkhanji).
12. Varahi Thana consisting of :—

Varahi.	Gokhantar.
Korda.	Inderva Juna Vas.
Gadha.	Inderva Nava Vas.
Unrot.	Sadev.
Zandoda.	Sidhada.
Jhekda.	Chichodra.
Koliwada.	Thanvad.
Daisar.	Lodra and Unnadi.
Daldi.	Saiyadpur.
Bamroli.	Daigamda.
	Uchosan.

13. Santhalpur Thana consisting of :—

Dhokawada.	Madhutra.
Rajusara.	Anternes (Jodeja).
Par.	Anternes (Rahumas).
Bakutra.	Garmdi.
Mora Pati.	Adesar.
Nanda Pati.	Varnosari.
Pipralia.	Zazam.
Sanva.	Boru.
Barala.	Kilana.
Vahuva.	Dhrechana.
Dhadalia Padar.	Chalanda.

SCHEDULE I—*contd.*

Eval.
Jakhotra.
Gharanka.
Chhanasara.
Soneth.
Masali.
Limbuni.
Babra.

14. Deodar Thana consisting of :—

Bhabhar Nava Vas.
Bhabhar Juna Vas.
Ujjanwada.
Panvi.
Ganjesar.
Chatar.
Kaprupur.
Karel.
Oghadpura.
Gagun.
Mojru.
Surana.
Delvada.
Sanadar.
Molukpur.
Kapdi Dev.
Vatam Juna Vas.
Vatam Nava Vas.
Jalodha.
Dhankwada.
Duchakwada.
Niladar.
Golvi.
Chibdha.
Mithi Paldi.
Chalwa.
Makdala.
Porna.
Vesarda.
Dhunsol.
Vajapur.
Bhatwar.

Suigam Sub-Thana—

Suigam.
Radosan.
Nalodar.
Jalana.
Kanothi.
Asara.
Nesda.
Golap.
Mamna.
Koreti.

15. Kankrej Thana consisting of :—

Sihori
Un.
Kevalpuri Thali
Arnivada.
Ranekpur.
Indermana.
Manpur.
Thara Saduji Vas.
Bhalgam.
Khengarpur.
Runi.
Shirwada.
Kharia.
Madkol.
Khimana.
Bhadramali.
Dasano Vas.
Lunpur.
Zabadia.
Sadurpur.
Samau-Nana Vas.
Samau-Mota Vas.
Bukoli.
Raner.
Kamboi.
Ranawada.
Anganwada.
Akoli.
Dugrasan.
Ruppura.
Umri.
Balochpur.
Kakar.
Vada.
Chemla.
Dev Darbar.

SCHEDULE II.

Names of States, Talukas and Thana Circles etc., which will form the new MAHI KANTHA DISTRICT with headquarters at Himatnagar (Idar State).

1. Idar State.
2. Vijaynagar State.
3. Ambaliara.
4. Bhalusna.
5. Bolundra.
6. Dadhrota.
7. Dabha.
8. Derol.
9. Dadhalia.
10. Gabad.
11. Hadol.
12. Hapa.
13. Ilol.
14. Kadoli.
15. Khedawada.
16. Likhi.
17. Magodi.
18. Malpur.
19. Mohanpur.
20. Prempur.
21. Ramas.
22. Ranasan.
23. Rupal.
24. Satlasna.
25. Sudasna.
26. Sathamba.
27. Tajpuri.
28. Vadagam.
29. Vakhtapur.
30. Valasna.

31. Gadhwada Thana consisting of:—
Mota Kothasna.
Umbri.
Nana Kothasna.
Timba.
Dedasan.
The Thakor of Undnils estate in the Hadol Taluka.
Nedardi.
Ambavada.
Vinchhi.
Chandap.
Gazipur.
Mohor.

G. N., H. D. (Special), No. S.D. III/742-II/6076-(i)-(a), dated 9th June 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2658C). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 174-1B, dated the 23rd March 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of Deccan States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this Order —

(*a*) all enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the States mentioned below immediately before the date of this Order, shall be repealed, and

(*b*) the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), subject to any

amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, extend to the said States.

States—

Akalkot.	Miraj (Junior).
Aundh.	Mudhol.
Bhor.	Phaltan.
Jamkhandi.	Ramdurg.
Jath.	Sangli.
Kurundwad (Senior)	Savanur.
Kurundwad (Junior)	Sawantwadi.
Miraj (Senior).	Wadi Jagir.

S. 4 **G. N., H. D. (Special), No. S.D. III/742-II/6076(ii)(a), dated 9th June 1948.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 174-1B, dated the 23rd March 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of Janjira State Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this order—

(*a*) all enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the Janjira State immediately before the date of this Order, shall be repealed, and

(*b*) the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, extend to the said State.

S. 4 **G. N., H. D., No. S.D. III/742-II/6076 (ii) (c), dated 9th June 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2658-E).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 174-1B, dated the 23rd March 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of Janjira State Order, 1948, and Government Notifications, Home Department (Special), Nos. S.D. III/742-II/6076 (*ii*) (*a*) and S.D. III/742-II/6076 (*ii*) (*b*), dated the 9th June 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that in the Janjira State in which before the date of this Order the provision corresponding to section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), has been in force, the said provision shall be deemed to have been amended by sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947).

G. N., H. D. (Special), No. S.D. III/774-(a), dated 10th June 1948 S. 4
(B. G., Pt. I. p. 2828).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this Order—

(*a*) all enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the States mentioned below, immediately before the date of this Order, shall be repealed, and

(*b*) the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, extend to the said States.

States.

Dharampur.
Balasinor.
Chhota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Sant.
Cambay.
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijaynagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.

Tharad.
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Ghodasar.
Vasna.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valasna.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

G. N., H. D. (Special), No. S.D. III/774-(c), dated 10th June 1948 S. 4
(B. G., Pt. I, p. 2828).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, and Government Notifications, Home Department-(Special), Nos. S.D. III/774-(*a*) and S.D. III/774-(*b*), dated the 10th June 1948, the

Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that in the States mentioned below in which before the date of this Order the Provision corresponding to section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), has been in force, the said provision shall be deemed to have been amended by sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947)

States.

Dharampur.	Idar.
Balasinor.	Jawhar.
Chhota-Udepur.	Vijaynagar.
Lunawada.	Sachin.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).	Radhanpur.
Baria.	Palanpur.
Bansda.	Jambughoda.
Sant.	Surgana.
Cambay.	Katosan.
Tharad.	Sudasna.
Bhaderwa.	Valasna.
Mohanpur.	Ranasan.
Malpur.	Varsoda.
Mansa.	Ambaliara.
Wao.	Punadra.
Khadal.	Ilol.
Ghodasar.	Sanjeli.
Vasna.	

S. 4 **G. N., C. S. D., No. 1020/II, dated 14th June 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2840).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, and Notification No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct that, with effect from the date of this order, the three Acts mentioned below, subject to any amendment to which they are for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, extend to any area or areas of the Janjira State, and the Gujarat States mentioned in Schedules I and II hereto annexed.

(*a*) the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946).

(*b*) the Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act (Bombay Act No. XXII of 1946),

(*c*) the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) and the Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Enhancement of Penalties) Act, 1947 (Bombay Act No. XXXVI of 1947).

2. All enactments, if any in force in any of the aforesaid States immediately before the date of this Order, corresponding to any of the provisions contained in

any of the said three Acts, by whatever name or title called or described, shall be repealed.

Schedule I.

1. Dharampur.
2. Balasinor.
3. Chota-Udepur.
4. Lunawada.
5. Rajpipla (including Segbara).
6. Baria.
7. Bansda.
8. Sant.
9. Cambay.
10. Idar.
11. Jawhar.
12. Vijayanagar.
13. Sachin.
14. Radhanpur.
15. Palanpur.
16. Jambughoda.
17. Surgana.

Schedule II.

1. Tharad.
2. Bhaderva.
3. Mohanpur.
4. Malpur.
5. Mansa.
6. Wao.
7. Khadal.
8. Ghodasar.
9. Vasna.
10. Katosan.
11. Sudasna.
12. Valasna.
13. Ranasan.
14. Varsoda.
15. Ambaliara.
16. Punadra.
17. Ilol.
18. Sanjeli.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 28th July 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 345). **S. 4. Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948.**

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 11th August 1948.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/48-F, dated 13th December 1948.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 4th March 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 1st April 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 8th June 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 9310/45-III, dated 11th July 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 23rd July 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), and read with Notifications No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948, and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and in modification of Notification (Political and Services Department) No. 2751/46-F-I, dated the 2nd June 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948.

(2) It shall apply to the Indian States.

(3) It shall come into force on the date of this order.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Indian States" shall mean the States specified in Schedule I,

(*b*) "Schedule" means the schedule hereto annexed.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of the Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Application of enactments to Indian States.*—(1) All enactments specified in Parts I and II of Schedule II and all notifications, orders, schedules, rules and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this Order shall extend to and be in force in the Indian States subject to any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay.

(2) All references to the Province of Bombay in the said enactments, notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws shall be construed as including references to the Province of Bombay and the Indian States.

4. *Commencement of enactments in Indian States.*—Notwithstanding anything in the said enactments defining the extent of and appointing the date for commencement, the said enactments except where expressly provided shall apply to the Indian States and shall be deemed to have come into force in the case of enactments specified in Part I of Schedule II on the date on which this Order comes into force and in the case of enactments specified in Part II of the said Schedule on the 15th September 1948.

5. *Repeal of enactments in force in Indian States.*—All enactments in force in any Indian State or part thereof and corresponding to the enactments in force in the Province of Bombay and extended to any such State under paragraph 3 shall stand repealed:

Provided that the repeal by this Order of any such enactments shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequence of anything already done or suffered or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, in so far as the same respectively is not in any way inconsistent with any of the enactments extended under paragraph 3 of this order, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force immediately before the date on which this order comes into force.

6. *Saving of local authorities, Courts, Tribunals, etc.*—Any local authority or any Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body, constituted or appointed, or any society, institution or association whether incorporated or not, registered or recognised under any law in force in any Indian State and repealed by this Order

shall be deemed to have been constituted, appointed, registered or recognised under the corresponding enactment extended to the Indian States by this order and all proceedings pending before the said local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body, immediately before the repeal of any enactment in force in any Indian State shall be continued before that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body and that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body shall continue to have for the purposes of the said proceedings all jurisdiction and powers and shall be subject to the same control, superintendence appellate, revisional or otherwise, under the corresponding law extended under this order to that Indian State as if that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body was constituted or appointed under the corresponding law so extended.

7. *Continuance of taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which immediately before the coming into force of this Order were being levied under any enactments in force in any Indian State repealed by paragraph 5 shall continue to be levied under the corresponding enactments extended to such State under paragraph 3 until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

8. *Saving of rights of occupants of lands.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 3, the provisions of Chapters V to XI-A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879), shall have no effect in any Indian State if such provisions are inconsistent with any rights conferred on the occupants of lands by any enactment in force in such State immediately before the commencement of this Order or by any instrument having effect by virtue of such enactment.

9. *Saving of limitation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order but subject to the provisions of paragraph 10, if the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), for any suit, appeal or application is less than the period prescribed by any corresponding law in force in any Indian State immediately before the commencement of this Order, such suit, appeal or application may be instituted within two years next after the date of the commencement of this Order or within the period prescribed by such corresponding law, whichever period first expires.

10. *Institution of suits etc. in States.*—In computing the period of limitation prescribed for the institution of any suit, appeal or application which could not be instituted by reason only of the fact that no Court having jurisdiction to entertain such suit, appeal or application was established or existed in any Indian State on 10th June 1948 (hereinafter called the said date), or thereafter, the period from the said date until the expiry of six months from the date on which such Court is established in such State shall be excluded.

11. *Removal of difficulties.*—(1) The Provincial Government may from time to time by order published in the *Official Gazette* make such provision as appears to it to be necessary or expedient—

(*a*) for bringing the provisions of the enactments extended to the Indian States under this Order into effective operation;

(*b*) for making omissions from, additions to and adaptations and modifications of such enactments and for directing that any such enactment shall cease to apply to any of the Indian States; and

(*c*) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the application of such enactments to, or operation or enforcement thereof, in areas of the Indian States.

(2) Any order made under this paragraph may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this order.

12. *Construction of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provision of any enactment extended to any Indian State under paragraph 3, any Court, Tribunal or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court, Tribunal or authority.

13. *Repeal of the Aundh State Constitution Act.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 11 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the provisions of the Aundh State Constitution Act, I of 1939, are hereby repealed and the village panchayats constituted and functioning under the said Act in the Aundh State on 30th July 1949, shall be deemed to have been reconstituted under the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1938 (Bom. III of 1933), and shall continue to exercise and perform such duties as are consistent with the provisions of the latter Act.

14. *Decision of Provincial Government final regarding interpretation.*—If any doubt arises regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this Order with respect to the application of any enactment hereby extended to any Indian State or the repeal of any enactment hereby repealed or the continuance of jurisdiction or powers of any local authority, authority, officer, official body, or the registration or recognition of any association, whether incorporated or not, or the continuance or levy of any taxes, duties, cesses or fees or any other matter provided by this Order, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be final and conclusive and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court.

SCHEDULE I.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.
Janjira.
Dharampur,
Balasinor.
Chhota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Sant.
Cambay.
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijayanagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.
Tharad,
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Ghodasar.
Vasna.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valasna.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

SCHEDULE II.

PART I.

Central Acts.

The Secretaries to Government Act, 1834 (II of 1834).
The Interest Act, 1839 (XXXII of 1839).
The Indian Slavery Act, 1843 (V of 1843).
The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).
The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850).
The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 (XXXVII of 1850).
The Legal Representatives Suits Act, 1855 (XII of 1855).
The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (XIII of 1855).
The Indian Bills of Lading Act, 1856 (IX of 1856).
The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856 (XV of 1856).
The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860).
The Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).
The Government Seal Act, 1862 (III of 1862).
The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (XXI of 1866).
The Bombay High Court (Letters Patent) Act, 1866 (XXIII of 1866).
The Acting Judges Act, 1867 (XVI of 1867).
The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).
The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869).
The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).
The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871).
The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872).
The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).
The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).
The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 (V of 1873).
The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).
The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874).
The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875).
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875 (XVIII of 1875).
The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876).
The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877).
The Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878).
The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879).
The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).
The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).
The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882).
The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).
The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882 (VII of 1882).
The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883).
The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).
The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).
The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).
The Suits Valuation Act, 1887 (VII of 1887).
The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).
The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).
The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890).
The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890).
The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890).
The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891).
The Partition Act, 1893 (IV of 1893).
The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894).
The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).
The Crown Grants Act, 1895 (XV of 1895).
The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).
The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897).
The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
The Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898).
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).
The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).
The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).
The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904).
The Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906).
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).
The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).
The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).
The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).
The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911).
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911).
The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911).
The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).
The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913).
The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913 (VI of 1913).
The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).
The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914).
The Indian Copyright Act, 1914 (III of 1914).
The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914).
The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916).
The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916 (XV of 1916).
The Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917).
The Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917 (XVIII of 1917).
The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918).
The Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (X of 1918).
The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919 (I of 1919).
The Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919).
The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).
The Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920).
The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (XIV of 1920).
The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (XXXIII of 1920).
The Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920).
The Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920 (XXXIX of 1920)
The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922).
The Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923).
The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923).
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).
The Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923).
The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923).
The Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 (XLII of 1923).
The Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924).
The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).
The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).
The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).
The Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925).
The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).
The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926 (XII of 1926).
The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).
The Indian Bar Council's Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926).
The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927).
The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928 (XII of 1928).
The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929 (II of 1929).
The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (XIX of 1929).
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).
The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (III of 1930).
The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930 (XXX of 1930).
The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930 (XXXII of 1930).
The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 (XXIII of 1931).
The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).
The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 (XIII of 1932).
The Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932).
The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932).
The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (II of 1933).
The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933).
The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934).
The Khaddar (name protection) Act, 1934 (VIII of 1934).
The Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934).
The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934).
The Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934).
The Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934).
The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934).
The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936).
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).
The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937).
The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937 (XVIII of 1937).
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937).
The Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938).
The Manœuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938).
The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 (XXIV of 1938).
The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939).
The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (VIII of 1939).
The Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).
The Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).
The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (V of 1940).
The Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940).
The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940).
The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (XIX of 1941)
The Professions Tax Limitation Act, 1941 (XX of 1941).
The Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 (VI of 1942).
The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).
The Reciprocity Act, 1943 (IX of 1943).
The Indian Oil-seeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946).
The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946).
The Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946).
The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (II of 1947).
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).
The Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 (XV of 1947).
The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947).
The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947).
The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1948 (III of 1948).
The Pharmacy Act, 1948 (VIII of 1948).
The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948).
The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899).
The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).
The Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).
The Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946).
The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXIV of 1948).
The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XXV of 1948).
The Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).
The Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948 (LXII of 1948).
The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).
The Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850),
The Sea-Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).
The Religious Societies Act, 1880 (I of 1880).
The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881).
The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).
The Metal Tokens Act, 1889 (I of 1889).
The Measures of Length Act, 1889 (II of 1889).
The Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (X of 1892).
The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895 (X of 1895).
The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898).
The Government Buildings Act, 1899 (IV of 1899).
The Indian Tramways Act, 1902 (IV of 1902).
The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905).
The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912).
The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913).
The White Phosphorous Matches Prohibition Act, 1913 (V of 1913).
The Indian Companies (Foreign Interest) Act, 1913.
The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 (XXII of 1918).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 (XV of 1920).
The Indian Rifles Act, 1920 (XXIII of 1920).
The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920).
The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921).
The Indian Income-Tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).
The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923 (XXIII of 1923).
The Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924).
The Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925 (XXVI of 1925).
The Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926).
The Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, 1926 (XXI of 1926).
The Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927).
The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930).
The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (XVI of 1931).
The Foreign Relations Act, 1932 (XII of 1932).
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932).
The Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1933 (XVII of 1933).
The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (XIX of 1934).
The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 (XX of 1934).
The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934 (XXXI of 1934).
The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937 (XIX of 1937).
The Federal Court Act, 1937 (XXV of 1937).
The Cutchi Memon's Act, 1938 (X of 1938).
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1938 (XX of 1938).
The Medical Diplomas Act, 1939 (XXVIII of 1939).
The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (XXVII of 1940).
The Federal Court Act, 1941 (XXI of 1941).
The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941).
The Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VIII of 1942).
The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (XVIII of 1942).
The Federal Court (Supplemental Powers) Act, 1942 (XXVI of 1942).
The War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943 (XXIII of 1943).
The Indian Cocoanut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944).
The Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944.
The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act, 1946 (XIX of 1946).
The Merchant Seamen (Litigation) Act, 1946 (XXI of 1946).
The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act, 1946 (XXVIII of 1946).
The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).
The Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Act, 1947 (IX of 1947).
The Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947).
The Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (XVII of 1947).
The Business Profit Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947).
The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947).
The Indian Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (XXVI of 1947).
The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 (XXIX of 1947).
The Taxation of Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947)
The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947).
The Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1948 (I of 1948).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Cotton Textile Cess Act, 1948 (VII of 1948).
The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948).
The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948).
The Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948).
The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948).
The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948).
The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948).
The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1948 (XXXII of 1948).
The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Act, 1948 (XXXV of 1948).
The Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948).
The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948 (XL of 1948).
The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948).
The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).
The Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949).
The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949).
The Influx from Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949).
The Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949).

Bombay Acts.

The Criminal Courts (Substitution of letter for summons) Regulation, 1827 (XIII of 1827).
The Markets and Fairs Act, 1862 (IV of 1862).
The Bombay High Court (Letters Patent) Act, 1866 (XXIII of 1866).
The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867 (VIII of 1867).
The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868 (II of 1868).
The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).
The Civil Jails Act, 1874 (II of 1874).
The Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, 1875 (III of 1875).
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876 (X of 1876).
The Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877 (I of 1877).
The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (V of 1879).
The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 (VII of 1879).
The Bombay Public Authorities Seals Act, 1883 (V of 1883).
The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887).
The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889 (I of 1899).
The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890).
The Bombay Municipal Servants Act, 1890 (V of 1890).
The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (III of 1901).
The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (I of 1904).
The Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905 (I of 1905).
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906 (II of 1906).
The Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (VI of 1912).
The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 (I of 1915).
The Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 (VII of 1920).
The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (VI of 1923).
The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 (XI of 1923).
The Bombay Children Act, 1924 (XIII of 1924).
The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925 (V of 1925).
The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (VII of 1925).
The Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (VIII of 1925)

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Invalidation of Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Act, 1926 (XI of 1926).

The Bombay Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1928 (III of 1928).

The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 (VII of 1929).

The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 (XVII of 1929).

The Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 (XXV of 1930).

The Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (II of 1932).

The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932 (IV of 1932).

The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (VI of 1933).

The Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act, 1933 (XXII of 1933).

The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934 (IX of 1934).

The Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934 (X of 1934).

The Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act, 1935 (VII of 1935).

The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (XXXIV of 1935).

The Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 (XIX of 1936).

The Parsi Public Trusts Registration Act, 1936 (XXIII of 1936).

The Bombay Harijan Temple Worship (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1938 (XI of 1938).

The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938 (XIX of 1938).

The Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).

The Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939 (XII of 1939).

The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (XXII of 1939).

The Bombay Improvement Schemes Act, 1942 (XXVIII of 1942).

The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops Act, 1944 (VIII of 1944).

The Bombay Beggars Act, 1945 (XXIII of 1945).

The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act, 1946 (VI of 1946).

The Bombay Electricity (Surcharge) Act, 1946 (XIX of 1946).

The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946).

The Bombay Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriages Act, 1946 (XXV of 1946).

The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 (III of 1947).

The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 (X of 1947).

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (XI of 1947).

The Bombay Hindu Divorce Act, 1947 (XXII of 1947).

The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 (XXXV of 1947).

The Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (XLIII of 1947).

The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947 (LI of 1947).

The Bombay Beggars (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LIII of 1947).

The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (LVIII of 1947).

The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 (LXI of 1947).

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 (LXII of 1947).

The Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (LXIV of 1947).

The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (II of 1948).

The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948).

The Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Repeal Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948).

The Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948).

The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties Act, 1943 (Bombay XIV of 1943).

The Bombay Increase of Court-fees Act, 1943 (Bombay XV of 1943).

The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bombay XII of 1948).

The Bombay Increase of Court-Fees (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bombay XIII of 1948).

The Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax, Act, 1948 (Bombay LIV of 1948).

The Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act, 1948 (Bombay LIX of 1948).

The Bombay Children Act, 1948 (Bombay LXXI of 1948).

The Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948 (Bombay LXXIX of 1948).

The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1948 (Bombay LXXXI of 1948).

*The Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 (Bom. XXXIII of 1948).

The Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXII of 1948).

The Bombay Children Act, 1924 (XIII of 1924).

The Bombay Public Trust Registration Act, 1935 (XXV of 1935).

The Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942 (XXX of 1942).

The Bombay Warehouse Act, 1947 (LVI of 1947).

The Bombay Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947, (LVIII of 1947).

The Bombay Refugee Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948).

The Bombay Regulation, 1827 (VIII of 1827).

The Bombay Regulation, 1827 (XXV of 1827).

The Bombay Steam Vessels Act, 1864 (II of 1864).

The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892 (I of 1892).

The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (VII of 1882).

The Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (II of 1887).

The Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (II of 1933).

The Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 (VII of 1912).

* This was added by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 4th March 1949 and was brought into force with effect from the date of this notification.

SCHEDULE II—*contd.*

The Bombay Betting Tax Act, 1925 (VI of 1925).
The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (XVIII of 1925).
The Provincial Collection of Taxes Act, 1938 (IV of 1938).
The Bombay Lifts Act, 1939 (X of 1939).
The Bombay Prize Competition Tax Act, 1939 (XI of 1939).
The Bombay Options in Cotton Prohibition Act, 1939 (XXV of 1939).
The Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Act, 1939 (XXVI of 1939).
The Bombay Power Alcohol and Petroleum Act, 1942 (XXIII of 1942).
The Bombay Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946).
The Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947 (XXVII of 1947).
The Bombay Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (XXXIV of 1947).
The Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation Act, 1947 (LIV of 1947).
The Bombay Cotton Control (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LXIII of 1947).
The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act, 1948 (XLIX of 1948).
The Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (LXIX of 1948).
The Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (LXXII of 1948).
The Bombay Sugar Cane Cess Act, 1948 (LXXXII of 1948).
The Bombay Anatomy Act, 1949 (XI of 1949).
The Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (XV of 1949).
The Police Forces (Control and Direction) Act, 1949 (XVI of 1949).
The Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949).
The Bombay Evacuees (Administration of Property) Act, 1949 (XXIV of 1949).
The Bombay Repatriated Prisoners Act, 1949 (XXVII of 1949).

PART II.

Acts to come into force on the 15th September 1948.

The Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).
The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).
The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).
The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878).
The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (XVII of 1920).
The Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (I of 1923).
The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (XV of 1932).
The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 (XX of 1936).
The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939 (XXIV of 1939).
The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947).
The Bombay Molasses Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947).
The Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1947).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 10th November 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 477).

A doubt having been raised regarding the interpretation of paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, in its application of the Hindu Women's Right to Property Act, 1937 (XVIII of 1937), to the Jamkhandi State as repealing Jamkhandi Act I of 1937 including section 3 of the said Act placing restrictions on the Hindu Widow's power to adopt, the Government of Bombay is pleased to decide under paragraph 14 of the said Order that the entire enactment of the Jamkhandi State (Act I of 1937) including the provision regarding adoption stands repealed with effect from 28th July 1948.

G. N., R. D., No. 5771/45, dated 9th December 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 533).

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5771/45, dated 13th April 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5771/45, dated 25th June 1949.
Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 5771/45, dated 21st July 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 11 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the following amendments shall be made in the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (Bom. XXVIII of 1947), which has come into force in the Indian States under paragraph 4 of the said Order, namely :—

In the said Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947,—

(1) in section 2,—

(*i*) in clause (2), " Co-operative society " shall mean a society registered under any of the provisions corresponding to those contained in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a society registered under the said Act ;

(*ii*) in clause (5)—

(*a*) for the figures, letters and word " 30th January 1940 " wherever they occur, the figures, letters and word " 1st January 1948 " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the words " the date of the coming into operation of this Act or of the establishment of the Board concerned under the repealed Act," wherever they occur the words, figures and letters " the 15th day of September 1948 " shall be substituted ;

(2) in section 4, for sub-section (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*1*) Any debtor ordinarily residing in any local area or his creditor may make an application on or before the 15th June 1949 to the Court for the adjustment of his debts." ;

" Provided that in areas where a court competent to receive applications was not in existence on 9th December 1948 or thereafter, such applications may be made to the Court at any time within a period of six months from the date of the establishment of such Court."

(3) in section 7, for the figures, letters and word " 1st January 1938 " the figures, letters and word " 1st January 1948 " shall be substituted ;

(4) in section 22, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

" Provided further that where any amount due to a creditor is determined by a competent tribunal or authority under any law in force in an Indian State relating to the conciliation or adjustment of the debts of agriculturists corresponding to this Act, the amount so determined shall be binding on the parties " ;

(5) in section 23, in the proviso, after the figures " 1879 " the words " or any enactment corresponding thereto " shall be inserted ;

(6) in section 24, sub-section (*2*), for the figures, letters and word " 1st August 1947 " the figures, letters and word " 16th June 1949 " shall be substituted ;

(7) in section 25,—

(*a*) in clause (*i*), the words and figure " or by a Board established under section 4 of the repealed Act " shall be deleted ;

(*b*) in clause (*ii*) for the figures, letters and words " 15th day of February 1939 " the figures, letters and word " 1st January 1948 " shall be substituted ;

(8) in section 32, sub-section (*2*),—

(*i*) for clause (*c*) the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*c*) loans given by resource societies or by persons authorised to advance loans under section 54 for the financing of crops or for seasonal finance." ;

(*ii*) in the Explanation the words " under the repealed Act " and the words " under this Act " shall be deletd ;

(9) In section 56, in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words and figures " the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, by the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, the first mentioned Act " the words and figures " any enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in force in any of the Indian States, such enactment " shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) the words and brackets " with effect from the date of the coming into operation of this Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said date) " shall be deleted ;

(*iii*) for the words " for a period of three years from the said date " the words, figures and letters " up to the 26th day of May 1950 " shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) for the first proviso the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" Provided that any proceeding in or out of any suit instituted on or before the 26th May 1950 shall be continued and disposed of after the said date, as if the enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, had continued in force after the said date."

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-G.I., dated 29th April 949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 38-I). S. 4.

WHEREAS in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with notification No. 224 P, dated 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay has passed the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, and in pursuance of the said Order has applied the Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910), to the Jawhar State ;

AND WHEREAS circumstances have arisen which make it necessary and expedient to make modifications in the provisions of the said Act in its application to the Jawhar State ;

Now in exercise of the powers conferred on the Provincial Government under paragraph 11 of the said Order it is hereby directed as follows :—

In the Indian Electricity Act, 1910, in its application to the Jawhar State, after section 28 of the said Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

" 28A. (*1*) Any person engaged in the business of supplying energy within the limits of the Jawhar State on the date on which the Indian State (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, came into force shall not without the previous

permission of the Provincial Government transfer the undertaking or any part thereof, by way of sale, mortgage, exchange or otherwise, or stop or cease to supply energy or do any act which is likely to have the effect of stopping the supply of such energy or causing unreasonable and prolonged interruptions in the supply of such energy or dismantling or interfering with the proper working of the undertaking.

(*2*) If such person does any act at any time in contraventon of sub-section (*1*), the Provincial Government may for the purpose of maintaining such supply of energy direct any officer authorised in this behalf to take possession of the undertaking or any part thereof and to conduct the undertaking and pass such other orders as in the opinion of the Provincial Government may be necessary and expedient. The officer so authorised may evict from the premises of the undertaking any person who in the opinion the officer is likely to act in a manner prejudicial to the maintenance of such supply.

(*3*) Any person who enters or remains upon the premises of an undertaking the possession of which has been directed to be taken under sub-section (*2*) shall be deemed to commit criminal trespass.

(*4*) Whoever contravenes the provisions of sub-section (*1*) shall, on conviction, be punished with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees, and in the case of a continuing contravention with a daily fine which may extend to three hundered rupees.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section an undertaking shall include all lands, buildings, works, materials and plants appertaining thereto."

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5612/33, dated 15th June 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 529).

In pursuance of paragraphs 7 and 11 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph 7 of the said Order, a cess at the rate specified in section 93 of the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (Bom. VI of 1923), shall be levied in the Ramdurg State, with effect from the date of this Order.

S. 4. **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-G, dated 29th July 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 355).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, (XLVII of 1947), and read with Notification No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, issued by the Government of India in the Ministry of States and read also with Notification No. S.O. 13, dated the 4th June 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of Law, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that with effect from the date of this order all customs duties, for import into or export from their respective areas, of food-grains, or other goods, as were levied by any ruler, Thanedar or other Officer under any law, order or notification for the time being in force in any of the States, talukas, or thanas, circles or estates that have acceded to the Dominion of India and have merged with the Province of Bombay into the districts of Kaira, Ahmedabad and Panchmahals or have been included into the districts of Mahi Kantha and Banas Kanta, are abolished :

Provided that nothing in this order shall affect the levy or validity of any octroi, toll or duty levied under any existing municipal or local law corresponding to the provisions contained in any of the enactments now in force in the Province of Bombay.

G. N., F. D., No. 6495/33-S.T., dated 3rd August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 357). S. 4.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with notifications No. 174-I B, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-I B., dated the 14th April 1948 and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(1) The Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to the States mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto (hereinafter referred to as the said States), namely :—

In the said Act—

(*a*) for section 5, the following section shall be substituted :—

"5. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 7 and with effect from 1st October 1948 every dealer whose gross turnover during the year ended on 31st March 1948, in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds—

(*a*) in the case of a dealer who brings any goods into the Province of Bombay and the said States whether by land, water or air, Rs. 10,000, provided his gross turnover in respect of such goods is not less than Rs. 1,000 ;

(*b*) in the case of a manufacturer or processor Rs. 10,000 ; and

(*c*) in the case of any other dealer Rs. 30,000 ;

shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods effected on or after the 1st day of October 1948 ;

(*2*) Every dealer to whom sub-section (*1*) does not apply shall be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the date of expiry of two months after the month up to the end of which from the 1st April preceding thereto his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*), or from the 1st October 1948, whichever is later ;

(*3*) Every dealer who has become liable to pay tax under this Act shall continue to be so liable until the expiry of three consecutive years, during each of which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods has failed to exceed the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) and such further period after the date of such expiry as may be prescribed and on the expiry of this latter period his liability to pay the tax shall cease.

(*4*) Every dealer whose liability to pay tax has ceased under the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall again be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the date of expiry of three months after the commencement of the year immediately following that during which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods, again exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*)."

(*b*) Except in the preamble and in section 5 as substituted by sub-clause (*a*), the reference to "Province of Bombay" shall be construed as references to the Province of Bombay and the said States.

(*c*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the said Act, the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in each of the said States from the date of this Order.

(2) Any notification, order , or rules issued, or made under the said Act in the Province of Bombay shall so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have been issued or made under the said Act as so extended to the said States.

(3) Any enactment , corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Sales Tax, Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom XXIV of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in any of the States shall be repealed with effect from the 1st October 1948.

SCHEDULE.

I

The Deccan States.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

II

Janjira.

III

The Gujarat States.

Dharampur.
Balasinor.
Chota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Sant.
Cambay.
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijayanagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.
Tharad.
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Ghodasar.
Vasna.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valasna.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 11th August 1948 **S. 4**
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 364A).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act read with paragraph 11 of the Indian States (Application of laws) Order, 1948, dated 28th July 1948, and in cancellation of the Order No. 7784/45, Notification No. 7784/45 and Order No. 7784/45 (*a*), all dated 20th July 1948, in the Revenue Department, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this order—

(*a*) an enactment corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 (XXIX of 1939), by whatever name or title, named or described and if any, in force in any of the States mentioned in the Schedule hereto, hereinafter referred to as the said States immediately before the date of this order, shall be repealed, and

(*b*) the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939 (Bom XXIX of 1939) hereinafter called the said Act, and all rules made thereunder subject to any amendment to which the said Act and the rules are for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay shall, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (*2*) and (*3*) of section 1 of the said Act so far as the circumstances, admit, subject however to the following modifications extend to and come into force in the said States on the date of this notification, namely :—

(*c*) in the said Act and the rules made thereunder :—

(1) Except where the context otherwise requires, reference to the Province of Bombay in sub-section (*2*) of section 1 shall be construed as reference to the Province of Bombay and the said States.

(2) The reference to the First Class Sub-judge, or the Subordinate judge or the First Class Subordinate judge, shall be deemed to be a reference to the Civil Judge, (Senior Division) wherein such Court has been established or where no such Court has been established, to the District Court having jurisdiction over the area.

(3) In sub-section (*2*) of section 2, Co-operative Society shall mean a society registered under any of the provisions corresponding to those contained in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a Society deemed to have been registered under the said Act.

(4) In sub-section (*1*) of section 2A, for the words and figures " of the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946 ", the words and figures " from 11th August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(5) In sub-section (*1*) of section 3A, for the words and figures " the date of the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946 ", the words and figures " from 11th August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(6) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4, reference to " section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938 ", shall be read as reference to " any enactment corresponding to section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, if any, in any of the States."

(7) In proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4, for the words and figures "the date on which the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946, comes into force", the words and figures "11th August 1948" shall be substituted.

(8) In sub-section (*2*) of section 4—

(i) for the words and figures "after the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946", the words and figures " from 11th August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(ii) for the words and figures " the date of the coming into force of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946 " occurring in sub-clauses (*b*) (*i*) and (*ii*), the words and figures " 11th August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(9) In sub-section (*2*) (*a*) of section 5, for the words beginning with the words " of the year immediately preceding " and ending with the words " the land is situated " the figures " 1948 " shall be substituted.

(10) In Explanation I to section 7, for the words " the commencement of the Bombay Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1946 ", " 11th August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(11) In section 29, references to sections 3, 9 and 11 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, shall be read as references to similar provisions contained in any enactment corresponding to the Bombay Small Holders' Relief Act, 1938, by whatever name called or described, if any, in force in any of the said States at the date of this order.

SCHEDULE.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Juhior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

Janjira.

Dharampur.
Balasinor.
Chota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Sant.
Cambay.
Tharad.
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Chodasar,
Vasna,
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijayanagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valasna.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 13th August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 368). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 174-I-B, dated 23rd March 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States and the provisions corresponding to section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and section 26 of Court Fees Act, 1870, as in force in the Sangli State, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that the stamps, whether adhesive or impressed, judicial or non-judicial, issued by them under the said Acts in the Province of Bombay, shall be deemed to have been issued under the corresponding Acts in force in the said State, notwithstanding anything contained in the said State Acts, rules framed or notifications issued thereunder.

G. N., P & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 13th August 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 368). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 224-P, dated 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States and the provisions corresponding to section 10 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, and section 26 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, as in force in the Mansa State, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that stamps, whether adhesive or impressed, judicial or non-judicial, issued by them under the said Acts in the Province of Bombay, shall be deemed to have been issued under the corresponding Acts in force in the said State with effect from the 15th July 1948, notwithstanding anything contained in the said State Acts, rules framed or notifications issued thereunder.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 9th September 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 380-A). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notifications No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948, and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States and in modification of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879), and the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926), mentioned in Part I of Schedule I and the Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (XVII of 1920), mentioned in Part II of the said Schedule to the said Order shall apply to the Indian States specified in Schedule I to the said Order with effect from the 1st January 1949.

G. N., H. D., No. 5518/5 (V), dated 22nd September 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4314). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notifications No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948, and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, and read also with sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of Article 4 of Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 25th September 1948 :—

(*a*) All Civil appeals, applications and other proceedings pending in any of the Courts of the District Judges of Palanpur State, Radhanpur State and of Western India and Gujarat Region, Rajkot, or in any other Court from any

of the areas now comprised in the Banas Kanta District as constituted under Notification No. 5518/5-(III), dated the 22nd September 1948, shall be transferred to the Court of the District Judge at Palanpur ;

(*b*) All Sessions cases, criminal appeals and applications pending in any of the Courts of the Sessions Judges of the Palanpur State, Radhanpur State and of the Western India and Gujarat Region, Rajkot, from any of the areas now comprised in the Sessions Division of the Banas Kantha District as constituted under Notification No. 5518/5-(I), dated the 22nd September 1948, shall be transferred to the Court of the Sessions Judge at Palanpur ;

(*c*) All Civil suits, applications and other proceedings pending in any of the Civil Courts of the Palanpur State, the Radhanpur State and of the Western India States, and Gujarat Region at Rajkot or of any other Estate or State from any of the areas now comprised in the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts of the Civil Judge (Senior Division) at Palanpur, of the Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Deesa, Dhanera, Radhanpur and Tharad shall be transferred to any of these respective Courts having jurisdiction in the matter and over the area ;

and all such Courts to which such suits, applications, Sessions cases, appeals, or other proceedings are transferred shall have full jurisdiction and powers to dispose them of according to law as if such suit, application, appeal, proceeding or the Sessions case was instituted in or committed to such Court.

S. 4. **G. N., H. D., No. 5518/5-(VII), dated 22nd September 1948 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4314).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notifications No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948, and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, and also with sub-clause (*b*) of clause (1) of Article 4 of the Bombay (Enlargement of Area and Alteration of Boundaries) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 25th September 1948 :—

(*a*) All Civil appeals, applications and other proceedings pending in any of the Courts of the District Judges of the Idar State, the Vijaynagar State and of the Western India and Gujarat Region, Rajkot, from any of the areas now comprised in the Mahi Kanta District as constituted under Notification No. 5518/5 (III), dated the 22nd September 1948, shall be transferred to the Court of the District Judge at Himatnagar ;

(*b*) All Sessions cases, Criminal appeals and applications pending in any of the Courts of Sessions Judges of the Idar State of the Vijaynagar State and of the Western India and Gujarat Region, Rajkot, from any of the areas now comprised in the Sessions Division of the Mahi Kantha District as constituted under Notification No. 5518/5-(I), dated the 22nd September 1948, shall be transferred to the Court of the Sessions Judge at Himatnagar ;

(*c*) All Civil suits, applications and other proceedings pending in any of the Civil Courts of the Idar State, the Vijaynagar State and of the Western India State and Gujarat Region, Rajkot, from any of the areas now comprised in the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Courts of the Civil Judge (Senior Division), Himatnagar, of the Civil Judges (Junior Division) at Idar, Khed, Brahma, Sabalpur and Bayad shall be transferred to any of these respective Courts having jurisdiction in the matter and over the area ;

and all such Courts to which such suits, applications, Sessions cases, appeals or other proceedings are transferred shall have full jurisdiction and powers to dispose them of according to law, as if, such suit, application, appeal, proceedings or the Sessions case was originally instituted in or committed to such Court.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F-I, dated 2nd December 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 505A).

S. 4 Administration of the Danta State Order.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), and read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) The Order may be called the Administration of the Danta State Order.

(2) It shall apply to the Danta State.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Interpretation.—(1) In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context,—

(*a*) "The appointed day" as used in this Order shall mean the date of this Order.

2. The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Executive authority in the States.*—(1) The Provincial Government shall appoint an officer to be designated as the Chief Administrator who shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to the general supervision and control of the Provincial Government, be in charge of the executive administration of the State or part of the State as the Provincial Government may determine.

(2) The Administrator shall be subordinate to the Chief Administrator having jurisdiction over the area for which he is appointed and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him, by the Chief Administrator.

4. *Application and continuance of Laws.*—(1) Such provisions, or such parts of provision—

(*a*) of any law, or

(*b*) of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or by-law issued, made or prescribed under any law,

as were in force immediately before the appointed day in Danta State shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by an order under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) :

Provided that the powers that were exercised by the Ruler of the Danta State in respect of or in relation to the State under any such provisions of law immediately before the appointed day, shall be exercised by the Provincial Government or any Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

(2) The enactments specified in Schedule I (hereto annexed) shall, so far as circumstances admit, and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being generally subject, in the territories to which they extend, apply to the State, in which laws corresponding to such enactments and covering matters contained in such enactments are not in force on the appointed day ;

Provided that in the enactments as so applied, except where the context otherwise requires, references to "British India" shall be construed as references to "all the Provinces of India and the Danta State".

5. *High Court.*—(1) The High Court shall have in respect of the Danta State all such original, appellate and other jurisdiction and also superintendence and administrative control over all Subordinate Courts in the Danta State as, under the law in force immediately before the appointed day, was or is exercisable in respect of the State by any Court exercising jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay. Any reference to the High Court in the laws applied or continued in force in Danta State under paragraph 4 shall be construed as a reference to the High Court.

(2) Any Court which immediately before the appointed day exercised any original, appellate and other jurisdiction and control in Danta State similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay, such jurisdiction and control from the appointed day, and all cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings pending in that Court shall from such day be deemed to have been transferred to the High Court. The High Court shall dispose of all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings in accordance with the law applied or continued in force under paragraph 4 as if all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings were instituted before it.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the law in force immediately before the appointed day with respect to practice and procedure in any Court which exercised jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in respect of the State shall, with the necessary modifications, apply in relation to the High Court and accordingly that High Court shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as were immediately before the appointed day exercisable by the Court which exercised jurisdiction and control before the appointed day in respect of that State.

6. *Heads of Departments.*—Subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to the laws that are applied or continued in force under paragraph 4, all the heads of departments of the Provincial Government shall exercise the same powers, functions and jurisdiction in the Danta State which they for the time being exercise in the Province of Bombay or which may be conferred and imposed on or assigned to them by the Provincial Government for the purposes of this Order.

Explanation.—In this paragraph, the expression "heads of departments" means—

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Chief Engineer,
Commissioner of Excise,
Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government,
Director of Agriculture,
Director of Industries,
Director of Public Health,
Director of Public Instruction,
Director of Veterinary Services,
Inspector-General of Police,
Inspector-General of Prisons,
Inspector-General of Registration,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,

Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
Consulting Surveyor to Government,
The Provincial National Savings Officer,
The Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Superintending Engineer on Special Duty,
Provincial Transport Officer,
any other Officer who may be declared as such by the Provincial Government.

7. *Continuance of existing taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Until provision to the contrary made by any order made under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), all taxes, duties, cesses or fees which, immediately before the appointed day, were being levied by any competent authority under any law for the time being in force in the State, shall continue to be levied.

8. *Transitory Provision.*—Subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to any notification or order that may be issued under the laws applied or continued in force under paragraph 4, every person who immediately before the appointed day was exercising lawful functions in the State, shall continue to exercise those functions until his appointment is determined, subject to the orders of the Provincial Government, by the Chief Administrator for such area.

9. *Construction of Laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provision of the law applied or continued in each Indian State under paragraph 4, any Court or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court or authority.

10. *Bar of suit or other legal proceeding.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Provincial Government or any Officer or servant of the Provincial Government or any authority subordinate to it in respect of any thing in good faith done or purporting to be done under this Order.

SCHEDULE I.

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860).
2. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
3. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).
4. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
5. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
6. The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).
7. The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (Bom. V of 1879).
8. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890).
9. The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2751/46-F-II, dated 2nd December 1948
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 505D).

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 3 of the Administration of the Danta State Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Collector of Banas Kanta District to be the Chief Administrator, who shall be in charge of the executive administration of the Danta State.

S. 4 **G. N., R. D., No. 6816/45-F (a), dated 28th December 1948 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 569).**

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 6816/45-F (a), dated the 18th January 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with paragraph 11 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, dated 28th July 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXVII of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, shall notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (*2*) of section 1 of the said Act so far the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to and come into force in the States mentioned in the Schedule to this Order on the date of this Order.

In the said Act,—

In column 4 of the Schedule annexed to the Act,—

(*a*) In section 3-A of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein for the words and figures " the eighth day of November 1947 ", the words and figures " the eleventh day of August 1949 " shall be substituted.

(*b*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, reference to " section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938 ", shall be read as reference to " any enactment corresponding to section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, if any, in any of the States ".

(*c*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, for the words and figures " the eighth day of November 1946 " the words and figures " the eleventh day of August 1948 " shall be substituted.

(*d*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein,—

(1) for the words and figures " the eighth day of November 1946 ", the words and figures " the eleventh day of August 1948 " shall be substituted,

(2) for the words and figures " 31st day of May 1947 " occurring in sub-clause (*b*) (*i*), the words and figures, " 31st day of May 1949 " shall be substituted.

(3) for the words and figures " 1st day of June 1947 " occurring in sub-clause (*b*) (*ii*), the words and figures " 1st day of June 1949 " shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Janjira.
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Dharampur.	Idar.
Balasinor.	Jawhar.
Chota-Udepur.	Vijayanagar.
Lunawada.	Sachin.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).	Radhanpur.
Baria.	Palanpur.
Bansda.	Jambughoda.
Sant.	Surgana.
Cambay.	
Tharad.	Katosan.
Bhaderwa.	Sudasna.
Mohanpur.	Valasna.
Malpur.	Ranasan.
Mansa.	Varsoda.
Wao.	Ambaliara.
Khadal.	Punadra.
Chodasar.	Ilol.
Vasna.	Sanjeli.

G. N., H. D., No. 4896/5, dated 7th January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 120). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, read with rule 2 (1) of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, and read also with paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948 the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Regional Transport Officers mentioned in column 3 of the Schedule hereto appended to be also the Regional Transport Officers for the areas specified against them in column 2 of the said Schedule, of the integrated States specified against them in column 1 thereof, for the purposes of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, namely :—

SCHEDULE.

Name of the State.	Area.	Regional Transport Officers.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Officers.
1	2	3	4
Sawantwadi ..	Whole area ..	The Regional Transport Officer, Konkan Region.	Thana.
Janjira ..	Do. ..		
Jawhar ..	Do. ..		
Balasinor ..	Whole area ..	The Regional Transport Officer, Gujarat Region.	Ahmedabad.
Bansda ..	Do. ..		
Baria ..	Do. ..		
Cambay ..	Do. ..		
Chota Udaipur ..	Do. ..		
Dharampur ..	Do. ..		
Jambughoda ..	Do. ..		
Lunawada ..	Do. ..		
Rajpipla with the including State Segbara.	Do. ..		
Sachin ..	Do. ..		
Sant ..	Do. ..		

Name of the State.	Area.	Regional Transport Officers.	Headquarters of Regional Transport Officers.
1	2	3	4
Surgana ..	Whole area ..		
Palanpur ..	Do. ..		
Radhanpur ..	Do. ..		
Idar ..	Do. ..		
Vijaynagar ..	Do. ..		
Tharad ..	Do. ..		
Bhaderwa ..	Do. ..		
Mohanpur ..	Do. ..		
Malpur ..	Do. ..		
Mansa ..	Do. ..		
Wao ..	Do. ..		
Khadal ..	Do. ..	The Regional Transport Officer, Gujarat Region.	Ahmedabad.
Ghodasar ..	Do. ..		
Vasna ..	Do. ..		
Katosan ..	Do. ..		
Sudasna ..	Do. ..		
Valasna ..	Do. ..		
Ranasan ..	Do. ..		
Varsoda ..	Do. ..		
Ambaliara ..	Do. ..		
Pundara ..	Do. ..		
Illol ..	Do. ..		
Sanjeli ..	Do. ..		
Danta ..	Do. ..		
Akalkot ..	Whole area ..	The Regional Transport Officer, South Deccan Region.	Poona.
Phaltan ..	Do. ..		
Aundh ..	Do. ..		
Bhor ..	Do. ..		
Sangli ..	Whole area ..		
Jath ..	Do. ..		
Jamkhandi ..	Do. ..		
Mudhol ..	Do. ..		
Miraj (Senior) ..	Do. ..		
Miraj (Junior) ..	Do. ..	The Regional Transport Officer, Karnatak Region.	Belgaum.
Ramdurg ..	Do. ..		
Kurundwad (Senior) ..	Do. ..		
Kurundwad (Junior) ..	Do. ..		
Savanur ..	Do. ..		
Wadi Jagir ..	Do. ..		

S. 4 **G. N., F. D., No. 7346/33-S.T. (1), dated 20th January 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 135).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Danta State Order, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(1) the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for

the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to the Danta State, namely :—

In the said Act—

(*a*) for section 5, the following section shall be substituted :—

"5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 7 and with effect from 1st February 1949 every dealer whose gross turnover during the year ended on 31st March 1948 in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds—

(*a*) in the case of a dealer who brings any goods into the Province of Bombay, and the States specified in the Schedule to this Order and the Danta State, whether by land, water or air, Rs. 10,000, provided his gross turnover in respect of such goods is not less than Rs. 1,000 ;

(*b*) in the case of a manufacturer or processor Rs. 10,000 ; and

(*c*) in the case of any other dealer Rs. 30,000, shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods effected after the 1st day of February 1949 ;

(2) Every dealer to whom sub-section (*1*) does not apply shall be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the date of expiry of two months after the month up to the end of which the 1st April preceding thereto his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*), or from the 1st February 1949 whichever is later.

(3) Every dealer who has become liable to pay tax under this Act shall continue to be so liable until the expiry of three consecutive years, during each of which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods has failed to exceed the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) and such further period after the date of such expiry as may be prescribed and on the expiry of this latter period his liability to pay the tax shall cease.

(4) Every dealer whose liability to pay tax has ceased under the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall again be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the date of expiry of three months after the commencement of the year immediately following that during which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods, again exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*)." ;

(*b*) except in the preamble and in section 5 as substituted by sub-clause (*a*), the references to the "Province of Bombay" shall be construed as references to the Province of Bombay, the States specified in the Schedule to this Order, and the Danta State ;

(*c*) notwithstanding anything contained therein, the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in the Danta State from the date of this Order ;

(2) any notification, order, or rules issued, or made under the said Act in the Province of Bombay shall, so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have been issued or made under the said Act as so extended to the Danta State ; and

(3) any enactment, corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the Danta State shall be repealed with effect from the 1st February 1949.

SCHEDULE.

I.

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

II.

Janjira.

III.

The Gujarat States.

Dharampur.
Balasinor.
Chota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Tharad.
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Sant.
Cambay.
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijayanagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.
Ghodasar.
Vasna.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valsana.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

S. 4 **G. N., F. D., No. 7422/33 (1) S.T., dated 23rd February 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 166).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notifications No. 174-B, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-I-B, dated the 14th April 1948, No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, and No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Indian States Order, and with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Danta State Order, the Government of Bombay is pleased to dircet that—

(1) the Bombay Sugarcane Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXXII of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to the States mentioned in the Schedule annexed hereto (hereinafter referred to as the said States), namely :—

(*a*) In the said Act, the references to "Province of Bombay" shall be construed as references to the Province of Bombay and the said States.

(*b*) In respect of the areas of the said States specified in parts of the Schedule mentioned below, for the words and figures "first day of January 1948" in section 15, the words and figures specified against the corresponding part shall respectively be substituted :—

Part I	..	..	.. 23rd March 1948.
Part II	..	..	.. 14th April 1948.
Part III	..	..	.. 28th May 1948.
Part IV	..	..	.. 4th November 1948.

(2) any notification, order, or rules that will be issued, or made under the said Act in the Province of Bombay shall so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have been issued or made under the said Act as so extended to the said States ;

(3) any enactment, corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Sugarcane Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXXII of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in any of the said States shall be repealed with effect from the date, the said Act comes into force.

SCHEDULE.

I.

The Deccan States.

Akalkot.	Kurundwad (Junior).	Sangli.
Aundh.	Miraj (Senior).	Savanur.
Bhor.	Miraj (Junior).	Sawantwadi.
Jamkhandi.	Mudhol.	Wadi Jagir.
Jath.	Phaltan.	
Kurundwad (Senior).	Ramdurg.	

II.

Janjira.

III.

The Gujarat States.

Dharampur.	Vijayanagar.	Khadal.
Balasinor.	Sachin.	Ghodasar.
Chota Udepur.	Radhanpur.	Vasna.
Lunawada.	Palanpur.	Katosan.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).	Jambughoda.	Sudasna.
	Surgana.	Valasna.
Baria.	Tharad.	Ranasan.
Bansda.	Bhaderwa.	Varsoda.
Sant.	Mohanpur.	Ambaliara.
Cambay.	Malpur.	Punadra.
Idar.	Mansa.	Ilol.
Jawhar.	Wao.	Sanjeli.

IV.

Danta.

S. 4 **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F-I, dated 1st March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 173).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) read with notification No. 45-P, dated 1st March 1949, of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that the Kolhapur State Constitution Act, 1947, shall stand repealed with effect from 1st March 1949.

S. 4 Administration of the Kolhapur State Order. **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F-II, dated 1st March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 173).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 45-P, dated 1st March 1949, of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) The order may be called the Administration of the Kolhapur State Order.

(2) It shall apply to the Kolhapur State inclusive of the Jahgirs.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of March 1949.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context, the appointed day as used in this Order shall mean the 1st day of March 1949.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of this Order, as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *The Executive Authority in the State.*—(1) The Provincial Government shall appoint an Officer to be designated as the Chief Administrator who shall, subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to the general supervision and control of the Provincial Government, be in charge of the executive administration of the Kolhapur State.

(2) The Provincial Government may also appoint one or more Administrators for the whole or part of the State.

(3) The Administrator shall be subordinate to the Chief Administrator having jurisdiction over the area for which he is appointed and shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Chief Administrator.

(4) *Provincial Government to exercise powers of Ruler.*—All powers that were exercised by the Ruler of the State under any Law, or in his capacity as the Ruler, immediately before the appointed day, shall be exercised by the Provincial Government or any Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

4. *The High Court.*—(1) The High Court shall have in respect of the State all such original, appellate and other jurisdiction and also superintendence and administrative control over all subordinate Courts in the State as under any law in force immediately before the appointed day, was or is exercisable in respect of the State by any Court exercising jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay. Any reference to the High Court in the Laws applied or continued in force in the State shall be construed as a reference to the High Court.

(2) Any Court which immediately before the appointed day exercised any original, appellate and other jurisdiction and control in the State similar to that exercised by the High Court in the Province of Bombay, such jurisdiction and control

from the appointed day, and all cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings pending in that Court shall from such day be deemed to have been transferred to the High Court. The High Court shall dispose of all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings in accordance with the law applied or continued in force as if all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings were instituted before it.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, the law in force immediately before the appointed day, with respect to practice and procedure in any Court which exercised jurisdiction and control similar to that exercised by the High Court in respect of the State shall with necessary modifications apply in relation to the High Court and accordingly that High Court shall have all such powers to make rules and orders with respect to practice and procedure as were immediately before the appointed day exercisable by the Court which exercised jurisdiction and control before the appointed day in respect of the State.

5. *Heads of Departments.*—Subject to provisions of this order and subject also to the laws that are applied or continued in force, all the Heads of Departments of the Provincial Government shall exercise the same powers, functions and jurisdiction in the State, which they for the time being exercised in the Province of Bombay or which may be conferred and imposed on or assigned to them by the Provincial Government for the purpose of this Order.

Explanation.—In this paragraph the expression " Heads of Departments " means :

Conservator of Forests,
Chief Engineer,
Commissioner of Excise,
Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government,
Director of Agriculture,
Director of Agricultural Engineering,
Director of Industries,
Director of Public Health,
Director of Public Instruction,
Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences,
Inspector General of Police,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Inspector General of Registration,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
Consulting Surveyor to Government,
Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
*The Backward Class Officer, Bombay Province, Poona,
†The Commissioner of Labour,
‡The Joint Director of Technical Education,

and any other officer who may be declared as such by the Provincial Government.

6. *Transitory Provision.*—Subject to the provisions of this Order and subject also to any notification or Order that may be issued under the laws applied or continued in force, every person who immediately before the appointed day, was

* This Officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 14th April 1949 (*Vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F. II, dated 14th April 1949).

† This Officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 19th April 1949 (*Vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F. II, dated 19th April 1949).

‡ This Officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 15th June 1949 (*Vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-I, dated 15th June 1949).

exercising lawful functions in the State shall continue to exercise those functions until his appointment is determined, subject to the orders of the Provincial Government, by the Chief Administrator for the State.

7. *Construction of Laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any of the provisions of law, applied or continued in the State, any court or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court or the authority.

8. *Bar of suits or other legal proceedings.*—No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Provincial Government or any Officer or servant of the Provincial Government or any authority subordinate to it in respect of anything done in goodfaith, or purporting to be done under this Order.

S. 4 Kholhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F-III, dated 1st March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 175).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F, dated 3rd March 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/64-F, dated 23rd March 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D,. No. 4384/46-F-III, dated 28th March 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-F, dated 30th April 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-I, dated 8th June 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9310/45-I, dated 11th July 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4384/46-I, dated 25th July 1949.
Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 5305/46-I, dated 19th July 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 45-P, dated the 1st March 1949, of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall apply to the Kolhapur State inclusive of the Jahgirs within the limits of the said State.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st March 1949.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) *Appointed day* means the first day of March 1949.

(*b*) *Kolhapur State* shall mean the Kolhapur State inclusive of the Jahgirs within the limits of the said State.

(*c*) *Schedule* means the schedule hereto annexed.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904) applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Application of enactments to Kolhapur State.*—(1) All enactments specified in Parts I and II of the schedule and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this Order shall extend to and be in force in the Kolhapur State subject to any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay.

(2) All references to the Province of Bombay in the said enactments, notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws shall be construed as including references to the Province of Bombay and the Kolhapur State.

4. *Commencement of enactments in Kolhapur State.*—Notwithstanding anything in the said enactments defining the extent of and appointing the date for commencement, the said enactments except where expressly provided shall apply to the Kolhapur State, and shall be deemed to have come into force in the case of enactments specified in Part I of the said Schedule on the date on which this Order comes into force and in the case of enactments specified in Part II of the said Schedule on the 1st May 1949.

5. *Repeal of enactments in force in the Kolhapur State.*—Save as expressly provided in this Order, all enactments in force in the Kolhapur State or part thereof and corresponding to the enactments in force in the Province of Bombay and extended to the Kolhapur State under paragraph 3 and all * * notifications, schemes, rules, by-laws, vat-hukums and all orders by whatever name or description called [1][under such enactments] or having the force of law immediately before the appointed day shall stand repealed.

Provided that the repeal by this Order of any such enactments, notifications, schemes, rules, by-laws, or vat-hukums or orders shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect, or consequence of anything already done or suffered or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted or the proof of any past act or thing ;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment, notification, scheme, rule, by-law, vat-hukum or order, affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, in so far as the same respectively is not in any way inconsistent with any of the enactments extended under paragraph 3 of this Order, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed ;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment, notification, scheme, rule, by-law, vat-hukum or order revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not now existing or in force immediately before the date on which this order comes into force.

6. *Saving of local authorities, Courts, Tribunals, etc.*—Any local authority or any Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body, constituted or appointed, or any society, institution or association, whether incorporated or not, registered or recognised under any law in force in the Kolhapur State and repealed by this Order shall be deemed to have been constituted, appointed, registered or recognised under the corresponding enactment extended to the Kolhapur State by this Order and all proceedings pending before the said local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, Officer or official body, immediately before the repeal of any enactment in force in the Kolhapur State shall be continued before that local authority Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body and that local authority, Court,

[1] This amendment came into force with effect from 1st March 1949.

Tribunal, authority, officer or official body shall continue to have for the purposes of the said proceedings all jurisdiction and powers and shall be subject to the same control, superintendence, appellate, revisional or otherwise, under the corresponding law extended under this Order to the Kolhapur State as if that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body was constituted or appointed under the corresponding law so extended.

7. *Continuance of taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Any taxes, duties, cesses, or fees which immediately before the coming into force of this Order were being levied under any enactments in force in the Kolhapur State repealed by paragraph 5 shall continue to be levied under the corresponding enactments extended to the Kolhapur State under paragraph 3 until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

8. *Saving of limitation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, if the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), for any suit, appeal or application is less than the period prescribed by any corresponding law in force in the Kolhapur State immediately before the commencement of this Order, such suit, appeal or application may be instituted within two years next after the date of the commencement of this Order or within the period prescribed by such corresponding law, whichever period first expires.

9. *Removal of difficulties.*—(1) The Provincial Government may from time to time by order published in the Official Gazette make such provisions as appears to it to be necessary or expedient—

(*a*) for bringing the provisions of the enactments extended to, the Kolhapur State under this Order into effective operation;

(*b*) for making omissions from, additions to the enactments specified in the Schedule or making any adaptations and modifications in the provisions of such enactments and for directing that any such enactment shall cease to apply to the Kolhapur State; and

(*c*) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the application of such enactments to, or operation or enforcement thereof, in areas of the Kolhapur State.

(2) Any order made under this paragraph may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this Order.

10. *Continuation of Digest of Hindu Law.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this Order, the provisions of the Rules (Digest) of Hindu Law, 1920, in force in the Kolhapur State immediately before the appointed day shall [1][continue to be in force in those areas of the State in which it was in force before the said day], until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

11. *Construction of law.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provisions of any enactment extended to the Kolhapur State under paragraph 3, any Court, Tribunal, or authority may, construe the same and any notifications orders, schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court, Tribunal or authority.

12. *Decision of Provincial Government final regarding interpretation.*—If any doubt arises regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this Order

[1] This amendment came into force with effect from 1st March 1949.

with respect to the application of any enactment hereby extended to the Kolhapur State or the repeal of any enactment hereby repealed or the continuance of jurisdiction or powers of any local authority, authority, officer, official body, or the registration or recognition of any association, whether incorporated or not, or the continuance or levy of any taxes, duties, cesses, or fees, or any other matter provided by this order, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be final and conclusive and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court.

SCHEDULE.

PART I.

Central Acts.

The Secretaries to Government Act, 1834 (II of 1834).
The Interest Act, 1839 (XXXII of 1839).
The Indian Slavery Act, 1843 (V of 1843).
The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).
The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850).
The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 (XXXVII of 1850).
The Legal Representatives' Suits Act, 1855 (XII of 1855).
The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (XIII of 1855).
The Indian Bills of Lading Act, 1856 (IX of 1856).
The Hindu Widows' Re-marriage Act, 1856 (XV of 1856).
The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860).
The Indian Penal Code (XLV of 1860).
The Government Seal Act, 1862 (III of 1862).
The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (XXI of 1866).
The Bombay High Court (Letters Patent) Act, 1866 (XXIII of 1866).
The Acting Judges Act, 1867 (XVI of 1867).
The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).
The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869).
The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).
The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871).
The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872).
The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).
The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).
The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 (V of 1873).
The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).
The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874).
The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875).
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875 (XVIII of 1875).
The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876).
The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877).
The Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878).
The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879).
The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).
The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882).
The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882).
The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882).
The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882 (VII of 1882).
The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883).

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The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).
The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).
The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).
The Suits Valuation Act, 1887 (VII of 1887).
The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).
The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889).
The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890).
The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890).
The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890).
The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890).
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890).
The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891).
The Partition Act, 1893 (IV of 1893).
The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894).
The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).
The Crown Grants Act, 1895 (XV of 1895).
The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).
The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897).
The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
The Lepers Act, 1898 (III of 1898).
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).
The Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898).
The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899).
The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).
The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).
The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904).
The Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906).
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).
The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908).
The Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908).
The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).
The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).
The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911).
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911).
The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911).
The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).
The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913).

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The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913 (VI of 1913).
The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).
The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914).
The Indian Copyright Act, 1914 (III of 1914).
The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914).
The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916).
The Hindu Disposition of Property Act, 1916 (XV of 1916).
Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).
The Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917).
The Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917 (XVIII of 1917).
The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918).
The Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (X of 1918).
The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919 (I of 1919).
The Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919).
The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).
The Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920).
The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (XIV of 1920).
The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (XXXIII of 1920).
The Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920).
The Indian Elections Offences and Inquiries Act, 1920 (XXXIX of 1920).
The Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920 (XLVII of 1920).
The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922).
The Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).
The Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923).
The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923).
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).
The Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923 (XIV of 1923).
The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923).
The Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 (XLII of 1923).
The Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924).
The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924).
The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925).
The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).
The Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925).
The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).
The Contempt of Courts Act, 1926 (XII of 1926).
The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).
The Indian Bar Council's Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926).
The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927).
The Hindu Inheritance (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1928 (XII of 1928).

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The Hindu Law of Inheritance (Amendment) Act, 1929 (II of 1929).
The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (XIX of 1929).
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).
The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (III of 1930).
The Hindu Gains of Learning Act, 1930 (XXX of 1930).
The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930 (XXXII of 1930).
The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 (XXIII of 1931).
The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).
The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 (XIII of 1932).
The Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932).
The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932).
The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (II of 1933).
The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933).
The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934).
The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934 (VIII of 1934).
The Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934).
The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934).
The Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934).
The Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934).
The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934).
The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936).
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).
The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937).
The Hindu Women's Rights to Property Act, 1937 (XVIII of 1937).
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937).
The Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938).
The Manœurves, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938).
The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 (XXIV of 1938).
The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939).
The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (VIII of 1939).
The Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939).
The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).
The Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939).
The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (V of 1940).
The Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940).
The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940).
The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (XIX of 1941).
The Professions Tax Limitation Act, 1941 (XX of 1941).
The Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 (VI of 1942).
The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

The Reciprocity Act, 1943 (IX of 1943).

[1]The Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).

The Indian Oil-seeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946).

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946).

The Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946).

The Foreigners Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1946).

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947 (II of 1947).

The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).

The Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 (XV of 1947).

The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947).

The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947).

The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1948 (III of 1948).

The Pharmacy Act, 1948 (VIII of 1948).

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948).

The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXIV of 1948).

The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance 1948 (Ordinance No. XXV of 1948).

The Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850).

The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

The Religious Societies Act, 1880 (I of 1880).

The Municipal Taxation Act, 1881 (XI of 1881).

The Police Act, 1888 (III of 1888).

The Metal Tokens Act, 1889 (I of 1889).

The Measures of Length Act, 1889 (II of 1889).

The Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (X of 1892).

The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895 (X of 1895).

The Live-Stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898).

The Government Buildings Act, 1899 (IV of 1899).

The Indian Tramways Act, 1902 (IV of 1902).

The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905).

The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912).

The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913).

The White Phosphorous Matches Prohibition Act, 1913 (V of 1913).

The Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918.

The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 (XXII of 1918).

The Indian Red Cross Society Act, 1920 (XV of 1920).

The Indian Rifles Act, 1920 (XXIII of 1920).

The Indian Territorial Force Act, 1920 (XLVIII of 1920).

The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921).

The Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922).

[1] This came into force with effect from 28th March 1949.

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The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).
The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923 (XXIII of 1923).
The Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924).
The Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925 (XXVI of 1925).
The Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926).
The Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, 1926 (XXI of 1926).
The Indian Lighthouse Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927).
The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930).
The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (XVI of 1931).
The Foreign Relations Act, 1932 (XII of 1932).
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932).
The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (XIX of 1934).
The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 (XX of 1934).
The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934 (XXXI of 1934).
The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937 (XIX of 1937).
The Federal Court Act, 1937 (XXV of 1937).
The Cutchi Memon's Act, 1938 (X of 1938).
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1938 (XX of 1938).
The Medical Diplomas Act, 1939 (XXVIII of 1939).
The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (XXVII of 1940).
The Federal Court Act, 1941 (XXI of 1941).
The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941).
The Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VIII of 1942).
The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (XVIII of 1942).
The Federal Court (Supplemental Powers) Act, 1942 (XXVI of 1942).
The War Injuries (Compensation Insurance) Act, 1943 (XXIII of 1943).
The Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944).
The Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944.
The Hindu Married Women's Right to Separate Residence and Maintenance Act, 1946 (XIX of 1946).
The Merchant Seamen (Litigation) Act, 1946 (XXI of 1946).
The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946.
The Hindu Marriage Disabilities Removal Act, 1946 (XXVIII of 1946).
The Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1947 (VII of 1947).
The Sugar (Temporary Excise Duty) Act (IX of 1947).
The Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947).
The Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1947 (XVII of 1947).
The Business Profit Tax Act, 1947 (XXI of 1947).
The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947).
The Indian Control of Shipping Act, 1947 (XXVI of 1947).

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The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 (XXIX of 1947).
The Taxation of Income (Investigation Commission) Act (XXX of 1947).
The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947).
The Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1947 (I of 1948).
The Cotton Textile Cess Act, 1948 (VII of 1948).
The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948).
The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948).
The Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948).
The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948).
The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948).
The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948).
The Road Transport Corporation Act, 1948 (XXXII of 1948).
The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Act, 1948 (XXXV of 1948).
The Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948).
The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948 (XL of 1948).
The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948).
The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).
The Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949).
The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949).
The Influx From Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949).
The Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949).
The Public Companies (Limitation of Dividends) Act, 1949 (XXX of 1949).
The Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948).
The Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Act, 1948 (LXII of 1948).
The Factories Act 1948, (LXIII of 1948).
The Indian Wireless Telegraphy Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933).

Bombay Acts.

The Criminal Courts (Substitution of letter for summons) Regulation, 1827 (XIII of 1827).
The Markets and Fairs Act, 1862 (IV of 1862).
The Bombay High Court (Letters Patent) Act, 1866 (XXIII of 1866).
The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867 (VIII of 1867).
The Bombay Ferries Act, 1868 (II of 1868).
The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869).
The Civil Jails Act, 1874 (II of 1874).
The Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, 1875 (III of 1875).
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876 (X of 1876).
The Bombay Vaccination Act, 1877 (I of 1877).
The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (V of 1879).
The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 (VII of 1879).
The Bombay Public Authorities Seals Act, 1883 (V of 1883).
The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887).

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889 (I of 1889).
The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890).
The Bombay Municipal Servants Act, 1890 (V of 1890).
The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (III of 1901).
The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (I of 1904).
The Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905 (I of 1905).
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906 (II of 1906).
The Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (VI of 1912).
The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 (I of 1915).
The Bombay Public Conveyances Act, 1920 (VII of 1920).
The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (VI of 1923).
The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 (XI of 1923).
The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925 (V of 1925).
The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (VII of 1925).
The Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (VIII of 1925).
The Invalidation of Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Act, 1926 (XI of 1926).
The Bombay Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1928 (III of 1928).
The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 (VII of 1929).
The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 (XVII of 1929).
The Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 (XXV of 1930).
The Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (II of 1932).
The Bombay Cotton Contracts Act, 1932 (IV of 1932).
The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (VI of 1933).
The Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act, 1933 (XXII of 1933).
The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934 (IX of 1934).
The Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934 (X of 1934).
The Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act, 1935 (VII of 1935).
The Bombay Public Trust Registration Act, 1935 (XXV of 1935).
The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (XXXIV of 1935).
The Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 (XIX of 1936).
The Parsi Public Trusts Registration Act, 1936 (XXIII of 1936).
The Bombay Harijan Temple Worship (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1938 (XI of 1938).
The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938 (XIX of 1938).
The Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).
The Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939 (XII of 1939).
The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (XXII of 1939).
The Bombay Improvement Schemes Act, 1942 (XXVIII of 1942).
The Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942 (XXX of 1942).
The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops Act, 1944 (VIII of 1944).
The Bombay Beggars Act, 1945 (XXIII of 1945).
The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act, 1946 (VI of 1946).
The Bombay Electricity (Surcharge) Act, 1946 (XIX of 1946).
The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946).
The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946).
The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946).
The Bombay Prevention of Hindu Bigamous Marriages Act, 1946 (XXV of 1946).

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 (III of 1947).
The Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (VI of 1947).
The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1946 (X of 1947).
The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (XI of 1947).
The Bombay Hindu Divorce Act, 1947 (XXII of 1947).
The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 (XXXV of 1947).
The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) and Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Enhancement of Penalties) Act, 1947 (XXXVI of 1947).
The Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (XLIII of 1947).
The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947 (LI of 1947).
The Bombay Beggars (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LIII of 1947)
The Bombay Warehouses Act, 1947 (LVI of 1947).
The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (LVII of 1947).
The Bombay Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 (LVIII of 1947).
The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 (LXI of 1947).
The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 (LXII of 1947).
The Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (LXIV of 1947).
The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (II of 1948).
The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948).
The Bombay Refugee Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948).
The Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Repeal Re-enactment) ct, 1948 (XXIX of 1948).
The Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948).
The Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXII of 1948).
The Bombay Regulation, 1827 (XXV of 1827).
The Bombay Steam Vessels Act, 1864 (II of 1864).
The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (VII of 1882).
The Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (II of 1887).
The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892 (I of 1892).
The Bombay Smoke Nuisance Act, 1912 (VII of 1912).
The Bombay Betting Tax Act, 1925 (VI of 1925).
The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (XVIII of 1925).
The Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (II of 1933).
The Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1938 (IV of 1938).
The Bombay Lifts Act, 1939 (X of 1939).
The Bombay Prize Competition Tax Act, 1939 (XI of 1939).
The Bombay Options in Cotton Prohibition Act, 1939 (XXV of 1939).
The Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Act, 1939 (XXVI of 1939).
The Bombay Power Alcohol and Petroleum Act, 1942 (XXIII of 1942).
The Bombay Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946).
The Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947 (XXVII of 1947).
The Bombay Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (XXXIV of 1947).
The Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation Act, 1947 (LIV of 1947).

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

The Bombay Cotton Control (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LXIII of 1947).
The Bombay Land Requisition Act, 1948 (XXXIII of 1948).
The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act, 1948 (XLIX of 1948).
The Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (LXIX of 1948).
The Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (LXXII of 1948).
The Bombay Sugar Cane Cess Act, 1948 (LXXXII of 1948).
The Bombay Anatomy Act, 1949 (XI of 1949).
The Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (XV of 1949).
The Police Forces (Control and Direction) Act, 1949 (XVI of 1949).
The Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949).
The Bombay Evacuees (Administration of Property) Act, 1949 (XXIV of 1949).
The Bombay Repatriated Prisoner's Act, 1949 (XXVII of 1949).
The Bombay Regulation No. VIII of 1827 (Reg. No. VIII of 1827).
The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties Act, 1943 (Bom. XIV of 1943).
The Bombay Increase of Court-Fees Act, 1943 (Bom. XV of 1943).
The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XII of 1948).
The Bombay Increase of Court-Fees (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XIII of 1948).
The Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1948 (Bom. LIV of 1948).
The Bombay Animal Contagious Diseases (Control) Act, 1948 (Bom. LIX of 1948).
The Bombay Children Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXI of 1948).
The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXIX of 1948).
The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXXI of 1948).

PART II.

Acts to come into force on the 1st May 1949.

The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).
The Opium Act, 1878 (I of 1878).
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).
The Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944).
The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878).
The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (XV II of 1920).
The Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (I of 1923).
The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (XV of 1932).
The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 (XX of 1936).
The Bombay Shops and Establishments Act, 1939 (XXIV of 1939).
The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (LXVII of 1948).
The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947).
The Bombay Molasses Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947).
The Bombay Money-lenders Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1947).

G. N., R. D., No. 5771/45, dated 3rd May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 396).

In exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 9 of the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (Bom. XXVIII of 1947), in its application to the Kolhapur State inclusive of the Jahgirs within the limits of the said State, shall be subject to the following modifications, namely :—

In the said Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947,—

(1) in section 2,—

(*i*) in clause (2), "co-operative society" shall mean a society registered under any of the provisions corresponding to those contained in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a society registered under the said Act ;

(*ii*) in clause (5),—

(*a*) for the figures, letters and word "30th January 1940", wherever they occur, the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted ;

(*b*) for the words "the date of the coming into operation of this Act or of the establishment of the Board concerned under the repealed Act", wherever they occur, the words, figures and letters "the 1st day of May 1949" shall be substituted ;

(2) in section 4, for sub-section (*1*) the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"(1) Any debtor ordinarily residing in any local area or his creditor may make an application before the 31st October 1949 to the Court for the adjustment of his debts" ;

(3) in section 7, for the figures, letters and word "1st January 1938", the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted ;

(4) in section 22, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Provided further that where any amount due to a creditor is determined by a competent tribunal or authority under any law in force in the Kolhapur State relating to the conciliation or adjustment of the debts of the agriculturists corresponding to this Act, the amount so determined shall be binding on the parties." ;

(5) in section 23, in the proviso, after the figures "1879" the words "or any enactment corresponding thereto" shall be inserted ;

(6) in section 24, in sub-section (*2*), for the figures, letters and word "1st August 1947" the figures, letters and word "31st October 1949" shall be substituted ;

(7) in section 25,—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), the words and figure "or by a Board established under section 4 of the repealed Act" shall be deleted ;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*), for the figures, letters and words "15th day of February 1939", the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted ;

(8) in section 32, in sub-section (*2*),—

(*i*) for clause (*c*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*c*) loans given by resource societies or by persons authorised to advance loans under section 54 for the financing of crops or for seasonal finance," ;

(*ii*) in the Explanation the words "under the repealed Act" and the words "under this Act" shall be deleted ;

(9) in section 56, in sub-section (*1*),—

(*i*) for the words and figures "the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, by the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, the first mentioned Act" the words "any enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in force in the Kolhapur State, such enactment", shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) the words and brackets "with effect from the date of the coming into operation of this Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said date)" shall be deleted;

(*iii*) for the words "for a period of three years from the said date" the words figures and letters "up to the 26th day of May 1950" shall be substituted;

(*iv*) for the first proviso the following proviso shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that any proceeding in or out of any suit instituted on or before the 26th May 1950 shall be continued and disposed of after the said date, as if the enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, had continued in force after the said date."

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 6008/33(4), dated 12 July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 574E).

Whereas by the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949 (hereinafter called the "said order"), issued by Government Notification, No. 4384/46-F. III, dated the 1st March 1949, in the Political and Services Department, the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (Bom. VI of 1923) (hereinafter called "the said Act") was applied to the Kolhapur State inclusive of the Jahagirs within the limits of the said State;

And whereas an Ilakha Panchayat had been established by the Kolhapur Government for the whole of the Kolhapur State inclusive of all the Feudatory Jahagirs under section 4 of the Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat Act, 1945, which corresponded to the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923;

And whereas difficulties have arisen in the operation and the enforcement of the said Act in the areas of the said State;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers vesting under paragraph 9 of the said order and in supersession of all orders issued in this behalf by the authorities of the State under any law, for the time being in force in the said State inclusive of the Jahagirs, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the provisions of the said Act in its application to the Kolhapur State exclusive of the Municipal Districts but inclusive of the Jahagirs shall be subject to the following modifications and adaptations:—

1. *Constitution of the Local Board.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 5 and 22 of the said Act, (*a*) the District Local Board for the Kolhapur State shall consist of the members mentioned in the Appendix annexed to this Order, and (*b*) such members shall elect a President and a Vice-President from amongst themselves in a meeting called by the Chief Administrator for the purpose and presided over by him and the Board so constituted shall be the District Local Board under the said Act.

2. *Term of Office.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in section 28 of the said Act, the President, the Vice-President so elected and the members of the said Board shall hold office until 31st December 1950 or such earlier date as may be notified by the Government of Bombay in this behalf.

3. *Casual vacancies, how to be filled up.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 26 (*2*) and 33 of the said Act, any vacancy occurring in the office of the President, the Vice-President or the members of the said Board, by death, resignation, disqualification or removal shall be filled up, as soon as conveniently may be,

by nomination by the Government of Bombay of a person who shall hold office so long only as the member in whose place he is appointed would have held it, if the vacancy had not occurred.

4. *Vesting of the property of Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat.*—All property vesting in the Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat immediately before 1st March 1949 shall vest in the Board constituted under paragraph 1 and the said Board shall exercise all rights and be subject to all liabilities which the Kolhapur Ilakha Panchayat would have been competent to exercise or would have been liable, as the case may be, before the aforesaid date.

APPENDIX.

Shri Baburao Narsappa Magdum	...	Umalwad.
Shri Balvantrao Burle	...	Kothali (Jaisingpur).
Shri Mamasaheb Minchekar	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Hamidsaheb Momin	...	Vadgaon.
Shri Jinappa Rayappa Khot	...	Rukdi.
Shri V. D. Powar	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Kalappa Sahadeo Name	...	Kumbhoj.
Shri N. R. Patil	...	Kasangaon.
Shri M. V. Sultanpure	...	Ichalkaranji.
Shri Shripad Sagoon Kanekar	...	Ajra.
Shri Vishnupant Guduji Pol	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Tatyasaheb Mohite	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Dadasaheb Shirke	...	Kolhapur.
Shri R. P. Patil	...	Parite.
Shri B. T. Kolhapure	...	Kolhapur.
Sau. Indirabai Jaywant Sarnaik	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Raoji Mhatu Patil	...	Thana.
Shri D. G. Tambat	...	Kolhapur.
Shri V. A. Kore	...	Kodoli.
Shri P. K. Patil	...	Wadicharan.
Shri Tukaram Dattatraya Bhurke.	...	Malkapur.
Shri D. C. Narke	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Appasaheb Atmaram Raorane	...	Sadure.
Shri Y. S. Mainkar	...	Kokisare.
Shri Shankarrao *alias* Mamasaheb Vithal Lingras.	...	Radhanagari.
Shri Vasantrao Appaji Sarnaik	...	Kolhapur.
Shri G. P. Patil	...	Valve.
Shri S. R. Jadhav	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Bapurao Desai	...	Sonali.
Shri Dr. K. S. Haldikar	...	Murgud.
Shri Appasaheb Bhausaheb Mugdum	...	Kagal.
Shri Nijamuddin Aibuddin Kazi	...	Khadaklat.
Shri S. D. Shapurkar	...	Kaulge.
Shri Anantrao Mukund Telvekar	...	Nool.
Shri Mahadeo Dundappa Shresthi	...	Kadgaon.
Shri Shahu Tamsu Bardeskar	...	Nesri.
Shri K. L. More	...	Kolhapur.
Sau Urmilabai Sabnis	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Dnyanba Jyoti Sasane	...	Kolhapur.
Shri Baburao Joshi	...	Kolhapur.

G. N., F. D., No. 7346/33-ST., dated 5th April 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 360).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 45-P, dated the 1st March 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and with paragraph 9 of the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(1) the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to the Kolhapur State, namely .—

In the said Act—

(*i*) for section 5, the following section shall be substituted :—

"5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 7 and with effect from the 1st May 1949, every dealer whose gross turnover during the year ended on 31st March 1949 in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds—

(*a*) in the case of a dealer who brings ary goods into Province of Bombay, and the States specified in the Schedule to this Order and the Kolhapur State, whether by land, water or air Rs. 10,000, provided the value of such goods is not less than Rs. 1,000 ;

(*b*) in the case of a manufacturer or processor Rs. 10,000 ; and

(*c*) in the case of any other dealer Rs. 30,000, shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods effected after the 1st May 1949.

(2) Every dealer to whom sub-section (*1*) does not apply shall be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the 1st April of the year during which his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) or from the 1st May 1949 whichever is later. Provided that such dealer shall not be liable to pay tax under the Act during such year in respect of his turnover up to the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) as computed from the 1st April of such year.

(3) Every dealer who has become liable to pay tax under this Act shall continue to be so liable until the expiry of three consecutive years, during each of which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods has failed to exceed the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) and such further period after the date of such expiry as may be prescribed and on the expiry of this latter period his liability to pay the tax shall cease.

(4) Every dealer whose liability to pay tax has ceased under the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall again be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the 1st April of the year during which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods again exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*). Provided that such dealer shall not be liable to pay tax under this Act during such year in respect of his turnover up to the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) as computed from the 1st April of such year ".

(*ii*) except in the preamble and in section 5 as substituted by sub-clause (*a*), the reference to the " Province of Bombay " shall be construed as references to the Province of Bombay, the States specified in the Schedule to this Order, and the Kolhapur State ;

(*iii*) notwithstanding anything contained therein, the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in the Kolhapur State from the date of this order ;

(2) any notification, order, or rules issued, or made under the said Act in the Province of Bombay shall, so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have been issued or made under the said Act as to extend to the Kolhapur State ;

(3) Any enactment corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the Kolhapur State shall be repealed with effect from the 1st May 1949.

SCHEDULE.

I

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Sawantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

II

Janjira.

III

The Gujarat States.

Dharampur.
Balasinor.
Chota-Udepur.
Lunawada.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Baria.
Bansda.
Tharad.
Bhaderwa.
Mohanpur.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Wao.
Khadal.
Sant.
Cambay.
Idar.
Jawhar.
Vijaynagar.
Sachin.
Radhanpur.
Palanpur.
Jambughoda.
Surgana.
Ghodasar.
Vasna.
Katosan.
Sudasna.
Valasna.
Ranasan.
Varsoda.
Ambaliara.
Punadra.
Ilol.
Sanjeli.

IV

Danta.

S. 4 **G.N., F.D., No. 7422/33(1) S.T., dated 22nd April 1949 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 372).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 45-P, dated the 1st March 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and with paragraph 9 of the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that—

(1) The Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXXII of 1948), hereinafter called the said Act, shall, so far as the circumstances admit, subject however to the following modifications, extend to the Kolhapur State inclusive of Jahagirs within the limits of the said State (hereinafter called the Kolhapur State), namely :—

(*a*) In the said Act, the references to the "Province of Bombay", or "Province" shall be construed as references to the Province of Bombay and the Kolhapur State.

(*b*) For the words and figures "first day of January 1948" in section 15 of the said Act, the words and figures "first day of March 1949" shall be substituted.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained therein the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in the Kolhapur State from the date of this Order;

(3) Any notification, order, or rules issued, or made under the said Act in the Province of Bombay shall so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have issued or made under the said Act as so extended to the Kolhapur State.

(4) Any enactment, corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Sugarcane Cess Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXXII of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the Kolhapur State shall be repealed with effect from the date of this Order.

S. 4 **G. N., H. D. (Political), No. S.D. III/774-(a), dated 27th April 1949.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of Danta State Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this order,—

(*a*) all enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), by whatever name or title named or described and if any in force in the Danta State immediately before the date of this Order, shall be repealed, and (*b*) the Bombay Public Security Measures Act 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit extend to the said State.

G. N., H. D. (Political), No. S.D. III/774-(c), dated 27th April 1949. S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of Danta State Order, 1948, and Government Order and Notification, Home Department (Political), Nos. S.D. III/774(*a*) and S.D. III/774(*b*), dated the 27th April 1949, respectively, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in the Danta State in which before the date of this Order the provision corresponding to section 42 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (Bom. IV of 1890), has been in force, the said provision shall be deemed to have been amended by sub-section (*1*) of section 28 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947).

G. N., R. D., No. 6816/45, dated 30th April 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 381-K). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with paragraph 9 of the Kolhapur State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following adaptations and modifications in the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXVII of 1948), specified in Part II of the Schedule to the said Order, namely :—

In the said Act,—

In column 4 of the Schedule annexed to the Act,—

(*a*) In section 3A of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, for the words and figures "the eight day of November 1947", the words and figures "the first day of May 1950" shall be substituted.

(*b*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, reference to "section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938", shall be read as reference to "any enactment corresponding to section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, if any in the State".

(*c*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, for the words and figures "the eighth day of November 1946" the words and figures "the first day of May 1949" shall be substituted.

(*d*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein,—

(1) for the words and figures "the eighth day of November 1946", the words and figures "the first day of May 1949" shall be substituted,

(2) for the words and figures "31st day of May 1947" occurring in sub-clause (*b*), (*i*), the words and figures "31st day of May 1949" shall be substituted,

(3) for the words and figures "1st day of June 1947" occurring in sub-clause (*b*) (*ii*), the words and figures "1st day of June 1949" shall be substituted.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 1st May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 382). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that the provisions of the Government of Baroda Act (Act No. VI of 1940) except sections 1, 2 and 36 to 45 (both inclusive) are hereby repealed with effect from the 1st May 1949.

S. 4 Administration of the Baroda State Order.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 1st May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 382).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 20th June 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(*i*) The order may be called the Administration of the Baroda State Order.

(*ii*) It shall apply to the whole of the Baroda State.

(*iii*) It shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1949.

2. *Interpretation.*—(*i*) In this Order unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context, " the appointed day " as used in this order shall mean the 1st day of May 1949.

(*ii*) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of this order, as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *The Executive Authority in the State.*—(*i*) The Provincial Government shall appoint an officer to be designated as Special Commissioner, Baroda State, who shall, subject to the provisions of this order and subject to the general supervision and control of the Provincial Government, be in charge of the executive administration of the State.

(*ii*) Every Subha (Collector) for each of the districts of the Baroda State shall exercise executive authority within the local area of his district and shall be subordinate to the Special Commissioner. He shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as may be assigned to him by the Special Commissioner.

4. *Application and Continunace of Laws.*—(*i*) Subject to the provisions of this order, such provisions, or such parts of provision—

(*a*) of any law, or

(*b*) of any notification, order, scheme, rule, form or bye-law issued, made or prescribed under any law.

as were in force immediately before the appointed day in the Baroda State shall continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by an order under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947) :

Provided that any reference by whatever name or description to the Ruler of Baroda in the Government of Baroda Act, 1940 (VI of 1940), or any other law in force, shall be construed as reference to the Provincial Government :

Provided further that the powers that were exercised by the Ruler of the State under the Government of Baroda Act, 1940 (VI of 1940), or any other Law, or in his capacity as the Ruler, immediately before the appointed day, shall be exercised by the Provincial Government or any Officer specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government.

(*ii*) The enactments specified in the Schedule annexed hereto shall, so far as circumstances admit and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay, apply to the Baroda State and any provision of law in force which is repugnant to any provision of any of the said enactments shall to the extent of repugnancy cease to have effect from the appointed day :

Provided that nothing contained in Chapter X-A of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (V of 1879), shall apply or affect any provisions of law in force in the said State on the appointed day.

[1][(*iii*) the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), and the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 (Bom. XXVI of 1938), shall, so far as circumstances admit and subject to any amendments to which the enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay, apply with effect from the 20th June 1949 to the Baroda State and the Baroda Medical Act, 1933 (XLI of 1933) or any provision of any of the said enactments shall to the extent of repugnancy cease to have effect from the said date:

Provided that persons whose names stood registered as Medical Practitioners under the Baroda Medical Act, 1933 (XLI of 1933), on the said date shall be deemed to be medical practitioners registered under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), and persons whose names stood registered as vaidyas or hakims under the Baroda Medical Act, 1933 (XLI of 1933), on the said date shall be deemed to be practitioners registered under the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 (Bom. XXVI of 1938):

Provided also that the provisions of sections 32, 33 and 34 of the Bombay Medical Practitioners' Act, 1938 (Bom. XXVI of 1938) shall not apply to persons other than the medical practitioners, vaidyas and hakims whose names stood registered under the Baroda Medical Act, 1933 (XLI of 1933), on the said date.

Explanation.—If any question arises whether any person is deemed to be registered under the Bombay Medical Act, 1912 (Bom. VI of 1912), or the Bombay Medical Practitioner's Act, 1938 (Bom. XXVI of 1938), as the case may be, the matter shall be referred to the Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay for decision and his decision shall be final.

5. *Heads of departments.*—(*i*) Subject to provisions of this order and subject also to the laws that are applied or continued in force, all the Heads of Departments of the Provincial Government shall exercise the same powers, functions and jurisdictions in the State, which they for the time being exercise in the Province of Bombay or which may be conferred and imposed on or assigned to them by the Provincial Government for the purpose of this order.

(*ii*) Notwithstanding anything contained in paragraph (*i*), subject to the control of the Provincial Government—

(*a*) the Special Commissioner shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as are vested in the Sar-Subha under any enactment in force in Baroda State; and

(*b*) he shall also be the head of all Departments other than those under the heads of Departments mentioned in paragraph (*iii*) and the Judicial Department; and

(*c*) the Chief Justice of the High Court of Baroda shall be the head of the Judicial Department.

(*iii*) for the purpose of paragraph (*i*) the expression "Heads of Departments" means—

Chief Conservator of Forests,
Chief Engineer (Roads and Buildings),
Chief Engineer (Irrigation),
Commissioner of Excise,
Consulting Public Health Engineer to Government,
Director of Agriculture,

[1] This paragraph has since been repealed by the Merged States (Laws) (Amendment) Act, 1951 Bom. XXI of 1951), s. 3.

Director of Agricultural Engineering,
Director of Industries,
Director of Public Health,
Director of Public Instruction,
Director of Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Sciences,
Inspector General of Police,
Inspector General of Prisons,
Inspector General of Registration,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies,
Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
Surgeon General with the Government of Bombay,
Consulting Surveyor to Government,
Superintendent, Government Printing and Stationery,
Backward Class Officer,
Commissioner of Labour,
Director of Publicity,
Director of Fisheries,
Commissioner of Sales Tax.
*The Provincial Transport Officer,
†The Joint Director of Technical Education.

and any other Officer who may be declared as such by the Provincial Government.

6. *Continuance of existing taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Until provision to the contrary is made by any order, made under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), all taxes, duties, cesses or fees which immediately before the appointed day, were being levied by a competent authority under any law for the time being in force in the Baroda State, shall continue to be levied.

7. *Transitory Provision.*—Subject to the provisions of this order and subject also to any notification or order that may be issued under the laws applied or continued in force, every person who immediately before the appointed day, was exercising lawful functions in the State shall continue to exercise those functions until his appointment is determined, subject to the orders of the Provincial Government, by the Special Commissioner for the State.

8. *Construction of Laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any of the provisions of law, applied or continued in the State, any Court or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or bye-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court or the authority.

9. *Bar of suits or other legal proceedings.*—No suit, prosecution, or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Provincial Government or any Officer or servant of the Provincial Government, or any authority subordinate to it in respect of anything done in good faith, or purporting to be so done under this order.

SCHEDULE.

1. The Indian Penal Code, 1860 (XLV of 1860).
2. The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).
3. The Bombay District Police Act, 1890 (IV of 1890).
4. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).
5. The General Clauses Act, 1897 (X of 1897).
6. The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (I of 1904).
7. The Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879 (V of 1879).

* This Officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 6th May 1949 (*vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 6th May 1949).

† This Officer shall be deemed to have been included with effect from 15th June 1949 (*vide* G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 15th June 1949).

G. N., F. D., No. 7346/33-ST(i), dated 1st March 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 386).

S. 4 Bombay Sales Tax (Application to Baroda State) Order, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Bombay Sales Tax (Application to Baroda State) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall come into force from the 1st May 1949, hereinafter called the appointed day.

2. In this order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "The Bombay Act" means the Bombay Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Bom. V of 1946), read with the Bombay Sales Tax (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (Bom. XXIV of 1948);

(*b*) "The Baroda Act" means the enactment known as the Baroda Sales Tax Act, 1946 (Baroda Act No. VII of 1946), in force in the Baroda State immediately before the appointed day as amended by the Sales Tax (Exemption to Amreli and Okhamandal Districts) Ordinance, 1949 (Baroda Ordinance No. VII of 1949).

3. With effect from the appointed day, the Bombay Act, subject to any amendment to which it is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall, so far as the circumstances admit apply to the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal, subject however to the following modifications, namely :—

(*a*) For section 5, the following section shall be substituted :—

"5. (1) Subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 7 and with effect from the 1st May 1949 every dealer who immediately prior to that date was liable to pay tax under the Baroda Act and every dealer whose gross turn-over during the year ended on the 31st March 1949 in respect of sales and supplies of goods exceeds :—

(*a*) in the case of a dealer who brings any goods into the Province of Bombay and the States notified in the Schedule to this Order and the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal, whether by land, water or air, Rs. 10,000 provided the value of such goods is not less than Rs. 1,000 ;

(*b*) in the case of a manufacturer or processor, Rs. 10,000 ; and

(*c*) in the case of any other dealer, Rs. 30,000, shall be liable to pay tax under this Act on his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods effected on or after the 1st May 1949.

(2) Every dealer to whom sub-section (*1*) does not apply shall be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the 1st April of the year during which his turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) or from the 1st May 1949, whichever is later : Provided that such dealer shall not be liable to pay tax under the Act during such year in respect of his turnover up to the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) as computed from the 1st April of such year.

(3) Every dealer who has become liable to pay tax under this Act shall continue to be so liable until the expiry of three consecutive years, during each of which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods has failed to exceed the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) and such further period after the date of such expiry as may be prescribed and on the expiry of this latter period his liability to pay the tax shall cease :

Provided that in computing the period of continued liability of a dealer under this sub-section, the period during which the gross turnover of the dealer in respect of sales or supplies of goods has failed to exceed the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) under the corresponding provision of the Baroda Act, shall be included.

(4) Every dealer whose liability to pay tax has ceased under the provisions of sub-section (*3*) shall again be liable to pay tax under this Act with effect from the 1st April of the year during which his gross turnover in respect of sales or supplies of goods, again exceeds the limits specified in sub-section (*1*):

Provided that such dealer shall not be liable to pay tax under this Act during such year in respect of his turnover up to the limits specified in sub-section (*1*) as computed from the 1st April of such year."

(*b*) Except in the preamble and in section 5 as substituted by sub-clause (*a*), the reference to the "Province of Bombay", shall be construed as reference to the Province of Bombay, the States specified in the schedule to this Order, and the Baroda State, excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal.

(*c*) Notwithstanding anything contained therein, the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal from the appointed day.

4. Any notification, order or rules issued or made under the Bombay Act shall, so far as circumstances admit, be deemed to have been issued or made under the said Act as applied to the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal.

5. The Baroda Act and the Rules made thereunder shall, with effect from the appointed day cease to apply in the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal: Provided that—

(*a*) any liability or penalty incurred, order made or proceedings started under the Baroda Act and the rules made thereunder shall continue in force and shall be deemed to have been incurred, made or started under the Bombay Act and the rules made thereunder,

(*b*) any dealer registered under the Baroda Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be a dealer registered under the Bombay Act, and any certificate of registration granted under the Baroda Act and valid on day immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to have been granted under the Bombay Act;

(*c*) all proceedings started under the Baroda Act or the rules made thereunder pending on the day immediately before the appointed day, shall be continued, as far as may be, under the provisions of the Bombay Act and the rules made thereunder: Provided that the amount of tax or penalty payable by any dealer in respect of his turnover during any period shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the Baroda Act as in operation at the relevant period.

6. (1) The Sales Tax Officers exercising jurisdiction under the Baroda Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be Sales Tax Officers appointed under section 3 of the Bombay Act; and the Commissioner of Sales Tax, the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, and the Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax appointed under the Baroda Act shall cease to have jurisdiction with effect from the appointed day.

(2) Any proceedings pending before the Commissioner of Sales Tax and the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax under the Baroda Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be transferred to the Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Bombay Province; and any proceedings pending before the Assistant Commissioners

of Sales Tax under the Baroda Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be transferred to the Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax appointed under the Bombay Act.

(3) Any proceedings pending before the Huzur Khata Nihaya Sadar Adalat under the Baroda Act immediately before the appointed day shall be deemed to be transferred to the Tribunal appointed under section 4 of the Bombay Act.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of the Bombay Act to the Baroda State excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal, any Court, Tribunal or authority may construe the same and any rules, notifications, orders or forms thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court Tribunal or authority.

SCHEDULE.

I

Akalkot.
Aundh.
Bhor.
Jamkhandi.
Jath.
Kurundwad (Senior).
Kurundwad (Junior).
Miraj (Senior).
Miraj (Junior).
Mudhol.
Phaltan.
Ramdurg.
Sangli.
Savanur.
Savantwadi.
Wadi Jagir.

II

Janjira State.

III

The Gujerat States.

Ambaliara.
Balasinor.
Bansda.
Baria.
Bhaderwa.
Cambay.
Chota Udepur.
Dharampur.
Ghodasar.
Idar.
Illol.
Jambughoda.
Jawhar.
Katosan.
Khadal.
Lunawada.
Malpur.
Mansa.
Mohanpur.
Palanpur.
Punadre.
Radhanpur.
Rajpipla (including Segbara).
Ranasan.
Sachin.
Sanjeli.
Sant.
Sudasna.
Surgana.
Tharad.
Valasna.
Varsoda.
Vasna.
Vijaynagar.
Wao.

IV

Danta State.

V

Kolhapur State.

S. 4

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 1st May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 392).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the Officers of the Baroda State Government mentioned in column No. 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed shall be known with effect from the date of this order by the designations mentioned against them in column No. 2 of the said Schedule and shall be under the general control of the Special Commissioner, Baroda :—

SCHEDULE.

Column 1.		Column 2.	
1.	Sar-Subha	1.	Assistant Special Commissioner (General).
2.	Chief Secretary	2.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Finance).
3.	Legal Remembrancer and Secretary, Legal Department.	3.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Legal).
4.	Secretary, Dhara Subha ...	4.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Legislative).
5.	Secretary, Revenue Department ...	5.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Revenue).
6.	Secretary, Industries, Commerce ...	6.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Industries).
7.	Secretary, Public Works ...	7.	Assistant Special Commissioner (P. W. D.).
8.	Panchayat Commissioner ...	8.	Assistant Special Commissioner (Local Self-Government).
9.	Famine Commissioner and Secretary to Government.	9.	Special Assistant Commissioner, Famine Relief.
10.	Additional Secretary to Government.	10.	Additional Assistant Special Commissioner.
11.	Principal Information Officer ...	11.	Assistant Director of Publicity.
12.	Survey Settlement and Census Commissioner.	12.	Superintendent of Survey Settlement and Census.
13.	Conservator of Forests ...	13.	Conservator of Forests.
14.	Income-tax and Sales-tax Commissioner.	14.	Assistant Commissioner of Sales-tax and Income-tax.
15.	Accountant General ...	15.	Accounts Officer.
16.	Commissioner of Police ...	16.	Additional Assistant to the Inspector General of Police.
17.	Commissioner of Agriculture ...	17.	Joint Director of Agriculture.
18.	Commissioner of Education ...	18.	Joint Director of Public Instruction.
19.	State Architect and Chief Engineer.	19.	Superintending Engineer and Architect.
20.	Chief Electrical Engineer ...	20.	Deputy Electrical Engineer.
21.	Director of Commerce and Industries.	21.	Deputy Director of Commerce and Industries.
22.	Manager, State Press ...	22.	Manager, Baroda Press.

Column 1.	Column 2.
23. Registrar of Co-operative Societies	23. Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
24. Director of Fisheries ...	24. Deputy Director of Fisheries.
25. Director of Civil Supplies ...	25. Deputy Director of Civil Supplies.
26. Director of Relief and Rehabilitation.	26. Assistant Director of Relief and Rehabilitation.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-F, dated 1st May 1949 (B. G., Pt-IV-A, p. 394).

S. 4 Kutchigadh (Administration) Order, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with notification No. 102-P, dated the 1st May 1949 of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This order may be called the Kutchigadh (Administration) Order, 1949.

(2) It extends to Kutchigadh, forming part of the State of Kutch and situate in Kathiawar.

(3) It shall come into force on the 1st day of May 1949.

2. *Executive Authority in the State.*—(1) The Special Commissioner for the Baroda State shall be in charge of the executive administration of Kutchigadh and subject to the orders of the Government of Bombay, shall exercise such powers and perform such duties as are vested in or assigned to the Heads of Departments of the said Government.

(2) The Subha (Collector) of Okhamandal shall exercise executive authority within the local area of Kutchigadh and shall be subordinate to the Special Commissioner. He shall perform such duties and exercise such powers as may be assigned to him by the Special Commissioner.

(3) *Transitory Provision.*—Subject to the provisions of this order and subject to any notification that may be issued by the Government of Bombay in this behalf, all Judges, Magistrates and other Officers who before the commencement of this Order were exercising lawful functions within the local area of Kutchigadh or any part thereof shall continue to exercise their respective powers and jurisdiction, and perform their respective duties and functions in the same manner and to the same extent as they did before the commencement of the Order.

4. *Existing laws to continue.*—All laws in force in the State or in any part thereof before the commencement of this order shall continue in force until repealed or amended by a competent authority : Provided that all powers exercisable under the said laws by the Ruler of the State shall be exercisable by the Government of Bombay.

5. *Continuance of existing taxes.*—All taxes, duties, cesses or fees which before the commencement of this order, were being lawfully levied in the State or in any part thereof shall continue to be levied and applied to the same purposes, until provision to the contrary is made by the Government of Bombay.

6. *Bar of suits or other proceedings.*—No suit, prosecution or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Government of Bombay or any officer or servant of the said Government in respect of anything done in good faith, or purporting to be done under this order.

S. 4 **G. N., H. D. (Political), No. S.D. III/671-XIV (a), dated 9th May 1949.**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949 of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, read also with paragraph 4 of the Administration of the Baroda State Order, 1949, Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to direct with effect from the date of this Order—

(*a*) all enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), by whatever name or title named or described, and if any in force in the Baroda State immediately before the date of this Order, shall be repealed ; and

(*b*) the Bombay Public Security Measures Act, 1947 (Bom. VI of 1947), and the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 (XIV of 1908), subject to any amendment to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay, shall so far as the circumstances admit, extend to the said State.

S. 4 **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 14th May 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 417).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949 of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the date of this Order—

(*i*) the enactments specified in the Schedule hereto annexed and all notifications, orders, schemes and rules issued, made or prescribed thereunder and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this order shall extend to and come into force in the Baroda State, subject to any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generaly subject in the Province of Bombay ; and

(*ii*) the enactments in force in the Baroda State or part thereof and corresponding to the enactments specified in the said schedule by whatever name or title named or described immediately before the date of this order, shall stand repealed.

SCHEDULE.

(1) The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).
(2) The Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884).
(3) The Indian Extradition Act, 1903 (XV of 1903).
(4) The Explosive Substances Act, 1908 (VI of 1908).
(5) The Bombay Prevention of Gambling Act, 1887 (IV of 1887).

S. 4 **G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 21st June 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 528).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948, of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct from the date of this order that—

(*a*) any enactment or enactments corresponding to the provisions contained in the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (I of 1944), by whatever name or title, named or described and if any, in force in the Danta State immediately before the date of this order shall be repealed ; and

(*b*) the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 (1 of 1944), and all rules made thereunder subject to any amendment to which the said Act and the rules are for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay shall extend to and come into force in the territories comprising the State of Danta.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4535/46-I, dated 4th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 545). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States and read also with section 8 of the Prevention of Corruption Ordinance, 1948, of the Government of Baroda, the Government of Bombay is pleased to modify Notification No. 67 of 1948, dated the 23rd November 1948, issued by the Government of Baroda and appoint the following tribunals specified in column 1 of the schedule appended hereto under the said ordinance for trial of offences under section 8 thereof, with jurisdiction over areas specified against them in column 2 of the schedule and to direct that they shall hold their sittings at places respectively mentioned against them in column 3 of the said schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Composition of the Tribunal.	Area over which the Tribunal shall have jurisdiction.	Seat of the Tribunal.
1	2	3
1. Sessions Judge, Baroda District.	Baroda District and City ..	Baroda.
2. Sessions Judge, Mehsana ..	The Mehsana District ..	Mehsana.
3. Sessions Judge, Navsari ..	Navsari District ..	Navsari.
4. Sessions Judge, Amreli ..	Amreli and Okhamandal District..	Amreli.

G. N., R. D., No. 9310/45-II, dated 11th July 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 574). S. 4

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect on and from the date of this Order—

(*i*) the Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXII of 1948), so far as circumstances admit, and subject to any amendments to which the said Act is for the time being subject in the Province of Bombay shall extend to the Baroda State : and

(*ii*) the enactment in force in the Baroda State or part thereof and corresponding to the Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (Bom. LXXII of 1948), by whatever name or title named or described immediately before the date of this Order, shall stand repealed.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3323/46-F, dated 23rd July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 601A). S. 4

Danta State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 341-P, dated the 4th November 1948 of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Danta State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall apply to the Danta State.

(3) It shall come into force on the 30th July 1949.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) "Schedule" means the schedule hereto annexed.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of the Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Application of enactments to the Danta State.*—(1) All enactments specified in Parts I and II of the Schedule and all notifications orders, schemes, rules and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this Order shall extend to and be in force in the Danta State subject any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay.

(2) All references to the Province of Bombay in the said enactments, notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws shall be construed as including references to the Province of Bombay and the Danta State.

4. *Commencement of enactments in Danta State.*—Notwithstanding anything in the said enactments defining the extent of and appointing the date for commencement, the said enactments except where expressly provided shall apply to the Danta State and shall be deemed to have come into force on the date on which this Order comes into force.

5. *Repeal of enactments in force in the Danta State.*—All enactments in force in the Danta State or part thereof and corresponding to the enactments in force in the Province of Bombay and extended to the State under paragraph 3 shall stand repealed :

Provided that the repeal by this Order of any such enactments shall not affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequence of anything already done or suffered or any right, title, obligation, or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation liability, claim or demand or any indemnity already granted, or the proof of any past act or thing ;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, in so far as the same respectively is not in any way inconsistent with any of the enactments extended under paragraph 3 of this order, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognised or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed ;

Nor shall the repeal by this order of any enactment revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage practice, procedure or other matter or things not now existing or in force immediately before the date on which this order come into force.

6. *Saving of local authorities, Courts, Tribunals, etc.*—Any local authority or any Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body, constituted or appointed, or any society, institution or association whether incorporated or not, registered or recognised under any law in force in the Danta State and repealed by this Order shall be deemed to have been constituted, appointed, registered or recognised under

the corresponding enactment extended to the Danta State by this order and all proceedings pending before the said local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body, immediately before the repeal of any enactment in force in the Danta State shall be continued before that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body and that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body shall continue to have for the purposes of the said proceedings all jurisdiction and powers and shall be subject to the same control, superintendence, appellate, revisional or otherwise, under the corresponding law extended under this Order to the Danta State as if that local authority, Court, Tribunal, authority, officer or official body was constituted or appointed under the corresponding law so extended.

7. *Continuance of taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Any taxes, duties, cesses or fees which immediately before the coming into force of this Order were being levied under any enactments in force in the Danta State repealed by paragraph 5 shall continue to be levied under the corresponding enactments extended to the State under paragraph 3 until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

8. *Saving of limitation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Order, if the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), for any suit, appeal or application is less than the period prescribed by any corresponding law in force in the Danta State immediately before the commencement of this Order, such suit, appeal or application may be instituted within two years next after the date of the commencement of this Order or within the period prescribed by such corresponding law, whichever period first expires.

9. *Removal of difficulties.*—(1) The Provincial Government may from time to time by order published in the Official Gazette make such provision as appears to it to be necessary or expedient—

(*a*) for bringing the provisions of the enactments extended to the Danta State under this Order into effective operation;

(*b*) for making omissions from, additions to and adaptations and modifications of such enactments and for directing that any such enactment shall cease to apply to the Danta State; and

(*c*) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the application of such enactments to, or operation or enforcement thereof, in areas of the Danta State.

(2) Any order made under this paragraph may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this order.

10. *Construction of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provision of any enactment extended to the Danta State under paragraph 3, any Court, Tribunal or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders, schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court, Tribunal or authority.

11. *Decision of Provincial Government final regarding interpretation.*—If any doubt arises regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this Order with respect to the application of any enactment hereby extended to the Danta State or the repeal of any enactment hereby repealed or the continuance of jurisdiction or powers of any local authority, officer, official body, or the registration or recognition of any association, whether incorporated or not, or the continuance or levy of any taxes, duties, cesses or fees or any other matter provided by this Order, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be final and conclusive and shall not be liable to be questioned in any Court.

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APPENDIX.

Part I.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (LXVII of 1948), shall be subject to the following amendments :—

In the said Act.—

In column 4 of the Schedule annexed to the Act,—

(*a*) In section 3A of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, for the words and figures " the eighth day of November, 1947 " the words and figures " the first day of August 1950 " shall be substituted.

(*b*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, reference to " section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938 ", shall be read as reference to " any enactment corresponding to section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1938, if any in the State ".

(*c*) In the proviso to sub-section (*1*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein, for the words and figures " the eighth day of November 1946 " the words and figures " the first day of August 1949 " shall be substituted.

(*d*) In sub-section (*2*) of section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act referred to therein,—

(1) for the words and figures "the eighth day of November 1946" the words and figures "the first day of August 1949" shall be substituted;

(2) for the words and figures "31st day of May 1947" occurring in sub-clause (*b*) (*i*), the words and figures "31st day of May 1950" shall be substituted.

(3) for the words and figures "1st day of June 1947" occurring in sub-clause (*b*) (*ii*), the words and figures "1st day of June 1950" shall be substituted.

Part II.

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947), shall be, subject to the following amendments, namely:—

1. *Section 2*—

(*i*) in clause (*2*), "Co-operative Society" shall mean a society registered under any of the provisions corresponding to those contained in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a Society registered under the said Act;

(*ii*) *in clause* (*5*)—

(*a*) for the figures, letters and word "30th January 1940" wherever they occur, the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted;

(*b*) the words "or the establishment of the Board concerned under the repealed Act" wherever they occur, shall be deleted.

2. *Section 4.*—For sub-section (*1*), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Any debtor ordinarily residing in any local area or his creditor may make an application on or before the 31st January 1950 to the Court for adjustment of his debts."

3. *Section 7.*—

In this section, for the figures, letters and word "1st January 1938", the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted.

4. *Section 22.*—In this section, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—

"Provided further that where any amount due to a creditor is determined by a competent tribunal or authority under any law in force in the Danta State relating to the conciliation or adjustments of the debts of the agriculturists corresponding to this Act, the amount so determined shall be binding on the parties.

5. *Section 23.*—In this section, in the proviso after the figures "1879", the words "or any enactment corresponding thereto" shall be inserted.

6. *Section 24.*—

In sub-section (*2*), for the figures, letters and word "1st August 1947" the figures letters and word "1st February 1950" shall be substituted.

7. *Section 25.*—

(*i*) in clause (*i*), the words and figures "or by a Board established under section 4 of the repealed Act" shall be deleted;

(*ii*) in clause (*ii*), for the figures, letters and words "15th day of February 1939" the figures, letters and words "1st January 1949" shall be substituted.

8. *Section 32, sub-section (2)*—

(*i*) for clause (*c*), the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—

"(*c*) loans given by resource societies or by persons authorised to advance loans under section 54 for the financing of crops or for seasonal finance ;

(*ii*) in the Explanation, the words "under the repealed Act" and the words "under this Act", shall be deleted.

9. *Section 56, sub-section (1)*—

(*i*) for the words and figures "the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, by the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, the first mentioned Act", the words "any enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, in force in the Danta State" shall be substituted ;

(*ii*) the words and brackets "with effect from the date of coming into operation of this Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said date)" shall be deleted ;

(*iii*) for the words "for a period of three years from the said date" the words figures and letters "up to the 26th day of May 1950" shall be substituted ;

(*iv*) for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that any proceeding in or out of any suit instituted on or before the 26th May 1950 shall be continued and disposed of after the said date as if the enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879 had continued in force after the said date".

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 23rd July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 601Q).

S. 4 Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 30th July 1949.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 12th Oct. 1949.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949 of the Government of India, in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(*i*) This order may be called the Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949.

(*ii*) It shall apply to the whole of the Baroda State.

(*iii*) It shall come into force on the 30th day of July 1949.

2. *Interpretation.*—(*i*) Unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or the context—

(*a*) "Schedule" means a schedule annexed to this order.

(*b*) "High Court" means the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

(*c*) "Varishta Court" means the Varishta Court constituted or recognised under the Government of Baroda Act (VI of 1940).

(*ii*) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies to the interpretation of the order as it applies to the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Application of enactments to Baroda State.*—(*i*) All enactments specified in Parts I and II of Schedule I and all notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws issued, made or prescribed under such enactments and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this order shall extend to and be in force in the Baroda State subject to any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay.

(*ii*) All references to the Province of Bombay in the enactments, notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws mentioned in sub-paragraph (*i*) shall be construed as including references to the Province of Bombay and the Baroda State.

(*iii*) The enactments (including rules) specified in Schedule II and all other enactments not repealed under paragraph 5 and the notifications, orders, schemes, rules and by-laws issued, made or prescribed thereunder and in force in the Baroda State immediately before the coming into force of this order shall continue in force in the territories of the said State and shall have application, until altered, repealed or amended by competent authority.

4. *Commencement of enactments in the Baroda State.*—Notwithstanding anything in the said enactments defining the extent of and appointing the date for commencement, the said enactments except where expressly provided shall apply to the territoties of the Baroda State, and shall come into force on the date on which this order comes into force.

5. *Repeal of enactments in force in the Baroda State.*—(*i*) The following enactments (including the rules) are hereby repealed, namely :—

(*a*) all the enactments specified in Schedule III in force in the Baroda State immediately before the coming into force of the order.

(*b*) sections 1, 2 and 36 to 45 (both inclusive) of the Government of Baroda Act (VI of 1940), and

(*c*) all other enactments in force in the Baroda State and corresponding to the enactments in force in the Province of Bombay, and extended to the Baroda State under paragraph 3.

(*ii*) All orders, notifications, schemes, by laws and all rules by whatever name or description called under any enactment repealed by the provisions of sub-paragraph (*i*) are also hereby repealed.

(*iii*) The repeal by this order of any such enactment, notification, scheme, rule, by-law or order shall not—

(*a*) affect the validity, invalidity, effect or consequence of anything already done or suffered or any right, title, obligation or liability already acquired, accrued or incurred, or any remedy or proceeding in respect thereof, or any release or discharge of or from any debt, penalty, obligation, liability, claim or demand, or any indemnity already granted or the proof of any past act or thing ;

(*b*) affect any principle or rule of law, or established jurisdiction, form or course of pleading, practice or procedure, or existing usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, notwithstanding that the same respectively may have been in any manner affirmed, recognized or derived by, in or from any enactment hereby repealed ; and

(*c*) revive or restore any jurisdiction, office, custom, liability, right, title, privilege, restriction, exemption, usage, practice, procedure or other matter or thing not in existence or in force immediately before the date on which this order comes into force.

(*iv*) Nothing in the preceding sub-paragraph shall be deemed to save or to continue in force any right, title, obligation, liability, any principle or rule of law, jurisdiction, form, practice or procedure, usage, custom, privilege, restriction, exemption, office or appointment, if the same is any way inconsistent with any of the enactments extended or continued in force under paragraph 3.

6. *Saving of Local Authority's Courts and Tribunals.*—(*i*) All municipalities whether constituted under the A Class Municipalities Act (No. XII of 1949) or the B Class Municipalities Act (No. XIV of 1949) of the Baroda State (hereinafter

called " the Baroda Municipalities Acts ") shall be deemed to have been constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), for the areas for which they were originally constituted and all committees, officers and authorities constituted or appointed under the Baroda Municipalities Acts shall be deemed to have been constituted or appointed under the corresponding provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), and shall continue in office, exercise powers and perform functions for the period for which they would have continued in office, exercised powers and performed functions under the Baroda Municipalities Acts under which they were originally constituted or appointed.

(*ii*) Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 4, 5 and 6 of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (Bom. VI of 1933), all village panchayats or committees by whatever designation called, constituted and functioning under the Village Panchayats Act, 1949 (No. II of 1949), of the Baroda State (hereinafter called the Baroda Village Panchayats Act) immediately before the coming into force of this order shall be deemed to have been constituted under the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (No. VI of 1933), for the areas for which they were originally constituted, and all committees, officers and authorities constituted or appointed under the Baroda Village Panchayats Act shall be deemed to have been constituted or appointed under the corresponding provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (Bom. VI of 1933), and shall continue in office, exercise powers and perform functions under the said Act for such areas and for such period for which they would have continued in office, exercised powers and performed functions under the Baroda Village Panchayats Act, under which they were originally constituted or appointed.

(*iii*) Any other local authority or any court (other than the Varishta Court), tribunal, authority, officer, official body, constituted or appointed or any society, institution or association, whether incorporated or not, registered or recognized under any law in force in the Baroda State and repealed by this order shall be deemed to have been constituted appointed, registered or recognized under the corresponding enactment extended to the Baroda State by this order and shall continue in office, exercise powers and perform functions for or within the areas and for the period for which they were originally constituted or appointed under any enactment in force in the Baroda State.

(*iv*) All proceedings pending immediately before the coming into force of this order before any such municipality, village panchayat or other local authority, court, tribunal, authority, officer or official body shall be continued before that Municipality, village panchayat, local authority, court, tribunal, authority, officer or official body ; and that municipality, village panchayat, local authority court, tribunal, authority, officer or official body, as the case may be, shall continue to have for the purpose of the said proceedings all jurisdiction and powers and shall be subject to the control, superintendence, appellate, revisional or otherwise, as is provided under the provisions of this Order.

7. *Civil and Criminal Courts.*—(*i*) Subject to the provisions of sub-paragraph (2), the High Court shall have in respect of the Baroda State all such original, appellate and other jurisdiction and also superintendence and administrative control over all subordinate courts in the said State as it has or exercises over subordinate courts in the Province of Bombay.

(*ii*) All cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings pending in the Varishta Court shall be deemed to have been transferred to the High Court on the date of the coming into force of this Order and the High Court shall dispose of all such cases, suits, appeals and other proceedings and also appeals, applications or other

proceedings arising out of cases or suits pending in any subordinate court in the aforesaid date in accordance with the law extended or continued in force by the provisions of this Order—

(*a*) Until the Courts of Civil Judges of the Senior Division are established for the districts in the Baroda State, all original suits and proceedings of a Civil nature wherein the subject matter exceeds in amount or value five thousand rupees pending in any of the Courts of Civil Judges of the Junior Division shall be deemed to have been transferred to the Courts of the respective District Judges having jurisdiction over such Courts and such District Judges shall have power to entertain fresh suits and proceedings of a like nature from the date of this order and shall have also power to deal with them according to law.

(*b*) All appeals pending in the Courts of the District Judges from judgments and decrees or orders in suits and proceedings of a Civil nature wherein the subject-matter exceeds in amount or value five thousand rupees on the date of this order shall be deemed to have been transferred to the High Court and the Courts of District Judges shall cease to have jurisdiction to entertain such appeals after the said date.

(*c*) The Civil Courts constituted in the Baroda State under the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869), shall have the same pecuniary jurisdiction in respect of suits and proceedings by or against the Sardars as defined in the Sardar Court Rules (Sardar Nyayadhishi Niyam) of the Baroda State and all suits and proceedings pending immediately before the coming into force of this order in any of the Courts shall be disposed of by a Court in which such suit or proceeding could have been instituted if this order was in force when it was first instituted in any Court in the said State.

8. *Compulsory Education.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in sections 25 to 27 of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 (LXI of 1947), the territories of the Baroda State except those which stood exempted from the provisions of the Compulsory Primary Education Act (V of Samvat 1983) of the Baroda State on the date of the coming into force of this order shall be deemed to be the areas of compulsion within the meaning of the Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 (LXI of 1947), and any scheme, procedure, or method adopted for the introduction of compulsory primary education under the former Act shall be deemed to be a scheme of compulsion for the said areas sanctioned under the latter Act in respect of children who have completed 7 years but not 14 years of their age, and the word "Child" as defined in section 2 (7) of the said latter Act shall, in its application to the Baroda State, mean a boy or girl whose age is not less than 7 and not more than 14 years at the beginning of the school year.

9. *Continuation of Hindu Act.*—Until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority, the provisions of the Hindu Act, 1937 (Act No. XXXVII of 1937), in force in the Baroda State immediately before the coming into force of this order shall continue to be in force and apply to all persons having or acquiring domicile of the Baroda State, notwithstanding the fact that the territories of the said State may have formed part of a Province in the Dominion of India.

10. *The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, 1949 (XVII of 1949).*—The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda Act, 1949, shall continue to be in force subject to the following amendments, namely :—

(*i*) In section 2 (*e*), for the words "the Government of Baroda or any other authority that takes its place", the words "the Government of Bombay" shall be substituted.

(*ii*) In section 18, under the sub-head class II (B), for the word "fifteen" substitute the word "thirty".

(*iii*) After section 68, the following may be added as section 68-A :—

"68-A (*1*) At any time after the passing of this Act until such time as the authorities of the University shall commence to exercise their functions—

(*a*) any officer of the University may be appointed by the Vice-Chancellor with the previous sanction of the Chancellor;

(*b*) teachers of the University may be appointed by the Chancellor after considering the recommendations of the Advisory Committee consisting of the Vice-Chancellor, the Director of Public Instruction and such other person or persons, if any, as the Chancellor thinks fit to associate with them.

(*2*) Any appointment made under sub-section (*1*) shall be for such period not exceeding three years and on such conditions as the appointing authority thinks fit.

Provided that no such appointment shall be made unless and until financial provision has been made therefor."

11. *Continuance of taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—(1) Any taxes, duties, cesses, or fees which immediately before the coming into force of this order were being levied under any enactment in force in the Baroda State continued in force under paragraph 3 or repealed by paragraph 5 shall continue to be levied under the enactments extended or continued in force under paragraph 3 until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

(2) All duties corresponding to duties specified in section 29-A of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878), which immediately before the commencement of this order were being levied in the Baroda State under the Abkari Act (No. I of Samvat 1975) in force in the said State shall continue to be levied until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority and shall be recoverable as if the said Act in force in the Baroda State had not been repealed.

12. *Saving of Limitation.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in this order, if the period of limitation prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), for any suit, appeal or application is less than the period prescribed by any corresponding law in force in the Baroda State immediately before the commencement of this Order, such suit, appeal or application may be instituted within two years next after the date of the commencement of this Order or within the period prescribed by such corresponding law, whichever period first expires.

13. *Removal of difficulties.*—(*i*) The Provincial Government may from time to time by order published in the Official Gazette make such provisions as appears to it to be necessary or expedient—

(*a*) for bringing the provisions of the enactments extended to, or for continuing in force in the Baroda State under this order into effective operation;

(*b*) for making omissions from, additions to the enactments specified in the schedule or making any adaptations and modifications in the provisions of such enactments and for directing that any such enactment shall cease to apply to the Baroda State; and

(*c*) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the application of such enactments to, or operation or enforcement thereof, in areas of the Baroda State.

(*ii*) Any order made under this paragraph may be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this Order.

14. *Construction of Law.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provisions of any enactment extended to the Baroda State under paragraph 3, any Court, Tribunal, or authority may construe the same and any notifications, orders schemes, rules, forms or by-laws thereunder with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court, Tribunal or authority.

15. *Decision of Provincial Government final regarding interpretation.*—If any doubt arises regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this Order with respect to the application of any enactment hereby extended to or continued in force in the Baroda State or the repeal of any enactment hereby repealed or the continuance or jurisdiction or powers of any local authority, authority, officer, official body, or the registration or recognition of any association, whether incorporated or not, or the continuance or levy of any taxes, duties, cesses, or fees, or any other matter provided by this order, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be final and conclusive and shall not liable to be questioned in any Court.

SCHEDULE I.

Central Acts.

cretaries to Government Act, 1834 (II of 1834).

The Interest Act, 1839 (XXXII of 1839).

The Indian Slavery Act, 1843 (V of 1843).

The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).

The Apprentices Act, 1850 (XIX of 1850).

The Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850).

The Public Servants (Inquiries) Act, 1850 (XXXVII of 1850).

The Legal Representatives Suits Act, 1855 (XII of 1855).

The Indian Fatal Accidents Act, 1855 (XIII of 1855).

The Indian Bills of Lading Act, 1856 (IX of 1856).

The Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860).

The Government Seal Act, 1862 (III of 1862).

The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866 (XXI of 1866).

The Bombay High Court (Letters Patent) Act, 1866 (XXIII of 1866).

The Acting Judges Act, 1867 (XVI of 1867).

The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).

The Indian Divorce Act, 1869 (IV of 1869).

The Court-Fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).

The Cattle Trespass Act, 1871 (I of 1871).

The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871).

The Special Marriage Act, 1872 (III of 1872).

The Indian Contract Act, 1872 (IX of 1872).

The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).

The Government Savings Bank Act, 1873 (V of 1873).

The Indian Oaths Act, 1873 (X of 1873).

The European Vagrancy Act, 1874 (IX of 1874),
The Indian Majority Act, 1875 (IX of 1875),
The Indian Law Reports Act, 1875 (XVIII of 1875),
The Dramatic Performances Act, 1876 (XIX of 1876),
The Specific Relief Act, 1877 (I of 1877),
The Indian Treasure-trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878),
The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878),
The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879),
The Religious Societies Act, 1880 (I of 1880),
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The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881),
The Indian Trusts Act, 1882 (II of 1882),
The Transfer of Property Act, 1882 (IV of 1882),
The Indian Easements Act, 1882 (V of 1882),
The Powers-of-Attorney Act, 1882 (VII of 1882),
The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883),
The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (II of 1884),
The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885),
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886),
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The Measures of Length Act, 1889 (II of 1889),
The Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (IV of 1889),
The Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (I of 1890),
The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890),
The Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (VIII of 1890),
The Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890),
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890),
The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891),
The Government Management of Private Estates Act, 1892 (X o 1892),
The Partition Act, 1893 (IV of 1893),
The Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894),
The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894),
The Indian Railway Companies Act, 1895 (X of 1895),
The Crown Grants Act, 1895 (XV of 1895),
The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897),
The Indian Fisheries Act, 1897 (IV of 1897),
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The Government Buildings Act, 1899 (IV of 1899),
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The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900),
The Indian Tramways Act, 1902 (IV of 1902),
The Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904),
The Indian Railway Board Act, 1905 (IV of 1905),

The Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906),
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908),
The Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908),
The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908),
The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909),
The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910),
The Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (II of 1911),
The Indian Army Act, 1911 (VIII of 1911),
The Prevention of Seditious Meetings Act, 1911 (X of 1911),
The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912),
The Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act, 1912 (VIII of 1912),
The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913),
The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913),
The White Phosphorous Matches Prohibition Act, 1913 (V of 1913),
The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1913 (VI of 1913),
The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913),
The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914),
The Indian Copyright Act, 1914 (III of 1914),
The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914),
The Indian Medical Degrees Act, 1916 (VII of 1916),
The Inland Stream Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917),
The Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917),
The Post Office Cash Certificates Act, 1917 (XVIII of 1917),
The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918),
The Usurious Loans Act, 1918 (X of 1918),
The Indian Companies (Foreign Interests) Act, 1918,
The Bronze Coin (Legal Tender) Act, 1918 (XXII of 1918),
The Local Authorities Pensions and Gratuities Act, 1919 (I of 1919),
The Poisons Act, 1919 (XII of 1919),
The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920),
The Indian Securities Act, 1920 (X of 1920),
The Charitable and Religious Trusts Act, 1920 (XIV of 1920),
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The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (XXXIII of 1920),
The Indian Passport Act, 1920 (XXXIV of 1920),
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The Maintenance Orders Enforcement Act, 1921 (XVIII of 1921),
The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922),
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The Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923),
The Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923),
The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923),
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923),
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The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923 (XIX of 1923),
The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923),
The Legal Practitioners (Women) Act, 1923 (XXIII of 1923),
The Mussalman Wakf Act, 1923 (XLII of 1923),

The Central Board of Revenue Act, 1924 (IV of 1924),
The Criminal Tribes Act, 1924 (VI of 1924),
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The Indian Soldiers (Litigation) Act, 1925 (IV of 1925),
The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925),
The Provident Funds Act, 1925 (XIX of 1925),
The Indian Carriage of Goods by Sea Act, 1925 (XXVI of 1925),
The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925),
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The Cotton Industry (Statistics) Act, 1926 (XX of 1926),
The Legal Practitioners (Fees) Act, 1926 (XXI of 1926),
The Indian Bar Council's Act, 1926 (XXXVIII of 1926),
The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927),
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The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (XIX of 1929),
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930),
The Indian Sale of Goods Act, 1930 (III of 1930),
The Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930 (XXIV of 1930),
The Mussalman Wakf Validating Act, 1930 (XXXII of 1930),
The Provincial Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 (XVI of 1931),
The Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, 1931 (XXIII of 1931),
The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932),
The Foreign Relations Act, 1932 (XII of 1932),
The Sugar Industry (Protection) Act, 1932 (XIII of 1932),
The Indian Air Force Act, 1932 (XIV of 1932),
The Port Haj Committees Act, 1932 (XX of 1932),
The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1932 (XXIII of 1932),
The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 (II of 1933),
The Indian Wireless Telegraph Act, 1933 (XVII of 1933),
The Indian Medical Council Act, 1933 (XXVII of 1933),
The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (II of 1934),
The Khaddar (Name Protection) Act, 1934 (VIII of 1934),
The Sugarcane Act, 1934 (XV of 1934),
The Indian Dock Labourers Act, 1934 (XIX of 1934),
The Indian Carriage by Air Act, 1934 (XX of 1934),
The Indian Aircraft Act, 1934 (XXII of 1934),
The Petroleum Act, 1934 (XXX of 1934),
The Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934 (XXXI of 1934),
The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934),
The Parsi Marriage and Divorce Act, 1936 (III of 1936),
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936),
The Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937 (I of 1937),
The Arya Marriage Validation Act, 1937 (XIX of 1937),
The Federal Court Act, 1937 (XXV of 1937),
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937),
The Insurance Act, 1938 (IV of 1938),
The Manoeuvers, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938),
The Cutchi Memon's Act, 1938 (X of 1938),
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The Employers' Liability Act, 1938 (XXIV of 1938),

The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938),
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939),
The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939 (VIII of 1939),
The Standards of Weight Act, 1939 (IX of 1939),
The Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 (XVI of 1939),
The Commercial Documents Evidence Act, 1939 (XXX of 1939),
The Medical Diplomas Act, 1939 (XXVIII of 1939),
The Trade Marks Act, 1940 (V of 1940),
The Arbitration Act, 1940 (X of 1940),
The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940),
The Agricultural Produce Cess Act, 1940 (XXVII of 1940),
The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (XIX of 1941),
The Professions Tax Limitation Act, 1941 (XX of 1941),
The Federal Court Act, 1941 (XXI of 1941),
The Railways (Local Authorities Taxation) Act, 1941 (XXV of 1941),
The Multi-Unit Co-operative Societies Act, 1942 (VI of 1942),
The Coffee Market Expansion Act, 1942 (VIII of 1942),
The Weekly Holidays Act, 1942 (XVIII of 1942),
The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942),
The Federal Court (Supplemental Powers) Act, 1942 (XXVI of 1942),
The Reciprocity Act, 1943 (IX of 1943),
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The Indian Coconut Committee Act, 1944 (X of 1944),
The Public Debt (Central Government) Act, 1944,
The Indian Oil-seeds Committee Act, 1946 (IX of 1946),
The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946),
The Merchant Seamen (Litigation) Act, 1946 (XXI of 1946),
The Banking Companies (Restriction of Branches) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946),
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The Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946,
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The Armed Forces (Emergency Duties) Act, 1947 (XV of 1947),
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The Imports and Exports (Control) Act, 1947 (XVIII of 1947),
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The Rubber (Production and Marketing) Act, 1947 (XXIV of 1947),
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The Capital Issues (Continuance of Control) Act, 1947 (XXIX of 1947),
The Taxation of Income (Investigation Commission) Act, 1947 (XXX of 1947),
The Antiquities (Export Control) Act, 1947 (XXXII of 1947),
The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947),
The Federal Court (Enlargement of Jurisdiction) Act, 1948 (I of 1948),
The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1948 (III of 1948),
The Cotton Textiles Cess Act, 1948 (VII of 1948),
The Pharmacy Act, 1948 (VIII of 1948),
The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948),

The Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948),
The Rehabilitation Finance Administration Act, 1948 (XII of 1948),
The Industrial Finance Corporation Act, 1948 (XV of 1948),
The Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948),
The Indian Power Alcohol Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948),
The Banking Companies (Control) Ordinance, 1948 (Ordinance No. XXV of 1948),
The Atomic Energy Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948),
The National Cadet Corps Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948),
The Road Transport Corporations Act, 1948 (XXXII of 1948),
The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXIV of 1948),
The Gandhi National Memorial Fund Donations (Companies) Act, 1948 (XXXV of 1948),
The Census Act, 1948 (XXXVII of 1948),
The Indian Matrimonial Causes (War Marriages) Act, 1948 (XL of 1948),
The Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948),
The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948),
The Banking Companies Act, 1949 (X of 1949),
The Payment of Taxes (Transfer of Property) Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949),
The Influx From Pakistan (Control) Act, 1949 (XXIII of 1949),
The Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949),
The Public Companies (Limitation of Dividend) Act, 1949 (XXX of 1949).

Bombay Acts.

The Bombay Regulation, 1827 (VIII of 1827),
The Bombay Regulation, 1827 (XXV of 1827),
The Criminal Courts (Substitution of Letter for Summons) Regulation, 1827 (XIII of 1827),
The Markets and Fairs Act, 1862 (IV of 1862),
The Bombay Steam-Vessels Act, 1864 (II of 1864),
The Bombay Village Police Act, 1867 (VIII of 1867),
The Bombay Ferries and Inland Vessels Act, 1868 (II of 1868),
The Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869 (XIV of 1869),
The Civil Jails Act, 1874 (II of 1874),
The Tolls on Roads and Bridges Act, 1875 (III of 1875),
The Bombay Revenue Jurisdiction Act, 1876 (X of 1876),
The Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (V of 1878),
The Bombay Irrigation Act, 1879 (VII of 1879),
The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1882 (I of 1882),
The Bombay Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (VII of 1882),
The Bombay Public Authorities Seals Act, 1883 (V of 1883),
The Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887 (II of 1887),
The Bombay Village Sanitation Act, 1889 (I of 1889),
The Bombay Municipal Servants Act, 1890 (V of 1890),
The Bombay District Vaccination Act, 1892 (I of 1892),
The Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (III of 1901),
The Bombay Court of Wards Act, 1905 (I of 1905),
The Mamlatdars' Courts Act, 1906 (II of 1906),
The Bombay Smoke Nuisances Act, 1912 (VII of 1912),
The Bombay Town Planning Act, 1915 (I of 1915),
The Bombay Public Conveyance Act, 1920 (VII of 1920),

The Bombay Pleaders Act, 1920 (XVII of 1920),
The Bombay Entertainments Duty Act, 1923 (I of 1923),
The Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923 (VI of 1923),
The Bombay Prevention of Prostitution Act, 1923 (XI of 1923),
The Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1925 (V of 1925),
The Bombay Betting Tax Act, 1925 (VI of 1925),
The Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925 (VII of 1925),
The Bombay Securities Contracts Control Act, 1925 (VIII of 1925),
The Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act, 1925 (XVIII of 1925),
The Invalidation of Hindu Ceremonial Emoluments Act, 1926 (XI of 1926),
The Bombay Non-Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1928 (III of 1928),
The Bombay Maternity Benefit Act, 1929 (VII of 1929),
The Bombay Borstal Schools Act, 1929 (XVII of 1929),
The Bombay Local Fund Audit Act, 1930 (XXV of 1930),
The Bombay Finance Act, 1932 (II of 1932),
The Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932 (XV of 1932),
The Bombay (District) Tobacco Act, 1933 (II of 1933),
The Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933 (VI of 1933),
The Bombay Live-stock Improvement Act, 1933 (XXII of 1933),
The Bombay Trade Disputes Conciliation Act, 1934 (IX of 1934),
The Bombay Devadasis Protection Act, 1934 (X of 1934),
The Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Registration Act, 1935 (VII of 1935),
The Bombay Public Trust Registration Act, 1935 (XXV of 1935),
The Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1935 (XXXIV of 1935),
The Bombay Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936 (XIX of 1936),
The Bombay Opium Smoking Act, 1936 (XX of 1936),
The Bombay Parsi Public Trusts Registration Act, 1936 (XXIII of 1936),
The Bombay Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1938 (IV of 1938),
The Bombay Harijan Temple Worship (Removal of Disabilities) Act, 1938 (XI of 1938),
The Bombay Probation of Offenders Act, 1938 (XIX of 1938),
The Bombay Lifts Act, 1939 (X of 1939),
The Bombay Revenue Tribunal Act, 1939 (XII of 1939),
The Bombay Agricultural Produce Markets Act, 1939 (XXII of 1939),
The Bombay Fodder and Grains Control Act, 1939 (XXVI of 1939),
The Bombay Power Alcohol and Petroleum Act, 1942 (XXIII of 1942),
The Bombay Improvement Schemes Act, 1942 (XXVIII of 1942),
The Bombay Cotton Control Act, 1942 (XXX of 1942),
The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties Act, 1943 (XIV of 1943),
The Bombay Increase of Court Fees Act, 1943 (XV of 1943),
The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops Act, 1944 (VIII of 1944),
The Bombay Beggars Act, 1945 (XXIII of 1945),
The Bombay Sales of Motor Spirits Taxation Act, 1946 (VI of 1946),
The Bombay Electricity (Surcharge) Act, 1946 (XIX of 1946),
The Bombay Electricity (Emergency Powers) Act, 1946 (XX of 1946),
The Bombay Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) Act, 1946 (XXII of 1946),
The Bombay Cotton (Statistics) Act, 1946 (XXVII of 1946),
The Bombay Home Guards Act, 1947 (III of 1947),
The Bombay Harijan (Removal of Social Disabilities) Act, 1947 (X of 1947),

The Bombay Industrial Relations Act, 1946 (XI of 1947),
The Bombay (Emergency Powers) Whipping Act, 1947 (XXVII of 1947),
The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947) (Subject to the amendments mentioned in the Appendix Part II),
The Bombay Money-Lenders Act, 1946 (XXXI of 1947),
The Bombay Adjudication Proceedings (Transfer and Continuance) Act, 1947 (XXXIV of 1947),
The Bombay Harijan Temple Entry Act, 1947 (XXXV of 1947),
The Bombay Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) and the Essential Commodities and Cattle (Control) (Enhancement of Penalties) Act, 1947 (XXXVI of 1947),
The Bombay Agricultural Pests and Diseases Act, 1947 (XLIII of 1947),
The Bombay Habitual Offenders Restriction Act, 1947 (LI of 1947),
The Bombay Beggars (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LIII of 1947),
The Dispositions of Property (Bombay) Validation Act, 1947 (LIV of 1947),
The Bombay Warehouse Act, 1947 (LVI of 1947),
The Bombay Rents, Hotel and Lodging House Rates Control Act, 1947 (LVII of 1947),
The Bombay Rationing (Preparatory and Continuance) Measures Act, 1947 (LVIII of 1947),
The Bombay Primary Education Act, 1947 (LXI of 1947),
The Bombay Prevention of Fragmentation and Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1947 (LXII of 1947),
The Bombay Cotton Control (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1947 (LXIII of 1947),
The Bombay Forward Contracts Control Act, 1947 (LXIV of 1947),
The Bombay Growth of Foodcrops (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (II of 1948),
The Bombay Sale of Motor Spirit Taxation (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948),
The Bombay Increase of Stamp Duties (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (IX of 1948),
The Bombay Increase of Court-fees (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (XII of 1948),
The Bombay Land Improvement Schemes (Repeal and Re-enactment) Act, 1948 (XXIX of 1948),
The Bombay Refugee Act, 1948 (XXII of 1948),
The Bombay Building (Control of Erection) Act, 1948 (XXXI of 1948),
The Bombay Secondary School Certificate Examination Act, 1948 (XLIX of 1948),
The Bombay Housing Board Act, 1948 (LXIX of 1948),
The Bombay Khar Lands Act, 1948 (LXXII of 1948),
The Bombay Sugar Cane Cess Act, 1948, (LXXXII of 1948),
The Bombay Lotteries and Prize Competitions Control and Tax Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948),
The Bombay Animal Contageous Diseases (Control) Act, 1948 (LIX of 1948),
The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (LXVII of 1948) subject to the amendments mentioned in the Appendix Part I),
The Bombay Children Act, 1948 (LXXI of 1948),
The Bombay Shops and Establishment Act, 1948 (LXXIX of 1948),

The Bombay Animal Preservation Act, 1948 (LXXXI of 1948),
The Bombay Anatomy Act, 1949 (XI of 1949),
The Bombay Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1949 (XV of 1949),
The Police Forces (Control and Direction) Act, 1949 (XVI of 1949),
The Bombay Seals Act, 1949 (XXII of 1949),
The Bombay Evacuees (Administration of Property) Act, 1949 (XXIV of 1949),
The Bombay Prohibition Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949),
The Bombay Repatriated Prisoners Act, 1949 (XXVII of 1949).

SCHEDULE II.

Baroda State Acts and Rules continued in force.

1. The Hindu Prists Act, 1932 (II of 1932),
2. The Sanyas Diksha Regulating, 1933 (XLIV of 1933),
3. The Caste Tyranny Removal Act, 133 (LV of 1933),
4. The Agricultural Banks Act, 1934 (IX of 1934),
5. The Government Loan Rules, 1936,
6. The Dabhel Simlak Madresa Act, 1941 (II of 1941),
7. The Watan Rules, 1932.

SCHEDULE III.

List of Repealed Baroda State Acts.

1. The Khangi Department Property Act, 1964 (XIV of Samvat 1964),
2. The Shikar Act, 1965 (VIII of Samwat 1965),
3. The Village Courts Act, 1958 (IX of Samwat 1958).

APPENDIX.

Part I.

The Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act, 1948 (LXVII of 1948), shall be subject to the following amendments :—

In the said Act—

In column 4 of the Schedule annexed to the Act—

(*a*) In section 3 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, referred to therein, for the words and figures " either (i) the first day of January 1938, or (ii) the first day of January 1945,", the words and figures "the first day of January 1948 " shall be substituted.

(*b*) In Explanations I and II to section 3 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, referred to therein, for the words " the first day of January 1938, or the first day of January 1945, as the case may be", the words and the figures " the first day of January 1948 " shall be substituted.

(*c*) In section 3A of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, referred to therein for the words and figures "the eighth day of November 1947 " the words and figures " the first day of August 1950 " shall be substituted.

(*d*) For section 4 of the Bombay Tenancy Act, 1939, referred to therein the following section shall be substituted :—

"4. (*1*) Every tenant shall be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act, if he held any land and cultivated it personally continuously for a period of not less than six years immediately preceding the first day of January 1948, and was evicted from such land on or after such date otherwise than by order of a competent authority on any of the grounds specified in section 14 of this Act:

Provided that any tenant who had been evicted from the land in consequence of his failure to tender the rent referred to in any enactment in force in the Baroda State corresponding to section 9 of the Bombay Small Holders Relief Act, 1939, as provided therein, shall not be deemed to be a protected tenant for the purposes of this Act, unless he had paid to the landlord such rent within six months from the first day of August 1949.

(*2*) A person who is deemed to be a protected tenant under sub-section (*1*) shall, if he intimates in writing to the landlord within one year after the first day of August 1949, that he is willing to hold the land on the same terms and conditions on which he held it at the time when he was evicted, be entitled to recover possession of the land—

(*i*) if the land has been leased out by the landlord for a period expiring after 31st day of May 1950 from the date on which such lease expires ; and

(*ii*) in other cases from the first day of June 1950.

And on so recovering possession, he shall subject to the provisions of this Act hold the land on the said terms and conditions.

(*3*) The provisions of this section shall not apply in cases where the landlord is using land for any of the purposes mentioned in sub-section (*1*) of section 34 of this Act."

Part II.

The Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1947 (XXVIII of 1947), shall be subject to the following amendments, namely:—

1. *Section 2*—

(*i*) in clause (2) " Co-operative Society " shall mean a society registered under any of the provisions corresponding to those contained in the Bombay Co-operative Societies Act, 1925, or a Society registered under the said Act ;

(*ii*) in clause (5)—

(*a*) for the figures, letters and word " 30th January 1940 " wherever they occur, the figures, letters and word " 1st January 1949 " shall be substituted ;

(*b*) the words " or the establishment of the Board concerned under the repealed Act " wherever they occur, shall be deleted.

2. *Section 4.*—For sub-section (*1*), the following shall be substituted, namely :—

" (*1*) Any debtor ordinarily residing in any local area or his creditor may make an application on or before the 31st January 1950 to the Court for adjustment of his debts."

3. *Section 7.*—In this section, for the figures, letters and word "1st January 1938", the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted.

4. *Section 22.*—In this section, the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely :—

"Provided further that where any amount due to a creditor is determined by a competent tribunal or authority under any law in force in the Baroda State relating to the conciliation or adjustments of the debts of the agriculturists corresponding to this Act, the amount so determined shall be binding on the parties."

5. *Section 23.*—In this section, in the proviso after the figures "1879", the words "or any enactment corresponding thereto" shall be inserted.

6. *Section 24.*—In sub-section (2), for the figures, letters and word "1st August 1947", the figures, letters and word "1st February 1950" shall be substituted.

7. *Section 25.*—

(i) in clause (i), the words and figures "or by a Board established under section 4 of the repealed Act" shall be deleted;

(ii) in clause (ii), for the figures, letters and words "15th day of February 1939", the figures, letters and word "1st January 1949" shall be substituted.

8. *Section 32, sub-section (2).*—

(i) for clause (c), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(c) loans given by resource societies or by persons authorised to advance loans under section 54 for the financing of crops or for seasonal finance";

(ii) in the Explanation, the words "under the repealed Act" and the words "under this Act" shall be deleted.

9. *Section 56, sub-section (1).*—

(i) for the words and figures "the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, by the Bombay Agricultural Debtors Relief Act, 1939, the first mentioned Act", the words "any enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, in force in the Baroda State" shall be substituted;

(ii) the words and brackets "with effect from the date of coming into operation of this Act (hereinafter in this section referred to as the said date)" shall be deleted;

(iii) for the words "for a period of three years from the said date", the words, figures and letters "up to the 26th day of May 1950" shall be substituted;

(iv) for the first proviso, the following proviso shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that any proceeding in or out of any suit instituted on or before the 26th May 1950 shall be continued and disposed of after the said date, as if the enactment corresponding to the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, had continued in force after the said date."

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 6271(4)/33, dated 19th Deccember 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1261A).

WHEREAS by paragraph 6 of the Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, all Municipalities whether constituted under the A Class Municipalities Act (No. XII of 1949) or the B Class Municipalities Act (No. XIV of 1949) of the Baroda State (hereinafter called "the said Municipalities" and "the Baroda Municipalities Acts" respectively) shall be deemed to have been constituted under the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), for the areas for which they were originally constituted and all committees, officers and authorities constituted or appointed under the Baroda Municipalities Acts shall be deemed to have been constituted or appointed under the corresponding provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901.(Bom. III of 1901), and shall continue in office, exercise powers and perform functions for the period for which they would have continued in office, exercised powers and performed functions under the Baroda Municipalities Acts under which they were originally constituted or appointed;

AND WHEREAS difficulties have arisen in the application, operation and the enforcement of the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), to the said Municipalities;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary and expedient to remove those difficulties;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by paragraph 13 of the Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, as continued in force by the States Merger (Governors Provinces) Order, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that in its application to the territories of the former Baroda State the following amendment shall be made and shall be deemed to have been made in the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), with effect from the 30th day of July 1949:—

After section 180 of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

"180-A. *Rules, By-laws and Orders under Baroda Municipal Acts to be rules and by-laws under this Act.*—(*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing provisions of this Act, such rules, by-laws, or orders made, issued or sanctioned by or in respect of any of the Municipalities whether constituted under the A Class Municipalities Act (Baroda No. XII of 1949) or the B Class Municipalities Act (Baroda No. XIV of 1949) of the former Baroda State (hereinafter called "the said Municipalities" and "the said Baroda Municipalities Acts" respectively) as were in force immediately before the 30th day of July 1949 under the said Baroda Municipalities Acts, shall, in so far as they are consistent with the provisions of the Bombay District Municipal Act, 1901 (Bom. III of 1901), be deemed to have been made, issued or sanctioned by or in respect of the said Municipalities under the appropriate provisions of the said Act on the said date and continue in force until altered, repealed or amended by a competent authority.

(2) All references to the Baroda Government or to any officer of the Baroda Government in any such rules, by-laws or orders shall be construed as references to the Government of Bombay or the corresponding officer of the Government of Bombay, as the case may be; and all licences, permits or permission issued or given under any such rules, by-laws or orders shall also continue in force until superseded or modified by a competent authority."

S.4. Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States (Application of Ports and Customs Laws) Order, 1949.

G. N., R. D., No. 9572/45, dated 29th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 804).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notifications No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948, No. 183-IB, dated the 14th April 1948 and No. 224-P, dated the 28th May 1948, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, and in modification of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States (Application of Ports and Customs Laws) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall apply to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Interpretation.*—(1) Unless there be anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(*a*) " Schedule " means the Schedule hereto annexed.

(2) The Bombay General Clauses Act, 1904 (Bom. I of 1904), applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of a Bombay Act.

3. *Application of enactments to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.*—(1) All enactments specified in the Schedule and all appointments, notifications, notices, orders, rules, regulations and forms issued, made or prescribed under such enactments and in force in the Province of Bombay immediately before the coming into force of this Order shall extend to and be in force in the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States subject to any amendments to which the said enactments are for the time being generally subject in the Province of Bombay.

(2) All references to the Province of Bombay or Presidency of Bombay in the said enactments, notifications, notices, orders, rules, regulations and forms extended to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States under sub-paragraph (1) shall be construed as including references to the Province of Bombay and the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.

(3) All references to British India in the said enactments shall be construed as references to all the Provinces of India and the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.

4. *Commencement of enactments in Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.*—Notwithstanding anything in the said enactments providing for the bringing into force all or any of the provisions of the said enactments on the date or dates to be specified, the said enactments shall be deemed to have come into force in the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States on the date on which this Order comes into force.

5. *Repeal of enactment in force in the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.*—All enactments in force in the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States or part thereof and corresponding to the enactments in force in the Province of Bombay and extended to the said States under paragraph 3 shall stand repealed.

6. *Continuance of taxes, duties, fees, etc.*—Any taxes, duties or fees which immediately before the coming into force of this Order were being levied under any enactments in force in the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States repealed by paragraph 5 shall continue to be levied under the corresponding enactments extended to the said States under paragraph 3 until provision to the contrary is made by a competent authority.

7. *Removal of difficulties.*—(1) The Provincial Government may, from time to time by order published in the official Gazette, make such provision as appears to be necessary or expedient—

(*a*) for bringing the provisions of the enactments extended to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States under this Order into effective operation ;

(*b*) for making omissions from additions to and adaptations and modifications of such enactments and for directing that any such enactment shall cease to apply to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States ; and

(*c*) for removing difficulties arising in connection with the application of such enactments to, or operation or enforcement thereof, in areas of the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States.

(2) Any order may under this paragraph be made so as to be retrospective to any date not earlier than the date of the commencement of this Order.

8. *Construction of laws.*—For the purpose of facilitating the application of any provision of any enactment extended to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States under paragraph 3, any Court, Tribunal or authority may construe the same and any appointments, notifications, notices, orders, rules, regulations or forms thereunder, with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court, Tribunal or authority.

9. *Decision of Provincial Government final interpretation.*—If any doubt arises regarding the interpretation of any of the provisions of this Order with respect to the application of any enactment hereby extended to the Janjira, Sawantwadi and Cambay States or the repeal of any enactment hereby repealed or the continuance or levy of any taxes, duties, cesses or fees or any other matter provided by this Order, the decision of the Provincial Government shall be final and conclusive and shall not be liable to be questioned in any court.

SCHEDULE.

(1) The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).

(2) The Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923 (XXI of 1923).

(3) The Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).

(4) The Bombay Coasting Vessels Act, 1838 (XIX of 1838).

(5) The Indian Light-house Act, 1927 (XVII of 1927).

(6) The Landing and Wharfage Fees Act, 1882 (Bombay VII of 1882).

S. 4. Sawantwadi (Application of Land Customs Act) Order, 1949.

G. N., R. D., No. 9572/45(a)-I, dated 29th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 806).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 174-IB, dated the 23rd March 1948 of the Government of India in the Ministry of States and in modification of sub-paragraph (1) of paragraph 3 of the Indian States (Application of Laws) Order, 1948, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order, namely :—

1. *Short title, application and commencement.*—(1) This Order may be called the Sawantwadi (Application of Land Customs Act) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall apply to the Sawantwadi State.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

2. *Application of enactment to the Sawantwadi State.*—(1) The Land Customs Act, 1924 (XIX of 1924), shall apply to the Sawantwadi State.

(2) All references to British India in the said enactments shall be construed as references to all the Provinces of India and the Sawantwadi State.

3. *Commencement of enactment in the Sawantwadi State.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything in the said enactment providing for bringing into force the provisions of the said Act, on the date to be specified, the said Act shall be deemed to have come into force in the Sawantwadi State on the date on which this Order comes into force.

(2) Any enactment in force in Sawantwadi State or part thereof and corresponding to the Land Customs Act, 1924, shall stand repealed.

S. 4.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 4530/46-I, dated 30th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 810).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 102-P, dated the 1st May 1949, of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to order that the provisions of the Baroda State (Application of Laws) Order, 1949, dated the 23rd July 1949 in the Political and Services Department shall, so far as may be, apply to the area known as Kutchigarh situated in Okhamandal.

S. 4. Bombay Sales Tax (Application to the Districts of Amreli and Okamandal in the Baroda State) Order, 1949.

G. N., F. D., No. 7346/33-ST (1), dated 30th July 1949 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 812).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947 (XLVII of 1947), read with Notification No. 101-P, dated the 1st May 1949 of the Government of India in the Ministry of States, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following Order :—

1. (1) This Order may be called the Bombay Sales Tax (Application to the Districts of Amreli and Okhamandal in the Baroda State) Order, 1949.

(2) It shall apply to the Districts of Amreli and Okhamandal in the Baroda State on and from the 30th July 1949.

2. The Bombay Sales Tax (Application to Baroda State) Order, 1949 (hereinafter called "the said Order") shall, in its application to the Districts of Amreli and Okhamandal in Baroda State, be construed subject to the following variations and modifications, namely :—

(*i*) in clause (*b*) of paragraph 2 of the said Order, the words, brackets and figures "as amended by the Sales Tax (Exemption to Amreli and Okhamandal District) Ordinance, 1949 (Baroda Ordinance No. VII of 1949)" shall be deleted ;

(*ii*) in paragraphs 3 (including section 5 as substituted in the Bombay Act), 4, 5 and 7 the words "excluding the districts of Amreli and Okhamandal", wherever they occur, shall be deleted ;

(*iii*) the references to "the appointed day" and "1st May 1949" in paragraphs 3 (including section 5 as substituted in the Bombay Act), 5, 6 and 7, wherever they occur, shall be construed as references to 30th July 1949.

3. The Sales Tax (Exemption to Amreli and Okhamandal Districts) Ordinance 1949 (Baroda Ordinance No. VII of 1949) is hereby repealed :

Provided that the said repeal shall not in any way affect the liability or obligation of any person to pay the amount of the tax due under the Baroda Sales Tax Act, 1946, before 1st April 1949 and the said amount shall be recoverable as if the said Ordinance was not promulgated.

THE INDIAN NURSING COUNCIL ACT, 1947 (XLVIII OF 1947)

G. N., H & L. G. D., No. 5384/33(a), dated 6th April 1948, S. 5
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 196).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (Act XLVIII of 1947), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules for holding the election of members to the Indian Council of Nursing under clauses (*a*) and (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, namely :—

1. The Government of Bombay (hereinafter referred to as "Government") shall call upon the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council to elect one nurse enrolled in the State Register and one midwife enrolled in the State Register for being appointed as members of the Indian Council of Nursing under clauses (*a*) and (*g*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (Act XLVIII of 1947).

2. Government shall appoint a Returning Officer in respect of the election to be held in pursuance of rule 1.

3. Government shall appoint the dates on which the said election shall be held and votes shall be counted.

4. A notice of the dates appointed by Government for holding the election and the counting of votes under rule 3 shall be given by the Returning Officer to the Registrar, Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council. Such notice shall not be less than fifteen days before the date fixed for holding the election.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 6 the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council shall elect members in such manner as the President of the Council may think fit.

6. (*a*) A special meeting of the Bombay Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors Council shall be convened for the purpose of electing one registered nurse and one registered midwife as aforesaid.

(*b*) Names shall be duly proposed and seconded by the members of the Council and in case the names of more than one nurse and one midwife are proposed and seconded, voting shall be held by ballot.

(*c*) Each member present shall have one vote for each seat :

Provided that when an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn by the Returning Officer and in such manner as the President presiding over the meeting or the person authorised by him in this behalf may determine.

7. The names of the persons elected under these rules shall be intimated by the Returning Officer to the Council who shall forthwith communicate them to Government.

8. The decision of Government on any question that may arise as to the intention, construction or application of these rules or in respect of any complaint or objections regarding the election shall be final. Any complaint or objection regarding the election shall be lodged with Government within seven days of the declaration of the result of the election.

THE PHARMACY ACT, 1948 (VIII OF 1948).

G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 6127/33, dated 21st December 1949 S. 3. (2)
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1267).

Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6127/33, dated 16th March 1950.
Amended by G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 6127/33, dated 28th June 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 30 of the Pharmacy Act, 1948 (VIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the 30th day of September 1951 as the last date on or before which applications for registration, which shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee of Rs. 5 in respect of each application, shall be made to the Registration Tribunal.

THE MINIMUM WAGES ACT, 1948 (XI OF 1948).

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 18th March 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 346). S. 3 (1) (a)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), read with the Government of India, Ministry of Labour's Notification No. LWI. 24 (26), dated the 11th December 1951, entrusting to the Government of Bombay the functions of the Central Government under the said Act in so far as such functions relate to the fixation of minimum rates of wages in respect of employees employed in stone breaking or stone crushing operations carried on in mines situated within the State of Bombay, the Government of Bombay, after giving due notice of its intention to do so, under Government Notification in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48, dated the 31st December 1951, is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as the minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in stone breaking or stone crushing operations carried on in mines situated within the State of Bombay.

2. This notification shall come into force from the 31st March 1952.

Schedule.

1	2				
	Rates.				
Classes of employees.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled	75 0 0	68 12 0	62 8 0	56 4 0	50 0 0
Semi-skilled	65 0 0	59 8 0	54 4 0	48 12 0	43 4 0
Unskilled	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification.

(*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay ;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur ;

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of places with a population of 40,000 and above (except Zones I and II), namely :—

Baroda, Broach, Godhra, Surat, Navsari, Patan, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Dhulia, Belgaum, Sangli, Miraj, Bijapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag, Ulhasnagar Camp, Malad, Kalyan, Thana, Kirkee, Barsi, Pandharpur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Malegaon, Kolhapur.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of places with a population of 10,000 and above (except Zones I, II and III), namely :—

Palanpur, Abu Road, Deesa, Dabhoi, Padra, Rajpipla, Ankleshwar, Jambusar, Modasa, Dohad, Lunawada, Devgad-Baria, Amreli, Rander, Bulsar, Billimoria, Vyara, Acher, Naroda, Vadaj, Viramgaum, Dholka, Dhandkhuka, Sanand, Sidhpur, Unza, Mehsana, Kalol, Visanagar, Kadi, Vadnagar, Radhanpur, Chanasma, Mansa, Vijapur, Chaklasi, Cambay, Balasinor, Petlad, Sojitra, Anand, Umreth, Oad, Karamsad, Kapadvanj, Borsad, Dakor, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangaon, Parola, Pachora, Erandol, Nasirabad, Yawal, Faizpur, Sawada, Shendurni, Rawer, Jamner, Nandurbar, Shirpur, Taloda, Dondaicha, Shahada, Belgaum Cantonment, Nipani, Gokak, Shahapur, Athani, Kanur, Bailhongal, Chikodi, Ramdurg, Sankeshwar, Sadalga, Parasgad, Ichalkaranji, Uran-Islampur, Tasgaon, Ashte, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Jamkhandi, Ilkal, Banahatti, Sulebhavi, Terdal, Jalikot, Ranebennur, Haveri, Savanur, Laxmeshwar, Gajendragad, Byadgi, Bhatkal, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Bhiwandi, Mulund, Ambarnath, Bassein, Pahadi, Agashi, Kanhare, Naupada, Baramati, Lonawala, Kalamb, Khed, Junnar, Akluj, Akkalkot, Kurdwadi, Maindargi, Malwan, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Chiplun, Sawantwadi, Ahmednagar-Cantonment, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Deolali, Deolali-Cantonment, Yeola, Manmad, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Satana, Satara, Karhad, Wai, Phaltan, Panwel, Shrivardhan, Mahad.

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all places not included in Zones I to IV.

Note.—(1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per ent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, certified to work as an adult, shall be same as those fixed for an adult and if certified to work as a child, shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) In case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearnest pice.

(5) The minimum rates of wages for workers connected with the work of Motor Transport in stone-breaking or stone-crushing shall be the same as those fixed for workers in respect of employment in Public Motor Transport.

S. 3 (1) (a) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-I, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 4).**

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XIof 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48, dated the 25th May 1950, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in any oil mill;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment in any oil mill in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

1	2				
	Rates.				
Class of employees.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Ds. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled	75 0 0	68 12 0	62 8 0	56 4 0	50 0 0
Semi-skilled	65 0 0	59 8 0	54 4 0	48 12 0	43 4 0
Unskilled	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(1) (*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the City of Ahmedabad;

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of the cities and towns of Poona, Sholapur, Surat, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Kolhapur, Baroda, Ulhasnagar, Nadiad, Thana, Kalyan, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Malegaon, Miraj, Broach and Sangli;

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of the towns of Palanpur, Prantij, Modasa, Himatnagar, Radhanpur, Mansa, Patan, Sidhpur, Mehsana, Kalol, Amreli, Dabhoi, Viramgaum, Dholka, Dhandhuka, Kapadwanj, Anand, Borsad, Umreth, Dakor, Mehmedabad, Kaira, Cambay, Balasinor, Petlad, Godhra, Dohad, Lunawada, Ankleshwar, Jambusar, Rajpipla, Bulsar, Navsari, Billimora, Bassein, Bhivandi, Shrirampur, Sangamner, Kopergaon, Chalisgaon, Amalner, Chopda, Dharangaon, Erandol, Parola, Faizpur, Nasirabad, Pachora, Yawal, Raver, Savda, Shendurni, Jamner, Nandurbar, Shirpur, Taloda, Shahada, Dondaicha, Manmad, Yeola, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Nandgaon, Lonavla, Dhond, Baramati,

Junner, Satara, Karad, Wai, Phaltan, Barsi, Pandharpur, Akalkot, Panvel, Mahad, Alibag, Murud, Belgaum, Nipani, Gokak, Athani, Bailhongal, Chikodi, Sankeshwar, Ramdurg, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Guledgudd, Ilkal, Jamkhandi Rabkavi and Banhatti, Terdal, Dharwar, Gadag, Hubli, Ranebenur, Haveri, Gajendragad, Savnur, Laxmeshwar, Karwar, Kumta, Bhatkal, Sirsi, Honavar, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Malwan, Chiplun, Sawantwadi, Ashta, Islampur, Tasgaon, Kurundwad and Ichalkaranji.

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Bombay not included in Zones I to IV.

(2) The minimum rate of wages shall consist of an all-inclusive rate allowing for the basic rate, the cost of living allowance and the cash value of the concessions, if any,

Note.—(1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, if certified to work as an adult, shall be the same as those fixed for an adult and, if certified to work as a child, shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) In the case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

S. 3 (1) (a) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-III, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 6).**

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48-I, dated the 22nd February 1950, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in tanneries and leather manufactory ;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment in tanneries and leather manufactory in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

	1 Class of employees.		2 Rates.				
	Tanneries.	Leather Manufactory.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled ...	Persons employed in— 1. Staking ... 2. Splitting ... 3. Glazing. 4. Shaving. 5. Rolling. 6. Fleshing with machine or otherwise.	1. Mechanics ... 2. Assistant Mechanics. 3. Ring Makers. 4. Mistry (cutter).	75 0 0	68 12 0	62 8 0	56 4 0	50 0 0
Semi-skilled ...	*In Chrome Yard*— 1. Individual men in charge of drums. 2. Persons employed in— (*a*) Nailing. (*b*) Hydraulic Press. 3. Tablemen.	1. Shoe-makers. 2. Dyers. 3. Stitchers. 4. Polishers. 5. Persons employed in— (*a*) Sewing. (*b*) Belt finishing.	65 0 0	59 8 0	54 4 0	48 12 0	43 4 0
	In Bark Tanning. Persons employed in— 1. Harness and Sole setting Department. 2. Sewing. 3. Belt Finishing. 4. Stitching.						
Unskilled ...	1. Machine helpers. 2. Tan yard workers. 3. Lime yard workers. 4. Cartmen. 5. Salt appliers. 6. Mikkatmen. 7. Lace cutters. 8. Workers in Belting and Buffer.	1. Workers preparing belts 2. Workers doing repairing work. 3. Other Miscellaneous workers.	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification :—

(*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay ;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the City of Ahmedabad ;

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of the cities and towns of Poona, Sholapur and Jalgaon ;

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of the towns of Palanpur, Tharad, Himatnagar, Mehsana, Patan, Radhanpur, Kadi, Amreli, Baroda, Ahwa, Viramgam, Nadiad, Cambay, Anand, Godhra, Lunawada, Dohad, Broach, Surat, Navsari, Thana, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Ahmednagar, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Bhusaval, Dhulia, Nasik, Malegaon, Deolali, Satara, Barsi, Pandharpur, Alibag, Belgaum, Gokak, Bijapur, Bagalkot, Dharwar, Gadag, Hubli, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Malwan, Sangli, Miraj and Kolhapur ;

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Bombay not included in Zones I to IV.

Note.—(1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, if certified to work as an adult, shall be the same as those fixed for an adult and, if certified to work as a child, shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) In the case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

S. 3 (1) (a)

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-V, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 10).

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department, No. 146/48-II, dated the 31st August 1950, a Committee to hold inquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in public motor transport ;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment in public motor transport in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

1	2				
	Rates.				
Class of employees.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled ..	95 0 0	90 0 0	85 0 0	80 0 0	75 0 0
1. Drivers. 2. Mechanics. 3. Fitters. 4. Turners. 5. Electricians. 6. Checkers. 7. Supervisors. 8. Tinsmiths. 9. Batterymen. 10. Vulcanisers. 11. Carpenters. 12. Blacksmiths. 13. Welders. 14. Painters.					
Semi-skilled ..	75 0 0	70 0 0	65 0 0	60 0 0	55 0 0
1. Assistants or Junior Skilled workers. 2. Conductors. 3. Machine-mates. 4. Fitter-mates. 5. Greasers. 6. Oilers. 7. Booking clerks. 8. Hammermen.					
Unskilled ..	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0
1. Helpers. 2. Washers. 3. Cleaners. 4. Watchmen. 5. Mazdoors. 6. Sweepers. 7. Peons. 8. Other miscellaneous workers.					

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(1) (*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay ;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the cities and towns of Ahmedabad, Nasik and Belgaum.

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of the cities and towns of Poona, Sholapur, Jalgaon, Baroda and Kolhapur.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of the towns of Palanpur, Tharad, Himatnagar, Mehsana, Patan, Radhanpur, Kadi, Kalol, Amreli, Okha, Ahwa, Viramgaum, Modasa, Nadiad, Cambay, Anand, Godhra, Kalol, Dohad, Broach. Surat, Navsari, Thana, Bhiwandi, Kalyan, Ahmednagar, Amalner, Chalisgaon, Bhusawal, Dhulia, Malegaon, Deolali, Satara, Karad, Barsi, Pandharpur, Alibag, Gokak, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Malwan, Chiplun, Sangli and Miraj.

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Bombay not included in Zones I to IV.

Note.—(*1*) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages, fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, certified to work as an adult, shall be the same as those fixed for an adult and if certified to work as a child, shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) In the case of daily wage earners, the minimum rates of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

S. 3 (1) (a) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-VII, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 12).**

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay, was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48-I, dated the 25th May 1950, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in stone-breaking or stone-crushing ;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay, after considering the advice of the said Committee, is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment in stone-breaking or stone-crushing in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

1	2				
Class of employees.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled	75 0 0	68 12 0	62 8 0	56 4 0	50 0 0
Semi-skilled	65 0 0	59 8 0	54 4 0	48 12 0	43 4 0
Un-skilled	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay ;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona, Sholapur ;

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of places with a population of 40,000 and above (except Zones I and II), namely :—

Baroda, Broach, Godhra, Surat, Navsari, Patan, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Amalner, Dhulia, Belgaum, Sangli, Miraj, Bijapur, Hubli, Dharwar, Gadag, Ulhasnagar Camp, Malad, Kalyan, Thana, Kirkee, Barsi, Pandharpur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Malegaon, Kolhapur.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of places with a population of 10,000 and above (except Zones I, II and III), namely :—

Palanpur, Abu Road, Deesa, Dabhoi, Padra, Rajpipla, Ankleshwar, Jambusar, Modasa, Dohad, Lunawada, Devgad-Baria, Amreli, Rander, Bulsar, Billimora, Vyara, Acher, Naroda, Vadaj, Viramgaum, Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand, Sidhpur, Unza, Mehsana, Kalol, Visnagar, Kadi, Vadnagar, Radhanpur, Chanasma, Mansa, Vijapur, Chaklasi, Cambay, Balasinor, Petlad, Sojitra, Anand, Umreth, Oad, Karamsad, Kapadvanj, Borsad, Dakor, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Dharangaon, Parola, Pachora, Erandol, Nasirabad, Yawal, Faizpur, Sawada, Shendurni, Rawer, Jamner, Nandurbar, Shirpur, Taloda, Dondaicha, Shahada, Belgaum Cantonment, Nipani, Gokak, Shahapur, Athani, Kannur, Bailhongal, Chikodi, Ramdurg, Sankeshwar, Sadalga, Parasgad, Ichalkaranji, Uran-Islampur, Tasgaon, Ashte, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Jamkhandi, Ilkal, Banahatti, Sulebhavi, Terdal, Jalikot, Ranebennur, Haveri, Savanur, Laxmeshwar, Gajendragad, Byadgi, Bhatkal, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Bhiwandi, Mulund, Ambarnath, Bassein, Pahadi, Agashi, Kanhare, Naupada, Baramati, Lonavala, Kalamb, Khed, Junnar, Akluj, Akkalkot, Kurduwadi, Maindargi, Malwan, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Chiplun, Sawantwadi, Ahmednagar Cantonment, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Deolali, Deolali Cantonment, Yeola, Manmad, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Satana, Satara, Karhad, Wai, Phaltan, Panwel, Shrivardhan, Mahad ;

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all places not included in Zones I to IV.

Note (1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, certified to work as an adult shall be the same as those fixed for an adult and if certified to work as a child, shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) In case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

(5) The minimum rates of wages for workers connected with transport in stone-breaking or stone-crushing should be the same as those fixed for workers in respect of employment in Public Motor Transport.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

S. 3 (1) (a)

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-IX, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 14).

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48, dated the 22nd February 1950, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill;

And whereas, the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay, after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to V specified in column 2 of the schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

1	2				
Class of employees.	Rates.				
	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.	Zone V.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled	75 0 0	68 12 0	62 8 0	56 4 0	50 0 0
Semi-skilled ..	65 0 0	59 8 0	54 4 0	48 12 0	43 4 0
Un-skilled ..	60 0 0	55 0 0	50 0 0	45 0 0	40 0 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay;

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the cities of Ahmedabad, Poona and Sholapur.

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of the cities and towns with a population above 40,000 (except Zones I and II), namely:—

Baroda, Broach, Godhra, Surat, Navsari, Patan, Nadiad, Jalgaon, Bhusawal, Gadag, Ulhasnagar Camp, Kalyan, Thana, Malad, Poona Cantonment, Kirkee Cantonment, Barsi, Pandharpur, Kolhapur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Malegaon, Amalner, Dhulia, Belgaum, Sangli, Miraj, Bijapur, Hubli and Dharwar.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of the towns with a population above 10,000 (except Zones I, II and III), namely:—

Palanpur, Abu Road, Deesa, Rajpipla, Ankleshwar, Jambusar, Modasa, Dohad, Lunawada, Devgad-Baria, Amreli, Rander, Bulsar, Billimora, Vyara, Acher, Naroda, Vadaj, Viramgaum, Dholka, Dhandhuka, Sanand, Sidhpur, Unza, Mehsana, Kalol, Visnagar, Kadi, Vadnagar, Radhanpur, Chanasma, Manasa, Vijapur, Gajendragad, Byadgi, Bhatkal, Karwar, Kumta, Sirsi, Bhivandi, Mulund, Ambarnath, Bassein, Pahadi, Agashi, Kanhare, Naupada, Baramati, Lonawala, Kalamb, Khed, Junnar, Akluj, Akkalkot, Kurduwadi,

Maindargi, Malwan, Ratnagiri, Vengurla, Chiplun, Sawantwadi, Ahmednagar Cantonment, Sangamner, Shrirampur, Kopargaon, Deolali, Deolali Cantonment, Yeola, Manmad, Igatpuri, Sinnar, Satana, Satara, Karhad, Wai, Phaltan, Panvel, Shrivardhan, Mahad, Chaklasi, Cambay, Balasinor, Petlad, Sojitra, Anand, Umreth, Oad, Karamsad, Kapadwanj, Borsad, Dakor, Chalisgaon, Chopada, Nasirabad, Dharangaon, Parola, Pachora, Erandol, Yawal, Faizpur, Sawada, Shendurni, Belgaum Cantonment, Nipani, Gokak, Shahapur, Athani, Kannur, Bailhongal, Chikodi, Ramdurg, Sankeshwar, Sadalga, Parasgad, Ichalkaranji, Uran-Islampur, Tasgaon, Ashte, Bagalkot, Guledgud, Jamakhandi, Ilkal, Banahatti, Sulebhavi, Terdal, Jalikot, Rane-bennur, Haveri, Savanur, Laxmeshwar, Dabhoi, Padra, Rawer, Jamner, Nandurbar, Shirpur, Taloda, Dondaicha and Shahada.

(*e*) Zone V shall comprise of all other areas in the State of Bombay not included in Zones I to IV.

Note.—(1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, certified to work as an adult, shall be the same as those fixed for an adult and if certified to work as child shall be the same as those fixed for a child.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be 75 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages for an unskilled employee.

(4) In the case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

(5) The minimum rates of wages for workers connected with motor transport in rice mills, flour mills and dal mills shall be the same as those fixed by Government for employment in Public Motor Transport.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-XI, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 16). S. 3 (1) (a)

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint, under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department, No. 146/48-I, dated the 31st August 1950, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment on Road Construction and Building Operations;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to III specified in column 2 of the schedule appended hereto, the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month and by the day according to the system prevailing in the unit concerned, to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any employment on any road construction or building operation.

Schedule.

1	2					
Category of employees.	Minimum rates of monthly wages.			Minimum rates of daily wages.		
	*Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Skilled.						
1. Road Roller Driver ... 2. Blacksmith with his tool... 3. Stone cutter with his tool. 4. Tapkar with his tool ... 5. Mason or bricklayer with his tool. 6. Carpenter with his tool ... 7. Plumber with his tool ... 8. Glazier with his tools ... 9. Tinsmith with his tools ... 10. Foreman ... 11. Sarang or Tindal ... 12. Painter (Decorator) ... 13. Head Fitter ... 14. Caneman ... 15. Mechanic ... 16. Maistry ...	104 0 0	91 0 0	81 4 0	4 0 0	3 8 0	3 2 0
Semi-skilled.						
1. Boreman ... 2. Cleaner ... 3. Mali ... 4. Asphalt sprayer ... 5. Mukadam ... 6. Miner or Blaster ... 7. Navghani ... 8. Painter ... 9. White washer ... 10. Colour washer ... 11. Tile Turner ... 12. Bar Bender ... 13. Oil man ... 14. Engine Driver ... 15. Pump Driver ... 16. Mixer Driver ... 17. Fitter ... 18. Sawyer ...	84 8 0	71 8 0	61 12 0	3 4 0	2 12 0	2 6 0
Un-skilled.						
1. Mazdoor ... 2. Watchman ... 3. Bellow Boy ... 4. Sweeper ... 5. Other miscellaneous workers.	61 12 0	52 0 0	45 8 0	2 6 0	2 0 0	1 12 0

Explanation.—For the purpose of notification—

Zone I shall comprise of Bombay Corporation limits.

Zone II shall comprise of Ahmedabad Corporation limits, Poona Corporation limits, Sholapur City, Jalgaon City, Surat City, Hubli City, Kalyan Town, Ambernath, Thana Town and Suburbs of Bombay up to and including Borivali but excluding places in Zone I.

Zone III shall comprise of all other places with a population of and above 3,000 persons.

Note I.—(1) The minimum rates of wages payable to a child shall be fixed at 50 per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(2) The minimum rates of wages payable to an adolescent, certified to work as an adult, shall be the same as those fixed for an adult; they shall be fixed at half that rate, if not so certified.

(3) The minimum rates of wages payable to an apprentice shall be fixed at 66⅔ per cent. of the minimum rates of wages fixed for an unskilled employee.

(4) The minimum rates for workers connected with transport shall be the same as those fixed for employment in Public Motor Transport.

(5) In the case of daily wages earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

Note II.—The provisions of this Act shall not apply to road and other engineering works undertaken by Government or semi-Government bodies to provide relief to the local population in times of famine or scarcity.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from 31st March 1952.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-XIII, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952 Pt. IV-A, p. 18.) S. 3 (1) (a)

Whereas in pursuance of the provisions of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to appoint under its Resolution in the Labour and Housing Department No. 146/48, dated the 27th February 1951, a Committee to hold enquiries and advise the State Government in fixing the minimum rates of wages in respect of employment in any tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory;

And whereas the said Committee has submitted the report to the Government of Bombay;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay after considering the advice of the said Committee is pleased to fix for Zones I to IV specified in column 2 of the Schedule appended hereto the rates specified below them in the said column 2 as minimum rates of wages payable by the month and day, on time-rate or piece rate system, as mentioned, to the classes of employees respectively specified against them in column 1 thereof, employed in any tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory in the State of Bombay.

Schedule.

1 Class of employees.	2 Rates.			
	Zone I.	Zone II.	Zone III.	Zone IV.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
A. *Bidi Manufacturing*—				
(1) Bidi-makers (for making 1,000 bidis).	3 6 0 (With leaves provided by the worker himself.) 2 8 0 Otherwise.	2 8 0 (Without leaves.)	2 0 0 (Without leaves.)	1 14 0 (Without leaves)
(2) Wrappers	4 8 0 For wrapping 100,000 bidis or Rs. 50-0-0 per month if employed on time-rate system.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.
(3) Taraiwala ..	45 0 0 per month.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.
(4) Bhattiwala ..	45 0 0 per month.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.
(5) Tobacco mixers ..	45 0 0 per month.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.
(6) Distributors of leaves ..	45 0 0 per month.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.
B. *Tobacco Manufacturing*—				
(1) Tobacco workers ..	1 5 0 per day.	1 5 0 per day.	1 5 0 per day.	1 5 0 per day except at Sangli and Jaisingpur (Kolhapur District) where the rate shall be Rs.1-4-0 per day.
(2) Bag fillers ..	As. 2 per bag of 1¼ maunds for filling, weighing, sewing, arranging, etc.	As for Zone I	As for Zone I	As for Zone I.

Explanation.—For the purpose of this notification—

(*a*) Zone I shall comprise of Greater Bombay.

(*b*) Zone II shall comprise of the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch-mahals, Broach and Surat.

(*c*) Zone III shall comprise of the districts of Thana, Ahmednagar, East Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara North, Kolaba and Dangs.

(*d*) Zone IV shall comprise of the districts of Dharwar, Bijapur, Belgaum, Kanara, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Satara South and Kolhapur.

Note.—In the case of daily wage earners, the minimum rate of daily wages payable to an employee shall be computed by dividing the minimum rate of monthly wages fixed for the class of employees to which he belongs, by 26, the quotient being stepped up to the nearest pice.

2. This notification shall come into force with effect on and from the 31st March 1952.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 26th March 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 374.) S. 19

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint :—

(1) the Government Labour Officers, Assistant Labour Officers and District Labour Officers, and

(2) the Chief Inspector and the Inspectors appointed under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Inspectors appointed under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936,

to be Inspectors for the purpose of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 14th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2770). S. 20 (1)

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 22nd November 1951.
Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48 (i), dated 5th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), and in supersession of Government Notification, Labour and Housing Department, No. 146/48, dated the 25th July 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following officers to be the authorities to hear and decide for the areas specified against their names all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in those areas :—

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
(1) The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
(2) Shri M. N. Nagrashna, B.Sc., LL.B., Judge, Labour Court, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.
(3) The Joint Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jalgaon.	Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
(4) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
(5) All Civil Judges (Junior Division) and where there are no Civil Judges (Junior Division), Civil Judges (Senior Division), in the State of Bombay except the Civil Judges (Senior Division) and the Civil Judges (Junior Division) exercising jurisdiction within the following areas :— (i) Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. (ii) Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District, and (iii) the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

s. 20 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 24th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7603).**

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48 (ii), dated 5th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers of the Central Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 20 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), entrusted to the State Governments, by the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, Notification No. L.W.I. 24 (61), dated the 20th June 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the following officers to be the Authorities to hear and decide for the areas specified against their names all claims arising out of payment of less than the minimum rates of wages to employees employed or paid in those areas.

Designation of Officers.	Areas.
(1) The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Bombay.	Greater Bombay.
(2) Shri M. N. Nagrashna, B.Sc., LL.B., Judge, Labour Court, Ahmedabad.	Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.
(3) The Joint Civil Judge (Junior Division), Jalgaon.	Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District.
(4) The Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.
(5) All Civil Judges (Junior Division) and where there are no Civil Judges (Junior Division), Civil Judges (Senior Division), in the State of Bombay except the Civil Judges (Senior Division) and Civil Judges (Junior Division) exercising jurisdiction within the following areas :— (i) Ahmedabad Taluka of the Ahmedabad District. (ii) Jalgaon Taluka of the East Khandesh District, and (iii) the areas falling within the jurisdiction of the Judges of the Courts of Small Causes at Poona and Baroda.	The areas within the limits of their respective jurisdiction.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-II, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 6). S. 26 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952 the provisions of the said Act shall not apply—

(1) to apprentices kept for training in any oil mill under a scheme recognised by Government;

(2) for a period of three years, to employees employed in any oil mill which is not a factory under the Factories Act, 1948, and to which the provisions of the said Act are not made applicable.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-IV, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 9). S. 26 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952 the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to—

(1) apprentices kept for training in tanneries and leather manufactory under a scheme recognised by Government;

(2) for a period of three years, all classes of employees employed in tanneries, and leather manufactory which is not a factory under the Factories Act, 1948, and to which the provisions of the said Act are not made applicable.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-VI, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 11). S. 26 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952 the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to apprentices kept for training in public motor transport under a scheme recognised by Government.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-VIII, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 13). S. 26 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952, provisions of the said Act shall not apply to apprentices kept for training in stone-breaking or stone-crushing under a scheme recognised by Government.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-X, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 15). S. 26 (2)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952, the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to—

(1) apprentices kept for training in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill under a scheme recognised by Government, and

(2) for a period of three years, all classes of employees employed in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill which is not a factory under the Factories Act, 1948, and to which the provisions of the said Act are not made applicable.

S. 26 (2) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-XII, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p.18).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952, the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to apprentices kept for training on any road construction or building operation under a scheme recognised by Government, nor to employees in places with a population of less than 3,000 persons.

S. 26 (2) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48-XIV, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 20).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 26 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that with effect from the 31st March 1952, the provisions of the said Act shall not apply to apprentices kept for training in any tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory under a scheme recognised by Government.

S. 27 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 2212/46, dated 25th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 574).**

Whereas by Government Notification in the Labour and Housing Department No. 2212/46, dated the 28th April 1950, issued under section 27 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay was pleased to give notice of its intention to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act the following employment, namely :—

" Employment in salt pan industry " ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said section 27, the Government of Bombay is pleased to add to Part I of the Schedule to the said Act the following employment with effect from the 1st October 1950, namely :—

" Employment in salt pan industry."

S. 30 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 24th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 211).**

Bombay Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 146/48, dated 16th May 1952.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. 146/48, dated 29th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 30 of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (XI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) These rules may be called the Bombay Minimum Wages Rules, 1951.

(2) They extend to the State of Bombay.

2. *Interpretation.*—In these rules, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 ;

(*b*) " advisory committee " means an advisory committee appointed under section 6 and includes an advisory sub-committee appointed under that section ;

(*c*) " apprentice " means a person who is employed for the purpose of being trained in any scheduled employment : provided that such person shall not be deemed to be an apprentice if the period of training in a scheduled employment exceeds one year ;

(*d*) " Authority " means the authority appointed under sub-section (*1*) of section 20 ;

(*e*) " Board " means the Advisory Board appointed under section 7 ;

(*f*) " Chairman " means the Chairman of the Advisory Board, the Committee or the Advisory Committee, as the case may be, appointed under section 9 ;

(*g*) " committee " means a Committee appointed under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 5 and includes a sub-committee appointed under that section ;

(*h*) " form " means a form appended to these rules ;

(*i*) " Inspector " means a person appointed as Inspector under section 19 ;

(*j*) " registered trade union " means a trade union registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(*k*) " section " means a section of the Act ; and

(*l*) All other words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the meaning respectively assigned to them under the Act.

CHAPTER II.

MEMBERS AND STAFF, AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD, COMMITTEE AND ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

3. *Term of office of the members of the Committee and the Advisory Committee.*—The term of office of the members of the Committee or an Advisory Committee shall be such as in the opinion of the State Government is necessary for completing the enquiry into the scheduled employment concerned and the State Government may, at the time of the constitution of the Committee or an Advisory Committee, as the case may be, fix such terms and may, from time to time, extend it as circumstances may require.

4. *Term of office of members of the Board.*—(1) Save as otherwise expressly provided in these rules, the term of office of a non-official member of the Board shall be two years commencing from the date of his nomination :

Provided that such member shall, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period of two years, continue to hold office until his successor is nominated.

(2) A non-official member of the Board nominated to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office for the remaining period of the term of office of the member in whose place he is nominated.

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(3) The official members of the Board shall hold office during the pleasure of the State Government.

5. *Travelling allowances.*—A non-official member of the Committee, an Advisory Committee or the Board shall be entitled to draw travelling allowance and daily allowance for any journey performed by him in connection with his duties as such member according to clause (*b*) of sub-rule (1) of rule 1 of Appendix XLII-A of Bombay Civil Services Rules Manual, Vol. II, as amended from time to time.

6. *Staff.*—(1) The State Government may appoint a Secretary to the Committee, an Advisory Committee or the Board and such other staff as it may think necessary, and may fix the salaries and allowances payable to them and specify their conditions of service.

(2) (*i*) The Secretary shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be. He may attend the meetings of such Committee, Advisory Committee or Board but shall not be entitled to vote at such meetings.

(*ii*) The Secretary shall assist the Chairman in convening meetings and shall keep a record of the minutes of such meetings and shall take necessary measures to carry out the decisions of the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be.

7. *Eligibility for renomination of the members of the Committee, Advisory Committee and the Board.*—An out-going member shall be eligible for renomination for the membership of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, of which he was a member.

8. *Resignation of the Chairman and Members of the Committee, Advisory Committee and the Board and filling of casual vacancies.*—(1) A member of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board other than the Chairman may, by giving notice in writing to the Chairman, resign his membership.

(2) The Chairman may resign by letter addressed to the State Government.

(3) When a vacancy occurs or is likely to occur in the membership of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, the Chairman shall submit a report to Government immediately. Government shall then take steps to fill the vacancy.

9. *Cessation and restoration of membership.*—(1) If a member of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board fails to attend three consecutive meetings, he shall subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2), cease to be a member thereof.

(2) A person, who ceases to be a member under sub-rule (1), shall be given intimation of such cessation by a letter sent to him by registered post within fifteen days from the date of such cessation. The letter shall indicate that if he desires restoration of his membership, he may apply therefor within thirty days from the receipt of such letter. The application for restoration of membership, if received within the said period, shall be placed before the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be, and if a majority of members present at the next meeting is satisfied that the reasons for failure to attend three consecutive meetings are adequate, the member shall be restored to membership immediately after a resolution to that effect is adopted.

10. *Disqualification.*—(1) A person shall be disqualified for being nominated, as, and for being a member of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board as the case may be,—

(*i*) if he is declared to be of unsound mind by a competent court ; or

(*ii*) if he is an undischarged insolvent ; or

(*iii*) if before or after the commencement of the Act, he has been convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude.

(2) If any question arises whether a disqualification has been incurred under sub-rule (1) the decision of the State Government thereon shall be final.

11. *Meetings.*—The Chairman may, subject to the provisions of rule 12, call a meeting of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be, at any time he thinks fit :

Provided that on a requisition in writing from not less than one-half of the members the Chairman shall call a meeting within fifteen days from the date of the receipt of such requisition.

12. *Notice of meetings.*—(1) The Chairman shall fix the date, time and place of every meeting and a notice in writing containing the aforesaid particulars along with a list of business to be conducted at the meeting shall be sent to each member at least seven days before the date fixed for such meeting :

Provided that in the case of an emergent meeting, notice of four days only may be given to every member.

13. *Chairman.*—(1) The Chairman shall preside at the meetings of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be.

(2) In the absence of the Chairman at any meeting the members shall elect from amongst themselves one member, by a majority of votes, who shall preside at such meeting.

14. *Quorum.*—No business shall be transacted at any meeting unless at least one-third of the members are present :

Provided that if at any meeting less than one-third of the members are present, the Chairman may adjourn the meeting to a date not later than seven days from the date of the original meeting and it shall thereupon be lawful to dispose of the business at such adjourned meeting irrespective of the number of members present.

15. *Disposal of business.*—All business shall be considered at a meeting of the Committee, Advisory Committee or the Board, as the case may be, and shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting. In the event of an equality of votes the Chairman shall have a casting vote :

Provided that the Chairman may, if he thinks fit, direct that any matter shall be decided by the circulation of necessary papers and securing written opinion of the members :

Provided further that no decision on any question which is referred under the first proviso shall be taken, unless supported by not less than a two-thirds majority of the members.

16. *Method of voting.*—Voting shall ordinarily be by show of hands, but if any member asks for voting by ballot, or if the Chairman so decides, the voting shall be by secret ballot and shall be held in such manner as the Chairman may decide.

17. *Proceedings of the meeting.*—(1) The proceedings of each meeting showing *inter alia* the names of the members present thereat shall be forwarded to each member and to the State Government as soon after the meeting as possible and in any case, not less than seven days before the next meeting.

(2) The proceedings of each meeting shall be confirmed with such modifications, if any, as may be considered necessary at the next meeting.

CHAPTER III.

SUMMONING OF WITNESSES BY THE COMMITTEE, ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THE BOARD AND PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

18. *Summoning of witness and production of documents.*—(1) A Committee, Advsory Committee or the Board may summon any person to appear as a witness in the course of an enquiry. Such summons may require a witness to appear before it on a date specified therein and to produce any books, papers or other documents and things in his possession or under his control relating in any manner to the enquiry.

(2) A summons under sub-rule (1) may be addressed to an individual or an organisation of employers or a registered trade union of workers.

(3) A summons under this rule may be served—

(*i*) in the case of an individual, by being delivered or sent to him by registered post;

(*ii*) in the case of an employers' organisation or a registered trade union of workers, by being delivered or sent by registered post to the secretary or other principal officer of the organisation or union, as the case may be.

19. *Expenses of witnesses.*—Every person who is summoned and appears as a witness before the Committee, the Advisory Committee or the Board shall be entitled to an allowance for expenses incurred by him in accordance with the scale for the time being in force for payment of such allowances to witnesses appearing in civil courts in the State.

CHAPTER IV.

COMPUTATION AND PAYMENT OF WAGES, HOURS OF WORK AND HOLIDAYS.

20. *Mode of computation of the cash value of wages.*—The retail prices at the nearest market shall be taken into account in computing the cash value of wages paid in kind and of essential commodities supplied at concession rates. This computation shall be made in accordance with such directions as may be issued by the Government from time to time.

21. *Time and conditions of payment of wages and the deductions permissible from wages.*—(1) (*i*) The wage period with respect to any scheduled employment for which wages are liable to be fixed shall not exceed one month and the wages

of a worker in such employment shall be paid before the expiry of the seventh day after the last day of the wage period in respect of which the wages are payable :

Provided that in the case of employment in agriculture the wage period may be such as may be notified by the Government from time to time.

(*ii*) Where the employment of any person is terminated by or on behalf of the employer, the wages earned by him shall be paid before the expiry of the second working day after the day on which his employment is terminated.

(*iii*) The wages of an employed person shall be paid to him without deduction of any kind except those authorised by or under these rules.

Explanation.—Every payment made by the employed person to the employer or his agent shall, for the purposes of these rules, be deemed to be a deduction from wages.

(2) Deductions from the wages of a person employed in a scheduled employment shall be of one or more of the following kinds, namely :—

(*i*) fines ;

(*ii*) deductions for absence from duty ;

(*iii*) deductions for damage to or loss of goods expressly entrusted to the employed person for custody or for loss of money for which he is required to account, where such damage or loss is directly attributable to his neglect or default ;

(*iv*) deductions for house accommodation supplied by the employer ;

(*v*) deductions for such amenities and services supplied by the employer as the Government may by general or special order authorise.

Explanation.—The words "amenities and services" in this clause does not include the supply of tools and protectives required for the purposes of employment ;

(*vi*) deductions for recovery of advances or for adjustment of over-payments of wages :

Provided that such advances do not exceed an amount equal to wages for two calendar months of the employed person and, in no case, shall the monthly instalment of deduction exceed one-fourth of the wages earned in that month ;

(*vii*) deductions of income-tax payable by the employed person ;

(*viii*) deductions required to be made by order of a court or other competent authority ;

(*ix*) deductions for, subscriptions to, and for repayment of advances from any provident fund to which the Provident Fund Act, 1925, applies or any recognised provident fund as defined in section 58A of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1922, or any provident fund approved in this behalf by the Government during the continuance of such approval ;

(*x*) deductions for payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by the Government.

(3) Any person desiring to impose a fine on an employed person or to make a deduction for damage or loss caused by him shall explain to him personally and also in writing the act or omission or the damage or loss, in respect of which the fine or deduction is proposed to be imposed or made and give him an opportunity to offer any explanation in the presence of another person. The amount of the said fine or deduction shall also be intimated to him.

(4) The amount of fine or deduction mentioned in sub-rule (3) shall be such as may be specified by the Government. All such deductions, and all realisations thereof shall be recorded in a register maintained in Forms I, II and III, as the case may be. A return in Form III shall be submitted annually by the employer.

(5) The amount of fine imposed under sub-rule (3) shall be utilised only for such purposes beneficial to the employees as are approved by the State Government.

(6) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

22. *Publicity to the minimum wage fixed under the Act.*—Notices containing the minimum rates of wages fixed together with extracts from the Act, the rules made thereunder and the name and address of the Inspector shall be displayed in English and in a language understood by the majority of the workers in the employment at such place as may be selected by the Inspector and shall be maintained in a clean and legible condition. Such notices shall also be displayed on the notice boards of all Sub-divisional and District Offices.

23. *Weekly Holidays.*—(1) Unless otherwise permitted by the State Government, no worker shall be required or allowed to work in a scheduled employment, on the first day of the week (hereinafter referred to as the said day) except when he has or will have a holiday for the whole day on one of the five days immediately before or after the said day :

Provided that the weekly holiday may be substituted by another day :

Provided further that no substitution shall be made which will result in any worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a holiday for a whole day :

Provided further that nothing in this sub-rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

(2) Where in accordance with the provision of sub-rule (1) any worker works on the said day and has had a holiday on one of the five days immediately preceding it, the said day shall, for the purposes of calculating his weekly hours of work, be included in the preceding week.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this rule " week " shall mean a period of seven days beginning at midnight on Saturday night.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall apply to employment in agriculture.

24. *Number of hours of work which shall constitute a normal working day.*—(1) No adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a scheduled employment for more than nine hours in a day and forty-eight hours in any week.

(2) The period of work of an adult worker each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed five hours and that no worker shall work for more than five hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour.

(3) The periods of work of an adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of his intervals for rest under sub-rule (2), they shall not spreadover more than ten and a half hours in any day:

Provided that the Inspector may, for reasons to be specified in writing, increase the spreadover to twelve hours.

(4) No child shall be employed or permitted to work for more than four and half hours on any day.

(5) The number of hours of work in the case of an adolescent shall be the same as that of an adult or a child according as he is certified to work as an adult or a child by a competent medical practitioner approved by the State Government.

(6) The provisions of sub-rules (1) to (5) shall, in the case of workers in agricultural employment, be subject to such modifications as may, from time to time, be notified by the State Government.

(7) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to affect the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948.

25. *Extra wages for overtime.*—(1) When a worker works in an employment for more than nine hours on any day or for more than forty-eight hours in any week or for more than the hours of work notified under sub-rule (6) of rule 24, as the case may be, he shall in respect of overtime work be entitled to wages—

(*a*) in the case of employment in agriculture at one and half time the ordinary rate of wages;

(*b*) in the case of any other scheduled employment at double the ordinary rate of wages.

Explanation.—The expression "ordinary rate of wages" means the basic wage *plus* such allowances including the cash equivalent of the advantages accruing through the concessional sale to the person employed of foodgrains and other articles as the person employed is for the time being entitled to but does not include a bonus.

(2) A register showing overtime payments shall be kept in Form IV.

26. *Form of registers and records.*—(1) A Register of Wages shall be maintained by every employer and kept in such form as may be notified by the Government and shall include the following particulars:—

(*a*) The gross wages of each person employed for each wage period;

(*b*) all deductions made from wages, with an indication, in each case, of the kinds of deductions mentioned in sub-rule (2) of rule 21;

(*c*) the wages actually paid to each person employed for each wage period and the date of payment:

Provided that the Register need not be maintained and kept in such notified form by any employer who maintains a like Register under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

(2) Wage slips containing the aforesaid particulars and such other particulars as may be notified by the State Government shall be issued by every employer to every person employed by him at least a day prior to the disbursement of wages.

(3) Every employer shall get the signature or the thumb impression of every person employed on the wages book and wage slip.

(4) Entries in the wage books and wage slips shall be authenticated by the employer or any person authorised by him in this behalf.

(5) A Muster Roll shall be maintained by every employer and kept in Form V.

CHAPTER V.

CLAIMS UNDER THE ACT.

27. *Application.*—An application under sub-section (*2*) of section 20 or sub-section (*1*) of section 21, by or on behalf of an employed person or group of employed persons, shall be made in duplicate in Forms VI and VII, as the case may be.

28. *Authorisation.*—The authorisation to act on behalf of an employed person or persons, under sub-section (*2*) of section 20 or of sub-section (*1*) of section 21 shall be given in Form VIII by an instrument which shall be presented to the Authority hearing the application and shall form part of the record.

29. *Appearance of parties.*—(1) If an application under sub-section (*2*) of section 20 or section 21 is entertained, the Authority shall serve upon the employer by registered post a notice in Form IX to appear before him on a specified date with all relevant documents and witnesses, if any, and shall inform the applicant of the date so specified.

(2) If the employer or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may hear and determine the application *ex parte*.

(3) If the applicant or his representative fails to appear on the specified date, the Authority may dismiss the application.

(4) An order passed under sub-rule (2) or sub-rule (3) may be set aside on sufficient cause being shown by the defaulting party within one month of the date of the said order, and the application shall then be re heard after service of notice on the opposite party of the date fixed for re-hearing, in the manner specified in sub-rule (1).

CHAPTER VI.

SCALE OF COSTS IN PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE ACT.

30. *Costs.*—(1) The Authority, for reasons to be recorded in writing, may direct that the costs of any proceeding pending before it shall not follow the event.

(2) The costs which may be awarded shall include—

(*i*) expenses incurred on account of court-fees;

(*ii*) expenses incurred on subsistence money to witnesses; and

(*iii*) pleader's fees to the extent of ten rupees provided that the Authority in any proceeding may reduce the fees to a sum not less than five rupees or for reasons to be recorded in writing increase it to a sum not exceeding twenty-five rupees.

(3) Where there are more than one pleader or more than one applicant or opponent the Authority may, subject as aforesaid, award to the successful party or parties such costs as it may deem proper.

31. *Court fees.*—The court fee payable in respect of proceedings under section 20 shall be—

(*i*) for every application to summon a witness—One rupee in respect of each witness;

(*ii*) for every application made by or on behalf of an individual—One rupee:

Provided that the Authority may, if in its opinion, the applicant is a pauper exempt him wholly or partly from the payment of such fees:

Provided further that no fee shall be chargeable—

(*a*) from persons employed in Agriculture; or

(*b*) in respect of an application made by an Inspector.

FORM I.

Register of Fines.

[Rule 21 (4).]

.....Employer.....

Serial No.	Name.	Father's/ Husband's name.	Sex.	Department.	Nature and date of the offence for which fine imposed.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Whether workman showed cause against fine or not. If so, enter date.	Rate of Wages.	Date and amount of fine imposed.	Date on which fine realised.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11

FORM II.

[Rule 21 (4).]

Register of deductions for damage or loss caused to the employer, by the neglect or default of the employed persons.

.....Employer.....

Serial No.	Name.	Father's/ Husband's name.	Sex	Department.	Damage or loss caused with date.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Whether worker showed cause against deduction. If so, enter date.	Date and amount of deduction imposed.	Numbers of instalments if any.	Date on which total amount realised.	Remarks.
7	8	9	10	11

FORM III.

[Rule 21 (4).]

Deduction from wages.

Return for the year ending the 31st December.....

.....

1. Name of the employer and postal address.....

.....

2. Total number of persons employed { Adults..... / Children .....

3. Total wages paid .....

.....

4. Number of cases and amounts realised as :—

	No. of cases.	Amount.
(*a*) Fines		
(*b*) Deductions for damage or loss ...		
(*c*) Deductions for breach of contract		

5. Disbursements from Fine Fund.

Amount	Purpose.
Rs.	

Dated.....19

Signature.....

Designation.....

FORM IV.

[Rule 25 (2).]

Overtime register for workers.

Month ending 19

Serial No.	Name.	Father's/ Husband's name.	Sex.	Designation and Department.	Dates on which overtime worked.	Extent of overtime on each occasion.	Total overtime worked or production in case of piece workers.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Normal hours.	Normal rate.	Overtime rate.	Normal earnings.	Overtime earnings.	Total earnings.	Dates on which Overtime payments made.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15

FORM V.

[Rule 26 (5).]

MUSTER ROLL.

Name of Establishment..... Place.....

S. No.	Name.	Father's/husband's name.	Sex.	Nature of work.	For the period ending.....											Remarks.
					1	2	3	4	5							

FORM VI.

(Rule 27.)

FORM OF APPLICATION BY AN EMPLOYEE UNDER SECTION 20 (2).]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for.....area.

Application No. of 19 .

(1) .....
(2) ..... } Applicant(s);
(3) .....

(through.....a Legal Practitioner ... .official of.....Union which is registered Trade Union).

Address.....

versus

(1) .....
(2) ..... } Opponents.
(3) .....

Address.....

The applicant(s) abovenamed beg(s) respectfully to submit as follows :—

(1) that .....

(2) that .....

The applicant(s) has (have) been paid wages at less than the minimum rate of wages.

The applicant(s) estimate(s) the value of the relief sought by him (them) at the sum of Rs. .....

The applicant(s) pray(s) that a direction may be issued under sub-section (3) of section 20 for :—

(*a*) Payment of the difference between the wages due according to the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government and the wages actually paid, and

(*b*) Compensation amounting to Rs.....

The applicant(s) beg(s) leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the application if any and when necessary.

Date *

Signature or thumb impression of the employee(s), legal practitioner or official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

The applicant(s) do(es) solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his (their) knowledge, belief and information.

This verification is signed at.....on.....day of.....19 .

*

Signature or thumb impression of the employee(s) or legal practitioner or official of a registered trade union duly authorised.

FORM VII.

(Rule 27).

[FORM OF APPLICATION BY AN INSPECTOR OR PERSON ACTING WITH THE PERMISSION OF THE AUTHORITY UNDER SECTION 20 (2).]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for.....area.

Application No. of 19 .

(1) .....Applicant.

Address .....

versus

(1) .....Opponent.

Address .....

The applicant abovenamed begs respectfully to submit as follows :—

(1) that.....

(2) that.....

The opponent is bound to pay wages at the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government but he has paid less wages to the following employees :—

(1) .....

(2) .....

(3) .....

*When the application is by a group of employees, the thumb impression or signatures of two of the applicants need be put to the application and a full list of applicants should be attached to the application.

The applicant estimates the value of the relief sought for the employees at the sum of Rs.....

The applicant prays that a direction may be issued under sub-section (*3*) of section 20 for :—

(*a*) Payment of the difference between the wages due according to the minimum rate of wages fixed by Government and the wages actually paid, and

(*b*) Compensation amounting to Rs. .....

The applicant begs leave to amend or add to or make alterations in the application if and when necessary.

Date .....

Signature .....

The applicant does solemnly declare that what is stated above is true to the best of his knowledge, belief and information. This verification is signed at.....on.....day.....19 .

FORM VIII.

(Rule 28.)

[FORM OF AUTHORITY IN FAVOUR OF A LEGAL PRACTITIONER OR ANY OFFICIAL OF A REGISTERED TRADE UNION REFERRED TO IN SECTION.]

In the Court of the Authority appointed under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, for Area.

Applicant No. of 19 .

(1) .....
(2) ..... } Applicant(s).
(3) .....

versus

(1) .....
(2) ..... } Opponent(s).
(3) .....

I hereby authorise Mr.....a legal practitioner and official of the registered trade union of....., to appear and act on my behalf in the above-described proceeding and to do all things incidental to such appearing and acting.

Date.....

Signature or thumb impression of the employee.

FORM IX.

(Rule 29.)

[FORM OF SUMMONS TO THE OPPONENT TO APPEAR BEFORE THE AUTHORITY WHEN AN APPLICATION UNDER SUB-SECTION (2) OF SECTION 20 OR UNDER SECTION 21 IS ENTERTAINED.]

(Title of the application.)

To

.....

(Name, description and place of residence.)

WHEREAS.....has made the abovesaid application to me under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, you are hereby summoned to appear before me in person or by a duly authorised agent, and able to answer all material questions relating to the application, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such qestions, on the.....day of..... 19....., at.....o'clock in the.....noon, to answer the claim; and as the day fixed for the appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the application, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the application will be heard and determined in your absence.

Date.....

Signature of the Authority.

G. N., D. D., No. 146/48(a), dated 29th September 1952. (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 937.) R. 26.

In pursuance of sub-rules (1) and (2) of rule 26 of the Bombay Minimum Wages Rules, 1951, the Government of Bombay is hereby pleased to notify Forms IV-A and IV-B specified in the Schedule hereto annexed as the forms in which the Register of Wages and the Wage Slips, mentioned in the said sub-rules, shall, respectively, be kept or issued, as the case may be.

SCHEDULE.

FORM IV-A.

[Rule 26 (1).]

For use by Employers who do not maintain like Register under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936.

Name of the Establishment.....

Place.....

Register of Wages.

Serial No.	Name of the worker.	Wage period.	Minimum rates of wages payable.	Actual rate of wages payable piece/time.	Days present.	Total piece rate production.	Total days and hours of overtime work done.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Normal earnings.	Overtime earnings.	Total gross wages payable.	Deductions, if any,				
			Fine.	Absence from duty.	Damage to or loss of goods.	House accommodation supplied by the employer.	Amenities and services.
			i	ii	iii	iv	v
9	10	11	12				

on account of					Net wages paid.	Date of payment of wages.	Singature or thumb impression of the employee.
Recovery of advances or for adjustment of overpayment of wages.	Income-tax.	Deductions required to be made by order of a Court or other competent authority.	Subscriptions to and for payment of advances from provident fund.	Payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by Government.			
vi	vii	viii	ix	x	13	14	15

Signature of the employer or the person authorised by the employer to authenticate the above entries.

FORM IV-B.

[Rule 26(2).]

Name of the Establishment.....

Place.....

Wage Slip.

Serial No.	Name of the worker.	Wage period.	Minimum rates of wages payable.	Actual rate of wages payable piece/time.	Days present.	Total piece rate production.	Total days and hours of overtime work done.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

Normal earnings.	Overtime earnings.	Total gross wages payable.	Deductions, if any,				
			Fine.	Absence from duty.	Damage or loss of goods.	House accommodation supplied by the employer.	Amenities and services.
			i	ii	iii	iv	v
9	10	11	12				

on account of					Net wages paid.	Date of payment of wages.	Sigature or thumb impression of the employee.
Recovery of advances or for adjustment of overpayment of wages.	Income-tax.	Deductions required to be made by order of a Court or other competent authority.	Subscriptions to and for payment of advances from provident fund.	Payment to co-operative societies or to a scheme of insurance approved by Government.			
vi	vii	viii	ix	x	13	14	15

Signature of the employer or the person authorised by the employer to authenticate the above entries.

THE DENTISTS ACT, 1948 (XVI OF 1948).

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2338/33, dated 21st May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 615). S. 39 (1).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 39 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that for the retention of a name in a register maintained under the said Act, after the 31st day of December of the year following the year in which the name is first entered in the register, there shall be paid annually to the State Council such renewal fee as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of each register.

G. N., L. S. G. & P. H. D., No. 2338/33, dated 19th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 848). S. 55 Bombay Dentists Rules, 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 55 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. These rules may be called the Bombay Dentists Rules, 1951.

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Dentists Act, 1948;

(*b*) "Appendix" means the appendix to these rules;

(*c*) "Council" means the State Dental Council constituted by the Government of Bombay under section 21;

(*d*) "Form" means a form given in the Appendix;

(*e*) "Registrar" means the Registrar appointed under section 28;

(*f*) "Section" means a section of the Act.

I.—Elections of Members of the Council.

3. A roll shall be maintained by the Registrar showing the names of the members of the Council, the electorate or interest which each member represents, the date of his election or nomination, the term of his office, the date on which any member vacated his seat and the date on which the term of office of a member is due to expire.

4. Sixty days before the expiration of the term of office of any member of the Council, the Registrar shall invite the attention of the President of the Council and of the authority concerned to the necessity of holding fresh election or making fresh nomination, so that the successor may be elected or nominated, as the case may be, in due time to take his seat with effect from the day on which the term of office of the retiring member will expire.

5. On the resignation or death of any member of the Council or the seat of any member becoming vacant under sub-section (*3*) of section 27, the Registrar shall invite the attention of the President and the authority concerned to the casual vacancy thus caused in order that the same may be filled up by fresh election or nomination, as the case may be, as soon as possible.

6. In the case of nominated members, the President also shall inform the State Government of any such vacancy, requesting them to fill the same. In the case of a member to be elected under clause (*d*) of section 21, the President shall inform the State Medical Council of the vacancy requesting the Council to fill the same.

7. In the case of members to be elected under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of section 21, the President or any other person authorised by him in writing in this behalf shall be the Returning Officer. The Returning Officer shall some time, not less than forty-two days, and not more than sixty days, before the day on which the term of office of any such member expires and as soon as conveniently may be after the occurrence of any vacancy arising from the death or resignation of any such member or of any seat becoming vacant under sub-section (*3*) of section 27, issue his precept to the electorate concerned, requiring the said electorate to elect a member or members by a date mentioned in precept.

8. The following shall be the procedure adopted for filling up vacancies by election under clause (*a*) or (*b*) of section 21 :—

(1) The electoral roll shall be prepared by the Registrar from the State Register. The roll shall show the names alphabetically and separately of the dentists registered in Part A and of those registered in Part B of the State Register. The roll shall contain the name, qualifications and address of every person qualified to vote for the election of a member to fill up the vacancy or vacancies.

(2) Candidates qualified for election shall be proposed and seconded by persons qualified as electors. No elector shall propose or second the nomination of more persons than are required to fill up the vacancy or vacancies. If more nominations than are required to fill up a vacancy or vacancies be subscribed by the same elector, all nominations subscribed by him shall be held to be void.

(3) The candidate shall sign the nomination paper declaring that he is willing to serve on the Council, if elected. In the absence of such a declaration the nomination shall be treated as invalid.

(4) The candidate shall send to the Returning Officer by post or otherwise a nomination paper in the form approved by the Council duly signed and completed so as to reach the Returning Officer on or before the last date appointed by the Council for the receipt of nomination papers. The last date for receiving nominations shall not be earlier than 40 days from the date appointed for counting of votes. A nomination paper in the form approved by the Council shall be supplied by the Returning Officer to any elector asking for the same. Any nomination paper which is not received by the Returning Officer on or before the date appointed by the Council shall be rejected.

(5) On the date and at the place appointed by the Council for scrutiny of nominations, the Returning Officer shall scrutinize the nomination papers received by him. Any candidate may be present either in person or by an accredited representative at the time of such scrutiny. On completion of the scrutiny of nominations and after the expiry of the period within which candidature may be withdrawn under sub-rule (6), the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the names of the candidates whose nomination papers are held valid by him.

(6) Any candidate may withdraw his candidature by notice in writing signed by him. Such notice shall not be valid, unless it is delivered to the Returning Officer, or sent to him by post or otherwise and received by the Returning Officer, before the time and the date appointed by the President for such purpose.

(7) If in case of any election the number of candidates duly nominated does not exceed the number required to fill up the vacancy or vacancies, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare all such candidates to be elected.

(8) If at any election the number of candidates duly nominated exceeds the vacancies to be filled up, the Returning Officer shall forthwith publish their names and addresses on the notice board of the Council, in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such manner as the Council may direct. The Returning Officer shall further arrange for the printing of the voting papers in Form A given in the Appendix, with the names of the candidates entered therein in alphabetical order. Such names and the instructions given in the voting paper shall be printed in English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Kannada.

(9) The Returning Officer shall not less than twenty-one days before the date appointed for counting of votes send by post to each elector one such voting paper signed by the Returning Officer or bearing a facsimile stamp or bearing his seal, a smaller blank cover with the words "Voting Paper" printed thereon and a bigger cover, on which are printed on the left top corner the serial alphabetical number of the elector and on the left lower corner the name and the signature columns for the elector and in the centre the address of the Returning Officer as under :—

To
The Returning Officer,
C/o The Bombay State Dental Council Office, Bombay.

(10) An elector who has not received his voting paper and other connected papers sent by post or whose papers, before they are dispatched back to the Returning Officer have been inadvertently spoiled in such manner that they cannot be conveniently used or who has lost his papers, may on his transmitting to the Returning Officer a declaration to that effect signed by himself require the Returning Officer to send him duplicate papers in place of those not received, spoilt or lost and if the papers have been spoilt, the spoilt papers shall be returned to the Returning Officer who shall cancel them on receipt. In every case, when duplicate papers are issued a record thereof shall be kept by the Returning Officer and a mark "Duplicate" shall be placed on the bigger cover, which will bear the same serial alphabetical number as was originally given to the said elector. The voting papers issued in such cases shall also be marked "Duplicate".

(11) The Returning Officer shall notify in the *Bombay Government Gazette* and in such other manner as the Council may direct, the date, time and place fixed by the Council for each of the following stages of the election, namely :—

(*i*) Last date for the receipt of the nomination papers.

(*ii*) Date and place for scrutiny of nomination papers.

(*iii*) Last hour and date for withdrawal of candidature.

(*iv*) Date, time and place for counting of votes.

(12) Before such date as may be appointed by the Council for counting of votes every elector desirous of voting shall send his voting paper to the Returning Officer and the Returning Officer shall keep the same collected in sealed boxes :

Provided that any voting paper which is not received by the Returning Officer before 12 noon on the date appointed for the counting of votes or which does not conform to these rules shall be rejected.

(13) The President and if he be unable to act, the Vice-President shall nominate as scrutineers such number of members of the Council not exceeding four, as he thinks fit.

(14) The Returning Officer shall attend for the purpose of counting the votes on such date and at such time and place as may be appointed by the Council in this behalf. Any candidate may be present in person or by an accredited representative at the counting of the votes.

(15) When the counting of the votes has been completed, the Returning Officer shall forthwith declare the candidate or candidates as the case may be, to whom the largest number of votes have been given, to be elected and shall forthwith inform the successful candidate by letter of his being elected on the Council. Every candidate who is elected shall within such period as may be specified by the Returning Officer in the letter signify to the Returning Officer his acceptance of a seat on the Council. If no such intimation is received by the Returning Officer within the said period, the candidate shall be deemed to have accepted a seat on the Council. If the candidate has intimated to the Returning Officer that he does not accept a seat on the Council, then one of the remaining candidates to whom the next largest number of votes have been given shall be declared to have been elected in the manner prescribed above in the place of the candidate first elected and the same procedure shall be followed if further vacancies are caused by the refusal of the candidate to accept a seat on the Council.

(16) When an equality of votes is found to exist between any candidates and the addition of a vote will entitle any one or more of the candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the person or persons to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot, to be drawn by the Returning Officer and in such manner as the President or the person authorised by him in this behalf may determine.

(17) Upon the completion of the counting of votes, and after the result has been declared by him, the Returning Officer shall seal the voting papers and all other documents relating to the election including nomination papers and covers of voting papers and shall retain the same for a period of six months and thereafter cause them to be destroyed.

(18) The Returning Officer shall inform the President of the result of election.

(19) If any dispute arises regarding any such election, the Council shall refer such dispute to the State Government, whose decision shall be final.

(20) The first elections to the Council shall be held by the Registrar of the Dentists Registration Tribunal; and for the said purposes he shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred or imposed on the Council and the President and Vice-President by these rules and the preceding rules.

9. On receipt of official intimation of the election of a member, the President shall inform the State Government of the same for publication in the *Bombay Government Gazette*. The notification of the election of a member shall be read by the Registrar and he shall then be introduced to the meeting by some member of the Council. The above procedure shall be adopted also in the case of nominated members.

10. Subject to the provisions of section 25, the President and the Vice-President shall be elected at the first meeting of the newly elected Council.

11. Every meeting of the Council and the Executive Committee shall be presided over by the President or if he be absent, by the Vice-President, and if both the President and Vice-President are absent, by such one of the members present as may be chosen by the meeting to be the Chairman for the occasion.

II.—Meetings, business, etc., of the Council.

12. Unless for reasons of public emergency, the President or if the President be unable to act, the Vice-President and if he also be unable to act, the Executive Committee otherwise directs, the Council shall meet for ordinary business on the second Monday in the months of February and September in each year. A meeting of the Council shall be held at any other time only if called by direction of the President or in his absence or in the event of a vacancy in the office of the President by the Executive Committee or on a written requisition signed by five members of the Council and addressed to the President or to the Executive Committee, as the case may be. Such extraordinary meeting shall be convened only after 15 days' notice.

13. All meetings of the Council shall be convened by the Registrar by notice addressed to each member stating the time and place of meeting.

14. The notice shall state the purpose of meeting whether for general business or for any (named) special business and at any meeting which is called for transacting any special business no other business shall be entered on except that named in the notice unless the Council by resolution agrees to consider such business.

15. Previously to any meeting of the Council, the Registrar shall, with the approval of the Executive Committee, prepare a provisional programme of business for the session and shall furnish a copy thereof to each member of the Council not less than ten days before the day of the first meeting and at the same time forward to all members of the Council copies of the documents and evidence in any case for disciplinary action which is to be brought before the Council during that session.

16. Any notice of motion to be inserted in the programme of business for the first day of the session shall be sent to the Registrar at least 15 clear days before the beginning of the session.

17. When the President has taken the Chair at any meeting the roll of the members shall be called and any member not present before the minutes of the previous meeting are confirmed shall be deemed to be absent.

18. Eight members of whom the President may be one shall constitute a quorum for any meeting of the Council.

19. No member after taking his place, shall leave the meeting without permission from the President.

20. The President shall be the Chairman of all Committees of the Council.

21. Before the commencement of any meeting of the Council, the President, in consultation with the Registrar, shall prepare the programme of business containing the subjects to be brought forward and the notices of motion given by members and the programme shall be prepared and distributed to all members of the Council.

22. All motions of amendments proposed to be moved at any meeting shall be in writing and shall be signed by the mover and seconder, and before they are discussed by other members, shall be read from the Chair or by the Registrar under the authority of the Chair. All formal amendments shall be framed so that they may be read as independent motions.

23. The mover shall have the right of speech before any motion or amendment is seconded.

24. Any motion standing over from the previous day shall take precedence of new matter unless the Council otherwise determines.

25. No motion or amendment shall be withdrawn after having been read from the Chair or by the authority of the Chair unless by permission of the Council.

26. The seconder of a motion may reserve his speech to any period of the debate; but only the proposer shall have the right of final reply.

27. If an amendment be proposed, it shall be disposed of before any other amendment is moved.

28. The amendment shall first be put to the vote; and if it be negatived a second amendment may be moved and shall be disposed of in the same way as the first amendment, and so on, until no further amendment is proposed.

29. If all amendments be negatived, the original motion shall then be put to the vote.

30. If any amendment be carried, the original motion so amended shall be regarded as a substantive motion to which further amendments may be moved and when there are no further amendments the motion so amended shall be put to the vote.

31. In all cases where a division has taken place, any member of the Council may require that the names or the numbers or both the names and the numbers of the majority, of the minority, of those who decline to vote, and of those who are absent, be entered in the minutes.

32. When a motion is under debate, no further proposal shall be received except one of the following :—

(*i*) An amendment, namely, "That the motion be amended as follows .....";

(*ii*) The postponement of the question, namely, "That the consideration of the motion be postponed."

(*iii*) The adjournment of the debate, namely, "That the debate on the motion be now adjourned."

(*iv*) The adjournment of the Council, namely, "That the Council do now adjourn."

(*v*) The closure of the debate, namely, "That the Council do now proceed to vote on the motion."

(*vi*) The previous question as to the motion, namely, "That the Council, instead of proceeding to deal with the motion, do pass to the next item on the programme of business."

33. When an amendment is under debate, no further proposal shall be received except one of the following :—

(*i*) The adjournment of the debate on the amendment, namely, "That the debate on the amendment be now adjourned."

(*ii*) The adjournment of the Council, namely, "That the Council do now adjourn."

(*iii*) The closure of the debate on the amendment, namely, "That the Council do now proceed to vote on the amendment."

(*iv*) The previous question as to the amendment, namely, "That the Council, instead of proceeding to deal with the amendment do resume the debate on the motion originally proposed."

34. The proposal for the postponement of the question *sine die* may be made or may specify a date for the further consideration of the question.

35. If the proposal for the adjournment of the debate be carried, the Council, shall pass to the next item on the programme of business and the debate shall be resumed at the next ordinary meeting of the Council. The proposer of the adjournment motion shall on the resumption of the debate be entitled to speak first.

36. If the proposal for the adjournment of the Council be carried the question under debate shall be dropped from the programme of business.

37. On the proposal for the adjournment of the Council being made and seconded, it shall be competent for the President or Chairman, before putting the question, to take the opinion of the Council as to whether it will, before rising proceed to the transaction of unopposed business.

38. The proposal for the closure shall be made and seconded without debate and shall unless the President or Chairman shall rule otherwise, be put forthwith. If the proposal be carried, the motion or amendment under debate shall be at once voted on by the Council.

39. The proposal for the previous question referred to in clause (*vi*) of rule 32 shall be made and seconded without debate and shall be put forthwith. If the proposal be carried, the motion or amendment to which it applies shall be dropped from the programme of business.

40. The President may at his discretion obtain the votes of members of the Council on any particular question by circular after having placed before them all the facts and information relating to the same and obtaining their views thereon, such question being decided by a majority of votes and a minute regarding it being added to the minutes of the Council.

41. The minutes of each meeting shall be read at the following meeting for the approval of the members and shall be confirmed by the President or Chairman after a resolution to that effect is passed thereat.

42. The proceedings of the meetings of the Council shall be preserved in the form of printed minutes after confirmation by the signature of the President. The printed minutes shall include the agenda, the papers connected with the cases of enquires by the Council under section 41 and in the case of other items only the Registrar's note and the decision of the Executive Committee and the Council on each item.

43. The minutes of each meeting shall contain such motions and amendments as have been proposed and adopted or negatived with the names of the proposer and seconder, but without any comment or observation of the members annexed thereto.

44. After the close of any session of the Council, a printed copy of the confirmed minutes of such session shall be sent to each member.

45. The minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee shall be printed uniformly with those of the Council and copies thereof sent to each member of the Council. The printed minutes shall include only the agenda, the Registrar's note and the decision of the Executive Committee on each of the items.

46. The full minutes of the Council after final revision in accordance with rule 42 shall be kept in order that, as soon as convenient after the sessions, they may be made up in sheets and consecutively paged for insertion in the yearly volume.

III.—Constitution and functions and meetings, etc., of the Executive Committee.

47. The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, and Vice-President ex-Officio, and seven members of the Council elected by ballot at the first meeting of the Council.

48. The Executive Committee shall ordinarily meet once every month on such date as may be fixed by the President.

49. For a meeting of the Executive Committee four members including the President and the Vice-President shall be a quorum.

50. If any member of the Executive Committee is absent from two consecutive ordinary meetings of the Committee, without leave of the Committee or from all meetings of the Committee during the period of three months, he shall be deemed to have vacated his seat on the Committee.

51. The Executive Committee shall keep minutes of their proceedings which shall be dealt with according to the same procedure as that indicated in the foregoing rules for the minutes of the Council.

52. The Executive Committee shall superintend the publication of the State register of dentists in two Parts, A and B, which shall be prepared by the Registrar. The Registrar shall cause it to be printed after entering therein annually a statement of the distribution of the copies of the register to Government Officers as required by the State Government and the Dental Council of India as required by section 18 (2) and to others as may be directed by the Executive Committee.

53. The Executive Committee shall order each year such number of copies of the dentists register to be printed as will appear necessary from the report of the Registrar on a revision of the annual distribution list.

54. The Executive Committee shall consider and prepare reports upon any subjects that may seem to require the attention of the Council and such reports shall be printed and circulated among the members of the Council at least ten days before the meeting of the Council.

55. The Executive Committee shall also prepare reports on such subjects as may be referred to them by the Council at its sittings or by the President at other times. The Reports when finally approved by the Committee shall be presented to the Council.

56. The Executive Committee shall, before each meeting of the Council, prepare the business for the consideration of the Council.

57. The printing of the yearly volumes of the minutes shall be under the direction of the Executive Committee.

58. All petitions presented to the Council shall be referred to the Executive Committee to be examined and reported upon before being considered by the Council.

59. Subject to the provisions of the preceding rule, all petitions addressed to the Council immediately before or during the sessions of the Council shall be laid upon the table.

IV.—Registration.

60. The register of dentists shall be maintained in accordance with the provisions of section 31 in Form B.

61. The names of dentists shall be entered in the register in the order in which the applications for registration are admitted and sufficient space shall be left for further additions to or alterations in the qualifications and address of each entry.

62. Each page of the register shall be verified and signed by the Registrar.

63. (1) After the registration of every dentist under the Act, and after each renewal of such registration, the Registrar shall grant such dentist a certificate in Form C.

(2) In the event of a certificate issued under sub-rule (1) being lost or destroyed the holder may at any time during which such certificate is in force apply to the Registrar for a fresh certificate and the Registrar may if he thinks fit on satisfactory proof as to the identity of the applicant, grant such certificate on payment of a fee of Rs. 5. A certificate issued under this sub-rule shall be marked "duplicate".

64. (1) Every person entitled under section 34 to be registered under the Act and desiring to have himself so registered shall apply to the Registrar in Form D properly filled in and signed. Every such application shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in that behalf in rule 73.

(2) Where the application under sub-rule (1) is for registration under clause (*ii*) of section 34, the applicant shall state in the application whether he has passed the examination referred to in that clause as one of his qualifications for registration.

65. (1) After the direction is issued by the State Government under sub-section (*1*) of section 39, the name of every person registered under the Act, shall subject to the provisions contained in the Act as to the removal of names from the register, remain entered therein and the registration of such person shall hold good for the period ending on the 31st day of December of the year following the year in which his name is first entered in the register.

(2) Any person desiring to continue his registration shall submit to the Registrar an application before 1st of April of the year to which it relates and shall forward with such application the fee prescribed in that behalf in rule 73 and the certificate issued to him under rule 63.

(3) When a renewal fee is not paid before the due date, the Registrar shall remove the name of the defaulter from the register : Provided that a name so removed may be restored to the register under sub-section (*2*) of section 39 on payment of renewal fee and additional fee as penalty as prescribed in that behalf in rule 73.

66. An application for registration of an additional qualification shall be made in Form E and shall be accompanied by the fee prescribed in this behalf in rule 73.

67. Any appeal to the Council against the refusal of the Registrar to register or to alter any entry in the register, shall be in the form of a memorandum and state the grounds on which registration is claimed and furnish the names of the qualifications and the dates on which they were obtained. On receipt of such appeal the Council may before deciding refer the same to the Executive Committee for enquiry and report.

68. Certified copies of entries in the register in the following form may be issued to any one on payment of the fee prescribed in that behalf in rule 73 :—

OFFICE OF THE BOMBAY STATE DENTAL COUNCIL, BOMBAY.

No.

Certified to be a true copy of the entry in Part A/Part B of the register of dentists relating to the following person, namely :—

Name.	Address.	Date of registration.	Qualification.

Date Registrar.

N.B.—This certified copy remains evidence of registration only until the publication of the printed dentists register for 19..... It is not nor must it be used as, evidence of the identity of the holder with the person named therein.

69. A fee as prescribed in that behalf in rule 73 shall be levied for registering a change of name in the state dentists register.

70. (1) A registered dentist may himself make an application for the removal of his name from the register. The application shall be accompanied by a declaration made by the applicant that he is not aware of any proceedings or of any reason for the institution of any proceedings which might result in the removal of his name from the register or in depriving him qualification or licence entitling him to be registered.

(2) Every such application shall, in the first instance, be referred by the Registrar to the authorities who granted the applicant his qualification or qualifications to ascertain whether there is any valid objection to such removal.

(3) The Registrar shall bring such application before the next meeting of the Council or Executive Committee, who will consider the application and any objections thereto, and the President may put from the Chair the question :—

Whether the Registrar shall remove the applicant's name from the dentist register.

(4) If the Council or the Executive Committee, as the case may be, grants the application the Registrar shall remove the applicant's name from the Register and send notice of such removal to the applicant by a registered letter addressed to his registered address.

71. The Registrar shall, of the registers printed under section 45, keep an interleaved copy as his office copy wherein he shall make during the year any entry, alteration or removal that may be necessary.

72. There shall be made every year and entered in the copy of the printed dentists register maintained under rule 71, an enumeration of (1) the total number of names of persons entered in register when it was printed ; (2) the number added by registration during the year ; (3) the number restored to the register ; (4) the number removed from the register, stating the section of the Act under which the name has been removed ; and (5) the number removed by death.

V.—Fees.

73. The fees payable under Chapter IV of the Act shall be as follows, namely :—

	Rs.
For the first registration in the register	15
For entry of any additional qualifications under section 40 ..	10
Renewal fee under section 39	10
For restoration to the register after removal for non-payment of renewal fee, in addition to renewal fee for the year or years during which the name remained removed	5
For restoration to the Register under section 42	15
For registration of a change of name	5
For every certified copy of an entry in the Register	3

VI.—Registrar, Clerks and office hours.

74. The post of the Registrar shall be one of a permanent tenure. In the case of the new appointment there shall be a probationary period of one year. The Registrar shall be a full-time officer of the Council and he shall not be allowed to do any other work except with the permission of the Council.

75. The Registrar shall keep his registers in accordance with the provisions of the Act and these rules.

76. The Registrar shall be present at every meeting of the Council and of the Executive Committee and shall take minutes of the proceedings at such meetings.

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77. The Registrar, as Secretary, shall conduct and have charge of the correspondence of the Council and shall issue all requisite notices in the manner required under these rules.

78. Except on public holidays the egistrar shall attend the office for such time as the State Government servants are required to attend office and shall also attend office at other times as the Council may direct and at other times when necessary and shall not absent himself from his duties without permission from the President.

79. The Registrar shall have the general control of the management of the office, authority over the other officers and servants of the Council and superintendence of the property of the Council.

80. The duties of the other officers and servants shall be such as shall be assigned to them by the Registrar under the direction of the Executive Committee.

81. Except on public holidays, the other officers and servants shall attend the office for such time as the State Government servants of the corresponding grades are required to attend office and shall also attend office at other times, whether on public holidays or not, as may be required by the Registrar.

VII.—Common seal.

82. The common seal of the Council shall be kept in a box having two different locks and the key of one of these locks shall be in the custody of the President and the key of the other lock in the custody of the Registrar.

83. The seal shall be affixed only by order of the Council or, when the Council is not sitting, by order of the Executive Committee; but its use by such Committee shall be limited to such acts as may be necessary to carry into effect the powers conferred on it by these rules or delegated to it by the Council.

84. Any order for affixing the seal shall state the object of its use, and shall be entered in the minutes of the Council, or of the Executive Committee, as the case may be.

VIII.—Inspection of documents.

85. Inspection of documents of the Council shall be granted to the members of the Council when not required for use by its legal advisers or otherwise and subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(*i*) A notice in writing of three clear days shall be given to the Registrar except when the Council is in session, when special leave may be granted.

(*ii*) The subject of the documents needed for inspection shall be stated in the notice.

(*iii*) The documents shall be open to inspection during office hours.

(*iv*) Document under inspection shall not be removed from the premises of the Council.

(*v*) All such documents and the information derived therefrom shall be regarded as strictly confidential.

IX.—Accounts.

86. An account shall be opened in the Bank of * in the name of the Council and all the moneys of the Council shall be deposited in the Bank, subject to the reservation mentioned in rule 87.

87. The Registrar shall receive all moneys payable to the Council. He shall not retain in his hand at a time a sum of more than Rs. 100 the balance being lodged in the Bank to the credit of the Council.

88. The Registrar shall in the month of July in each year prepare a statement of income and expenditure of the preceding financial year ending 31st March and draw the attention of the Council to such matters as are deserving of notice.

89. The annual accounts shall be made up by the Registrar under the direction of the Executive Committee.

90. (1) In the month of September in each year, an estimate of the revenue and of the expenditure of the Council for the year commencing on 1st April next ensuing, shall be laid before the Council.

(2) Such estimate shall make provision for the fulfilment of the liabilities of the Council and for effectually carrying out its objects. It shall include on its revenue side, besides all revenues ordinarily anticipated, all fees received from registration and other sources and the amount expected from the State Government by way of grant.

91. The Council shall consider the estimate so submitted to it and shall sanction the same either unaltered or subject to such alteration as shall be deemed fit.

92. The Council may at any time during the year for which any estimate has been sanctioned cause a supplementary estimate to be prepared and submitted to it. Every such supplementary estimate shall be considered and sanctioned by the Council in the same manner as if it were an original annual estimate. No expenditure shall be incurred by the Council which is not duly provided for in the budget or in a supplementary budget estimate.

93. A bill or other voucher presented as a claim for money shall be received and examined by the Registrar. If the claim be for a sum not exceeding Rs. 10 and the bill is in order, he shall pay it. If the claim be for a sum exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 100 payment shall be made after the claim is sanctioned by the President. If the claim be for a sum exceeding Rs. 100 payment shall not be made until it is examined and passed by the Executive Committee.

94. The Registrar shall immediately bring into account in the General-Cash book all moneys received or spent by the Council.

95. All cheques on the Bank shall be signed by any one member of the Executive Committee and by the Registrar.

X.—Prosecutions.

96. If information is received by the Registrar that an offence under the Act has been committed, he shall, if there is a complaint, require the complaint to produce by means of a written statement or otherwise, *prima facie* proof of the matters complained of.

97. The Registrar shall thereupon bring the matter before the President, or if the President be unable to act, before the Executive Committee who may, if they decide that the case is one in which a prosecution should be instituted, take necessary action under section 52.

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*To be filled in.

THE APPENDIX.

FORM A.

[*See* rule 8(8).]

Voting paper.

.....members are to be elected from among themselves by dentists registered in Part A/Part B of the State register.

Names of candidates duly Nominated.	Vote.

Date

Returning Officer.

Instructions.

(1) Each elector has *one vote/* votes.

(2) *The/*Each vote is to be shown by a cross mark × against the name of the candidate/the names of the candidates whom the elector prefers.

(3) Not more than one mark should be placed against the name of any candidate.

(4) The voting paper shall be invalid if the marks are so placed as to render it doubtful to which candidates they are intended to apply or if more than one mark are placed against the name of any candidate.

(5) The elector shall enclose the voting paper duly filled in in the smaller cover and enclose this in the bigger cover supplied by the Returning Officer and shall write his full name (which may be typewritten) and signature in the left hand corner of the bigger envelope in the printed columns therefor.

(6) Every elector shall send his voting papers in a separate cover direct to the Returning Officer.

(7) If the Returning Officer receives more than one voting paper from any elector, all such voting papers shall be invalid.

*Applicable when one member to be elected/*Applicable when more than one member to be elected.

FORM B.

[*See* rule 60.]

Form of the Register of Dentist.

1.	Serial No.	... ...
2.	Name in full	... ...
3.	Father's name	... ...
4.	Date of birth	... ...
5.	Nationality	... ...
6.	Residential address	... ...
7.	Date of first admission to the Register.	
8.	Qualification for registration	...
9.	Date on which degree or diploma in dentistry, if any, was obtained, and the authority which conferred it.	
10.	Professional address	... ...
11.	Employment, if any	... ...
12.	Date of renewal or registration	...
13.	Remarks (Note.—"Removal" or "restoration" of name with dates).	

FORM C.

(*See* rule 63.)

Certificate of registration under the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948).

This is to certify that the person named below has been registered as a dentist in Part A/Part B of the State register under the provisions of the Dentists Act, 1948 (and his registration was last renewed on.....).

This certificate shall remain in force till .....

Name

Qualification

Registered No.

(Signature).....,
Registrar,
The Bombay State Dental Council, Bombay.

Date

N.B.—The portion within brackets, viz., "and his registration was last renewed on....." shall be omitted when the certificate is issued on first registration.

FORM D.

(*See* rule 64.)

Form of application for registration of dentists (under section 34 of the Dentists Act, 1948 (XVI of 1948)

To

The Registrar,
The Bombay State Dental Council, Bombay.

Sir,

I have to request you to enter my name, address and qualifications as stated below in Part A/B of the register of dentists for the State of Bombay.

Registration Fee of Rs. 15 (Rupees fifteen only) is sent herewith/by money order/by postal order.

Name in full (in block letters only).

Place of birth, date and year ...

Nationality (kindly give information in details).

Whether Citizen of India ...

Whether subject of a foreign Government.

Residential address ...

Professional address ...

Number of years in practice ...

Employment, if any ...

Qualifications.

Description of qualifications of which registration is desired.

Name of the University or Faculty or Examining or Licensing Body with full address.

Date of attaining the qualification ...

Institution through which appeared ...

I have forwarded herewith in original the diplomas I possess. The same may please be returned when no longer required.

Yours faithfully,

Signature .....

Name in full—

Address—

Date—

Instructions.

1. All particulars given above must be filled in by the applicant himself.
2. All particulars should be in neat legible hand.
3. Registration fees should be sent in cash or by money order or postal order only.
4. Candidates should note that their names entered in the application must exactly correspond with their names at the University or other Examinations, as the case may be.

Please give below a specimen of your signature as used by you on certificate.

FORM E.

(*See* rule 66.)

Application for registration of additional qualifications.

To

The Registrar,
The Bombay State Dental Council, Bombay.

Sir,

I beg to apply for the registration of the additional qualifications of..... which I have obtained from.....in ..... The diplomas or certificates of the qualifications are enclosed herewith. These may be returned as soon as done with.

I am already registered under the Dentists Act, 1948, and my registration No. is.....

The prescribed fee of Rs. 10 is sent herewith.

Address—

Dated—

Yours faithfully,

Signature of applicant.

THE EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE ACT, 1948 (XXXIV OF 1948).

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 627/46, dated 13th July 1951. (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 295).

S. 96 (1). Bombay Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clauses (*a*) to (*c*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 96 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules the same having been previously published as required by the same sub-section of the said section, namely :—

CHAPTER I.

EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE COURTS.

1. (1) *Short title and commencement.*—These Rules may be called the Bombay Employees' Insurance Courts Rules, 1951.

(2) They extend to those scheduled areas to which the Act has been or may hereafter be applied under the Constitution.

(3) They shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (XXXIV of 1948);

(*b*) "Court" means an Employees' Insurance Court constituted under section 74;

(*c*) "Form" means a form appended to these rules;

(*d*) "Section" means section of the Act;

(*e*) All other words and expressions used herein and not defined shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them by the Act.

Constitution of Courts.

3. *Composition of the Court and place of sitting.*—(1) A Court shall ordinarily consist of one Judge : Provided that the State Government may, after consultation with the Corporation, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint two or more Judges to a Court for any particular proceeding or class of proceedings and for such period as may be specified in the notification.

(2) Subject to the provisions of rule 6, a Court shall sit at such place or places and at such time as the State Government may, after consultation with the Corporation, from time to time specify.

4. *Constitution of the presiding Officer of a Civil or Criminal Court as a Court.*—The State Government may constitute the presiding Officer of any Civil or Criminal Court in the State as a Court for the purpose of the Act and such presiding Officer shall thereupon discharge the functions of the Court in addition to his own duties.

5. *Distribution of business where there are more Courts than one.*—Where more than one Court is constituted for the same local area, the State Government may, after consultation with the Corporation by a general or special order, distribute business among them.

6. *Fixing of time of sitting, etc., where there is one Court for two or more local areas.*—(1) Where one Court is constituted for two or more local areas, the Court shall, subject to the approval of the State Government, appoint the time at which the Court shall sit in respect of each local area or in respect of any class of proceedings under the Act.

(2) A notice of the time appointed under sub-rule (1) shall be published in such manner as the State Government may, from time to time, direct.

7. *Procedure where there are more Judges than one.*—(1) Where more than one Judge has been appointed to a Court, the State Government shall specify their rank and precedence.

(2) The senior Judge for the time being shall, from time to time, make such arrangements, as he thinks fit, for the distribution of business of the Court among the Judges thereof.

(3) When two or more Judges, sitting together, differ on any question, the opinion of the majority of such Judges shall prevail; where there is no majority, the opinion of the senior-most Judge shall unless the State Government otherwise directs prevail.

8. *Abolition, etc., of a Court.*—The State Government may, with the consent of the Corporation, by notification in the official Gazette, abolish any Court or by a like notification alter the jurisdiction of any Court.

Conditions of service of Judges, etc.

9. *Appointment, salaries, allowances, etc.*—(1) The State Government may, appoint a person qualified under section 74 of the Act to be a Judge of a Court.

(2) A Judge shall receive such salary and allowances as the State Government may, after consultation with the Central Government, from time to time, determine.

(3) A Judge shall receive dearness allowance, compensatory (city) allowance, house-rent and other allowances, at such rates and subject to such conditions as are applicable to officers of the State Government of a corresponding rank stationed at the same place. A Judge shall be entitled to leave and leave salary under the leave rules which may from time to time be applicable to other State Government servants of similar status and drawing similar emoluments.

(4) A Judge shall be entitled to travelling allowance for journeys performed on official business in accordance with the scale applicable to the class of officers to which in the opinion of the State Government such Judge belongs.

(5) A Judge shall be subject to such other conditions of service, as the State Government may, after consultation with the Central Government, determine.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-rules (2) to (5) the pay, allowances, and other conditions of service of a Judge, if he is a person already in the service of the Government, shall be such as the State Government may with the approval of the Central Government, by a general or special order, from time to time, determine.

(7) Where the State Government confers the powers of a Court on the Presiding Officer of a Civil or Criminal Court the Presiding Officer may be paid such additional allowance as the State Government may, after consultation with the Central Government, determine.

10. *Appointment of other officers and subordinate staff.*—(1) The State Government may, with the consent of the Corporation, appoint such ministerial officers and other subordinate staff as may be necessary for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties conferred and imposed on a Court by or under the Act.

(2) The ministerial officers and the subordinate staff of a Court shall exercise such powers and discharge such duties as the Judge or, if there are more Judges than one, the senior Judge, may, subject to any order of the State Government from time to time, direct.

(3) The ministerial officers and the subordinate staff of a Court shall be subject to such conditions of service and draw such salaries and other emoluments and receive such benefits as may be fixed by the State Government after consultation with the Central Government.

Administrative control and Court Seal.

11. *Administrative control of the High Court.*—A Court shall be subject to the administrative control and superintendence of the High Court, and shall,—

(*a*) keep such registers, books and accounts as the High Court may, from time to time, prescribe ; and

(*b*) comply with such requisitions as may be made by the High Court or the State Government for submission of service records, returns and statements, in such forms and in such manner as the authority making the requisition directs.

12. *Seal.*—A Court shall keep a seal of such size, dimensions and design as the State Government may direct.

CHAPTER II.

Procedure and Execution of Orders.

13. *Application.*—(1) Every proceeding under section 75 shall be instituted by the presentation of an application to the Court.

(2) Every such application shall be verified in the same manner as a pleading in a Civil Court and shall be accompanied by two copies thereof.

(3) An application under section 77 shall be presented in Form 1 shall be duly stamped in accordance with these rules, and shall contain the following particulars :—

(*i*) the name of the Court in which the application is brought ;

(*ii*) the full name including the father's name, description including age, occupation and place of residence of the applicant ;

(*iii*) the full name including the father's name, description including age, occupation and place of residence of the opposite party so far as they can be ascertained ;

(*iv*) where the applicant or the opposite party is a minor or a person of unsound mind, a statement to that effect and the full name, age, occupation and address of his or her next friend or guardian ;

(*v*) the facts constituting the cause of action and the date when it arose ;

(*vi*) the facts showing that the Court has jurisdiction ;

(*vii*) particulars giving the address within the jurisdiction of the Court at which notice or summons may be served on the applicant ; and

(*viii*) the relief which the applicant claims.

(4) The Court may summarily reject an application if it is not in accordance with sub-rule (2).

14. (1) *Production of documents.*—When any application is based upon a document, the document shall be appended to the application.

(2) Any other document which any party desires to tender in evidence shall be produced at or before the first hearing.

(3) Any document which is not produced at or within the time specified in sub-rule (1) or (2), as the case may be, shall not, without the permission of the Court, be admissible in evidence on behalf of the party who should have produced it.

(4) All such documents shall be accompanied by an accurate list thereof prepared in the manner prescribed in Form 2.

(5) Nothing in this rule shall apply to any document which is produced for the purpose of cross-examining a witness or is handed to a witness to refresh his memory.

15. *Register of applications.*—All applications shall be entered in a Register in Form 3 called the Register of Proceedings. Such entries shall be serially numbered for every calendar year according to the order in which the applications are presented.

16. *Place of suing.*—In cases not falling under sub-section (*1*) of section 76, a proceeding against any person shall be instituted in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction—

(*a*) the opposite party or each of the opposite parties where there are more than one, at the time of commencement of the proceedings, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gains ; or

(*b*) any of the opposite parties, where there are more than one, at the time of the commencement of the proceeding, actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain, provided that in such case either the leave of the Court is given, or the opposite parties who do not reside, or carry on business or personally work for gain, as aforesaid, acquiesce in such institution ; or

(*c*) the cause of action, wholly or in part, arose.

17. (1) *Limitation.*—Every application to the Court shall be brought within twelve months from the date on which the cause of action arose or as the case may be the claim became due :

Provided that the Court may entertain an application after the said period of twelve months if it is satisfied that the applicant had sufficient reasons for not making the application within the said period.

(2) Subject as aforesaid the provisions of Parts II and III of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908 (IX of 1908), shall so far as may be applied to every such application.

18. *Application presented to wrong Court.*—(1) Where on receiving an application it appears to the Court that it should be presented to another Court, it shall return it to the applicant after endorsing upon it the dates of the presentation and return, the reason for returning it and the name of the Court to which it should be presented.

(2) Where it appears to the court at any stage subsequent to the presentation of an application, that the application should have been presented to another Court in the same State, the first mentioned Court shall send the application to the Court empowered to deal with it and shall inform the applicant (and the opposite party, if he has received a copy of the application under rule 19), accordingly.

(3) The Court to which an application is transferred under sub-rule (2) may continue the proceeding as if the previous proceeding or any part of it had been taken before it, if it is satisfied that the interests of the parties will not thereby be prejudiced.

19. *Issue of Summons.*—(1) On receiving an application, the Court shall, ordinarily within three days thereof, cause to be sent to the party from whom the applicant claims relief (hereinafter referred to as the 'opposite party'), a summons in Form 4 or Form 5, as the case may be, to appear and answer the application on a day, not later than fifteen days from the date of issue of such summons:

Provided that no such summons shall be issued when the opposite party has appeared at the presentation of the application and admitted the applicant's claim.

(2) A copy of the application shall also be sent along with the summons under sub-rule (1).

20. *Service of Summons or notice.*—(1) A summons or notice may, on payment of the required fee, be sent by the Court by which it is issued, either by registered post or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit.

(2) Where the Court is satisfied that there is reason to believe that the opposite party is avoiding service or that for any reason the summons or the notice cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons or the notice to be served by affixing a copy thereof in some conspicuous place in the Court house, and also upon some conspicuous part of the house in which the opposite party is known to have last resided or carried on business or personally worked for gain or in such other manner as the Court thinks fit and such service shall be as effectual as if it had been made on the opposite party personally.

(3) Where a summons or notice is served under sub-rule (2), the Court shall fix such time for the appearance of the opposite party as the circumstances of the case may require.

21. *Additional matters in the Summons.*—The Court shall determine at the time of issuing the summons, whether it shall be for the settlement of the issues only and/or for the final disposal of the application, and the summons shall contain a direction accordingly; the Court may also call upon the parties to produce upon that date any evidence which they wish to tender.

22. *Written statement.*— (1) The opposite party may, and, if so required by the Court, shall, at or before the first hearing or within such time as the Court may permit, present a written statement of his defence along with the documents on which he relies and an accurate list thereof in Form 2.

(2) Every such written statement shall be verified in the same manner as a pleading in a Civil Court and shall be accompanied by two copies thereof.

(3) In every written statement submitted under sub-rule (1) the opposite party shall deal specifically with each allegation of fact alleged by the applicant, of which he admits or does not admit or denies the truth. The written statement must also contain all matters which show that the application is not maintainable and all

such grounds of defence as, if not raised, would be likely to take the applicant by surprise or would raise issues of fact not arising out of the application as for instance, fraud, undue influence or coercion, release, payment, performance or facts showing illegality of the transaction.

23. *Failure to present written statement called for by the Court.*—Where any party from whom a written statement is required fails to present the same within the time prescribed by the Court, the Court may pronounce judgment against it or make such order in relation to the proceeding as it thinks fit.

24. *Framing of issues.*—(1) At the first hearing of the application, after the summons is served, the Court shall, after considering the application and the written statement, if any, or after such examination of the parties or any person or any document as may appear necessary, ascertain upon what material proposition of fact or of law the parties are at variance, and shall thereupon proceed to frame and record the issues upon which the right decision appears to depend.

(2) In recording the issues, the Court shall distinguish between those issues which in its opinion concerns points of fact and those which concern points of law.

(3) The Court may, in like manner, at any time before passing its final order add to, strike out from or in any way amend the issues on such terms as it may think fit.

25. *Order where parties are not at issue.*—Where at any hearing of the case it appears that the parties are not at issue on any question of law or of fact the court may at once pronounce its final order.

26. *Appearance of parties and consequences of non-appearance.*—(1) On the day fixed in the summons for the opposite party to appear and answer, the parties shall be in attendance at the court in person or by their respective legal practitioners or any other person authorised under section 79 and the application shall then be heard unless the hearing is adjourned by the court.

(2) When neither party appears when the application is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the application be dismissed.

(3) Where the opposite party appears and the applicant does not appear when the application is called on for hearing, the court shall make an order that the application be dismissed unless the opposite party admits the claim or part thereof in which case the Court shall make an order against the opposite party upon such admission and where part only of the claim has been admitted, it shall dismiss the case so far as it relates to the remainder.

(4) Where the applicant appears and the opposite party after receiving the summons fails to appear when the application is called on for hearing the court may proceed *ex parte*.

(5) Where the application is wholly or partly dismissed under sub-rule (2) or (3) the applicant may within thirty days of such dismissal apply in Form 6 for an order to set the dismissal aside and the Court shall, if it is satisfied that he was prevented from appearing when the proceeding was called on for hearing due to any sufficient cause make an order setting aside the dismissal upon such terms as to costs o otherwise as it thinks fit and may proceed with the case or appoint a day for pr ceeding with the same :

Provided that no order under this sub-rule shall be made in respect of an appl cation which is dismissed under sub-rule (3) unless notice of the application ha been served in Form 7 on the opposite party.

(6) In any application in which an *ex parte* order has been passed against the opposite party, he may within thirty days from the date of such order apply in Form 6 to the court which passed the order, to set it aside and if the Court is satisfied that he was prevented from appearing when the proceeding was called on for hearing due to any sufficient cause, it shall after serving notice thereof to the applicant in Form 7 make an order setting aside the order upon such terms as to cost or otherwise as it thinks fit and may proceed with the hearing of the case or appoint a day for proceeding with the same.

27. *Summoning of witnesses.*—(1) At any time after the framing of the issues the Court may call upon the parties to produce their evidence in support of the issues.

(2) The Court may, on the application of either party, issue a summons in Form 8 to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document.

(3) The court may, before summoning any witness on application under sub-rule (2), require that his reasonable expenses to be incured in attending the Court, be deposited with it.

28. *Grant of time and adjournment of hearing.*—(1) The Court may, if sufficient cause is shown, at any stage of the application, grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may, from time to time, adjourn the hearing of the application.

(2) In every such adjournment the Court shall fix a day not exceeding fifteen days from the date on which such adjournment is made for the further hearing of the application and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that when the hearing of the evidence has once begun, the hearing of the application shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.

29. *Right to begin proceeding.*—The applicant has the right to begin unless the opposite party admits the facts alleged by the applicant and contends that either in point of law or on some additional facts alleged by the opposite party, the applicant is not entitled to the relief which he seeks, in which case the opposite party has the right to begin.

30. *Statement and production of evidence.*—(1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the application or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall state his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

(2) The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any) and may then address the Court generally on the whole case.

(3) The party beginning may then reply generally on the whole case.

31. *Method of recording evidence.*—The evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing by the Judge or where there is more than one Judge, by the junior Judge, in the language of the Court, not ordinarily in the form of question and answer, but in that of a narrative, and when completed, shall be read over or translated, where necessary, in the presence of such Judge to the witness, and such Judge shall, if necessary, correct the same and sign it.

32. *Recall of a witness.*—The Court may at any stage of a proceeding recall any witness who has been examined and may (subject to the law of evidence for the time in force) put such questions to him as the Court thinks fit.

33. *Inspection by Court.*—The Court may at any stage of a proceeding inspect any property or thing concerning which any question may arise.

34. *Pronouncement of order.*—The Court, after the application has been heard, shall pronounce its final order in open Court, either at once or on some future day, of which due notice shall be given to the parties.

35. *Signing of order.*—The final order shall be dated and signed in open Court at the time of pronouncing it and whence once signed, shall not afterwards be altered or added to, save in the case of clerical or arithmetical mistake arising from any accidental slip or omission.

36. *Statement of decision on each issue.*—In cases in which issues have been framed, the Court shall state its finding or decision, with the reason therefor, upon each separate issue, unless the finding upon any one or more of the issues is sufficient for the decision of the case.

37. *Compromise of suit.*—Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that a case has been adjusted wholly or in part by any lawful agreement or compromise, or where the opposite party satisfies the applicant in respect of the whole or any part of the subject matter of the case, the Court shall order such agreement, compromise or satisfaction to be recorded, and shall pass a final order in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the case.

38. *Finality of Order.*—Save as provided in section 82, the order of a Court shall be final and binding upon the parties.

COSTS, DECREE, ETC.

39. *Costs.*—(1) The costs of and incidental to the application shall be in the discretion of the Court, and the Court shall have full power to determine by whom or out of what property and to what extent such costs are to be paid, and to give all necessary directions for the purposes aforesaid. The fact that the Court has no jurisdiction to try the case shall be no bar to the exercise of such powers.

(2) Where the Court directs that any cost shall not follow the event, the Court shall state its reasons in writing.

40. *Contents of the decree.*—(1) A decree in Form 9 shall be prepared in conformity with the order made by the Court; it shall contain the number of the application, the names and descriptions of the parties, and particulars of the claim, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the proceeding.

(2) The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the proceeding and by whom and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

(3) The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by the other shall be set off against any sum which is admitted or found to be due from the former to the latter.

41. *Certified copies of order, decree, etc., to be furnished.*—(1) Certified copies of the final order, decree or any other order or matter on record shall be furnished to the parties on application to the Court and at their expense.

(2) If any party requires copies of any order, decree or any other matter on record made by or furnished to the Court, as the case may be, to be supplied to him within forty-eight hours of the submission of an application therefor to the Court he shall pay an additional fee of two rupees for each such copy.

(3) If any party applies for copies of any order, decree or any other matter on record made by or furnished to the Court, as the case may be, after the expiry of twelve months from the date of such making or furnishing, as the case may be, he shall pay an additional searching fee of two rupees.

EXECUTION.

42. *Execution.*—(1) Any person in whose favour an order has been passed shall, within one year from the date of the order, apply in Form 10 to the Court which made the order for its execution.

(2) On such application being made, the Court shall send the same together with the necessary record to a Civil Court, of competent jurisdiction, for its execution and such Civil Court shall have the same power in executing such order as if it had been passed by it.

43. *Communication of fact of execution or otherwise.*—The Civil Court to which a decree is sent for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it the fact of such execution or where that Court fails to execute the same and the circumstances attending such failure.

CHAPTER III.

FEES AND COSTS.

44. *Fees.*—(1) The fee payable on an application in respect of any matter referred to in section 75 shall be two rupees.

(2) Subject to the provisions hereafter mentioned in this rule, the fee payable in respect of any other application except a written statement called for by the Court under these rules shall be annas eight :

Provided that the fee for an application for obtaining a copy or translation of any document or record or statement, order or decree presented to or made before or by the Court, as the case may be, shall be annas two only.

(3) The fee for copies of any document or record, or statement or order or decree shall be such as may from time to time be determined by the State Government after consultation with the Central Government.

(4) The fee for any authorisation for the appearance of any person under section 79 on behalf of any of the parties in a case shall be one rupee.

(5) The fee for filing certified copies of any document in a Court shall be eight annas.

(6) All fees referred to in this rule and rule 41 shall be collected by means of court fee stamps used in ordinary Courts and no document which ought to bear stamp under these rules shall be of any validity unless and until it is properly stamped :

Provided that where any such document is through mistake or inadvertence received, filed or used in a Court without being properly stamped, the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that such document be stamped as it may direct and on such document being stamped accordingly the same and every proceeding relative thereto shall be as valid as if it had been properly stamped in the first instance.

(7) No document requiring a stamp under this rule shall be acted upon in any proceeding in a Court until the stamp has been cancelled.

45. *Payment of costs of services of summons, etc.*—(1) The cost of service of summons or notices or the expenses of the witnesses in any case or the fee payable in respect of any matter not referred to in the preceding rule shall be such amount as may be specified in each case by the Court ; and such amount or any other sum of money payable under these rules shall be paid in such manner and within such time as it may specify therefor.

(2) Any amount which is left over after meeting the expenses, if any, for which it was intended, shall be returned by the Court to the party by whom or on whose behalf the amount was originally paid into the Court.

(3) The Court shall maintain proper accounts of the amount received and disbursed under sub-rule (1).

46. *Fees and costs of poor persons.*—The Court may, whenever it thinks fit, receive and register proceedings instituted under the Act and applications made under these rules, by persons who are paupers, and may issue summons or notices on behalf of such persons, without payment or on a part payment of the fees and costs mentioned in rules 44 and 45.

CHAPTER IV.

MISCELLANEOUS.

47. *Provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), etc., to apply.*—In respect of matters relating to procedure or admission of evidence for which no specific provision is made in these rules, the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908), including the Rules made thereunder and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872), shall, so far as may be, apply to proceedings under the Act.

FORMS.

FORM 1.

(Rule 13.)

In the Employees' Insurance Court at .....

A. B. (add description and residence) .....

.....Applicant.

against

C. D. (add description and residence) .....

.....Opposite Party.

Other particulars of the application specified in rule 13.....

.....

Date..... Signature of the applicant.

.....

(Verification by the applicant).

The statement of facts contained in this application is to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct.

Signature.

.....

Date.....

.....

FORM 2.

(Rules 14 and 22.)

List of documents produced by $\frac{\textit{applicant}}{\textit{opposite party}}$.

(Title) e.g. Description, subject, name of the Court, No., etc.

No.	Description of document.	Date, if any, which the documents bear.	Signature of party or pleader or any authorised representative.
1	2	3	4

FORM 3.

Register of Proceedings (Rule 15).

EMPLOYEES' INSURANCE COURT AT.....

Register of Proceedings in the year 19 .

Date of presentation of application.	No. of proceedings.	Applicant.			Opposite party		
		Name.	Description.	Place of residence.	Name.	Description.	Place of residence.

Claim.			Appearance.			Final order.		
Particulars.	Amount or value, if any.	When the cause of action accrued.	Day for parties to appear.	Applicant.	Opposite party.	Date.	For whom.	For what, or amount.

Appeal.		Execution.					Other remarks, if any.
Date of decision of appeal, if any.	Judgment in appeal.	Date of application.	Against whom.	For what, and amount of money.	Amount of costs.	Date of order transferring to another civil court of .....at	

FORM 4.

(Rule 19.)

Summons for disposal of proceedings.

(Title)

To

(Name, Description and Place of residence)

Whereas.....has instituted proceedings against you for.....you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by authorised agent duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the case, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer all such questions at..... .....O'clock in the .....noon on the.....day of .....19.....to answer the claim, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the proceedings, you must be prepared to produce on that day all the witnesses upon whose evidence and all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the case will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this.....day of.....19.....

Court.

Notice.—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness, and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the cost of the proceedings, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property or both.

FORM 5.

(Rule 19.)

Summons for settlement of Issues.

To

(Name, Description and Place of residence.)

Whereas .....has instituted proceedings against you for..... you are hereby summoned to appear in the Court in person, or by an authorised agent duly instructed, and able to answer all material questions relating to the proceedings, or who shall be accompanied by some person able to answer such

questions, at ..... O'clock in the .....noon, on the .....day of.....19.....to answer the claim and you are directed to produce on that day all the documents upon which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Take notice that, in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the case will be heard and determined in your absence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this .....day of .....19.....

Court.

Notice—1. Should you apprehend your witnesses will not attend of their own accord, you can have a summons from this Court to compel the attendance of any witness and the production of any document that you have a right to call on the witness to produce, on applying to the Court and on depositing the necessary expenses.

2. If you admit the claim, you should pay the money into Court together with the costs of the suit, to avoid execution of the decree, which may be against your person or property, or both.

FORM 6.

(Rule 26.)

(Title)

Subject: Application for setting aside ——————order.
ex parte

The.....abovenamed states as follows:

(The grounds of application should be stated)

Date .....

Signature of the applicant.

Verification by the applicant.

The statement of facts contained in the application is to the best of my knowledge and belief true and correct.

Date

Signature.

Place

FORM 7.

(Rule 26.)

General Form.

(Title)

To

Whereas the abovenamed .....
.....has made application to this Court that.....
.....You are hereby warned to appear in this Court in person or by a pleader duly instructed at ..... O'clock in the .....noon, on the.....day of..... 19.....to show cause against the application failing wherein, the said application will be heard and determined *ex parte*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this.....day of .....19.....

Court.

FORM 8.

(Rule 27.)

Summons to Witness.

(Title)

To

Whereas your attendance is required to .....
on behalf of the.....
in the above proceedings, you are hereby required (personally) to appear before this Court on the.....day of.....19.....
at ..... O'clock in the .....noon, and to bring with you (or to send to this.....Court).....

A sum of Rs. .....being your travelling and other expenses and subsistance allowance for one day, is deposited with this Court and will be tendered to you on the day you appear before the Court. If you fail to comply with this order without lawful excuse, you will be subject to the consequences of non-attendance laid down in rule 12 of Order XVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this.....
day of .....19 .....

Court.

Notice.—1. If you are summoned only to produce a document and not to give evidence, you shall be deemed to have complied with the summons if you cause such document to be produced in this Court on the day and hour aforesaid.

2. If you are detained beyond the day aforesaid, a sum of Rs..... will be tendered to you for each day's attendance beyond the day specified.

FORM 9.

(Rule 40.)

Decree in case.

(Title)

Claim for

This case coming on this day for final disposal before.....

.....in the presence of.....

for the applicant and of.....

for the opposite party, it is ordered and decreed that .....and that

the sum of Rs. .....be paid by the

.....to the .....

on account of the costs of this suit, with interest thereon at the rate of.....

.....per cent. per annum from this date to the date of realisation.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this.....

day of .....19.....

Court.

Cost of Suit.

	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1.	Stamp for application.	Stamp for power ...	
2.	Stamp for Power ...	Stamp for written statement.	
3.	Stamp for exhibits ...	Pleader's fee ...	
4.	Pleader's fee ...	Subsistence for Witnesses ...	
5.	Subsistence for witnesses.	Service of summons and and notices.	
6.	Commissioner's fee ...	Commissioner's fee ...	
7.	Service of summons and notices.		
	Total ...		Total ...

FORM 10.

(Rule 42.)

Application for the execution of a decree.

In the Court of ..... decree-holder, hereby apply for execution of the decree herein below set forth :—

No. of proceeding.	Name/s of party/ies	Date of decree.	Whether any appeal preferred from decree.	Payment or adjustment made if any.	Previous application, if any, with date and result.
1	2	3	4	5	6
III of 1949 ..	*A. B.*—Applicant. *C. D.*—Opposite party.	November 11th, 1949.	No ..	None ..	Rs. 72-4-0 recorded on application, dated the 9th April 1949.

Amount with interest due upon the decree or other relief granted thereby together with particulars of any cross decree.	Amount of costs, if any, awarded.	Against whom to be executed.	Mode in which the assistance of the Court is required.
7	8	9	10
Rs. 314-8-2 principal. × [interest at 6 per cent. per annum from date of order till payment].	Rs. a. p. As awarded in the decree .. Subsequently incurred .. Total ..	Against the opposite party *C. D.*	(When attachment and sale of movable property is sought.) I pray that the total amount of Rs..... .....(together with interest on the principal sum up to date of payment) and the costs of taking out this execution, be realised by attachment and sale of the opposite party's movable property as per annexed list and paid *to me.* (When attachment and sale of immovable property is sought.) I pray that the total amount of Rs.....(together with interest on the principal sum up to date of payment) and the costs of taking out this execution be realised by the attachment and sale of the opposite party's immovable property specified at the foot of this application and paid *to me.*

I .....declare that what is stated herein is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Signed.....
Decree Holder.

Dated the.....day of.....19.....

THE MINES AND MINERALS (REGULATION AND DEVELOPMENT) ACT, 1948 (LIII OF 1948).

G. N., D. D., No. 408, dated 1st April 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-C, p. 391).

In exercise of the powers conferred by rules 14 and 27 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Collectors of the districts in the State of Bombay to be the officers for the purposes of the said rules.

THE ELECTRICITY (SUPPLY) ACT, 1948 (LIV OF 1948).

G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48(2)-II, dated 4th September 1950 S. 57(2) (c).
(B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 520).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48(2)-II, dated 22nd September 1950.

Whereas by Government Notification in the Public Works Department, No. 571/48(2), dated the 23rd December 1949, the Government of Bombay was pleased to constitute under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), a Rating Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "said Committee") to examine the charges for the supply of electricity by the Matheran Electric Supply Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "said Company") and to recommend thereon to the Government of Bombay ;

And whereas the said Committee has reported to Government making recommendations regarding the charges for electricity which the said Company may make to the consumers ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make an order in accordance with the report of the said Committee fixing the following charges to be made by the said Company for the supply of electricity with effect from 1st December 1950, namely :—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
(1) For energy supplied for lights, fans or for a purpose other than that mentioned in (2) below.	1	0	0	Per unit plus a standing charge of Rs. 10 per mensem per installation.
(2) For energy supplied for purposes of motive power.	0	4	0	Per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 4–8–0 per mensem per B. H. P. installed.
(3) Meter Rental ...	0	8	0	Per mensem for a single phase meter.
	1	0	0	Per mensem for a poly phase meter.

S. 57 (2)(c)

G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48(1)-II, dated 25th September 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 570).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48 (I)-II, dated 14th November 1950.

Whereas by Government Notification in the Public Works Department, No. 571/48(1), dated the 19th January 1950, the Government of Bombay was pleased to constitute under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), a Rating Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "said Committee") to examine the charges for the supply of electricity by the Sinnar Electric Supply Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "said Company") and to recommend thereon to the Government of Bombay ;

And whereas the said Committee has reported to Government making recommendations regarding the charges for electricity which the said Company may make to the consumers ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make an order in accordance with the report of the Committee fixing the following charges to be made by the said Company for the supply of electricity with effect from 1st December 1950, namely :—

	Rs. a. p.	
(1) For energy supplied for lights and fans.	0 11 9	per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 per mensem per installation.
(2) For energy supplied for heating and refrigeration purposes.	0 4 0	per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 per month per installation.
(3) For energy supplied for purposes of motive power.	0 4 0	per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 4–8–0 per month per B. H. P. installed.
(4) For energy not supplied by meter.	.....	A fixed rate of Rs. 3–4–0 per month for a twenty-five watt light and Rs. 1–8–0 per every additional twenty-five watt or part thereof burning for not more than six hours a night.
(5) Meter rental ...	0 8 0	per month for a single phase meter.
	1 0 0	per month for a poly phase meter.

G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48(16), dated 18th October 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 602).

Amended by G. N., P. W. D., No. 571/48 (16)-II, dated 9th December 1950.

Whereas by Government Notification in the Public Works Department, No. 571/48 (16), dated the 1st May 1950, the Government of Bombay was pleased to constitute under clause (*a*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the Electricity Supply Act, 1948 (LIV of 1948) (hereinafter referred to as the "said Act"), a Rating Committee (hereinafter referred to as the "said Committee") to examine the charges for the supply of electricty by the Sanand Electric Supply Company Limited (hereinafter referred to as the "said Company") and to recommend thereon to the Government of Bombay;

And whereas the said Committee has reported to Government making recommendations regarding the charges for electricity which the said Company may make to the consumers;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 57 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make an order in accordance with the report of the Committee fixing the following charges to be made by the said Company for the supply of electricity with effect from 1st January 1951, viz.:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
(A) Where energy is supplied by meter:—				
(1) For energy supplied for lights and fans, and for purposes other than those mentioned below.	0	13	3	Per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 per mensem per installation.
(2) For energy supplied for heating and refrigeration purposes.	0	4	0	Per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 3 per mensem per installation.
(3) For energy supplied for purposes of motive power.	0	4	0	Per unit with a minimum charge of Rs. 4-8-0 per mensem per B. H. P. installed.
(4) Meter rental ...	0	8	0	Per mensem for a single phase meter.
	1	0	0	Per mensem for a poly phase meter.
(B) For energy supplied without meter. ...				A fixed rate of Rs. 3 per mensem for a twenty-five watt light and Rs. 1-8-0 per every additional twenty-five watt or part thereof, burning for not more than six hours a night.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1948 (LXIII OF 1948).

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 8th April 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 135). Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 15th August 1950.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 30th September 1950.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 10th January 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 25th May 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 7th June 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 10th July 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-I, dated 22nd August 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 7th September 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 28th September 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 24th December 1951.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 18th January 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 24th January 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 25th March 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 27th March 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 12th April 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 2185/46, dated 28th April 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 12th May 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 20th June 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 8th September 1952.

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 29th October 1952.

Amended by G. N., D. D., No. 44/48, dated 3rd December 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules to carry out the purposes of the Act, namely:—

Rules.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—These Rules may be cited as the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

2. *Definitions.*—In these Rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Factories Act, 1948.

(*b*) "Appendix" means an appendix appended to these Rules.

(*c*) "Artificial Humidification" means the introduction of moisture into the air of a room by any artificial means whatsoever, except the unavoidable escape of steam or water vapour into the atmosphere directly due to a manufacturing process :

Provided that the introduction of air directly from outside through moistened mats or screens placed in openings at times when the temperature of the room is 80 degrees or more, shall not be deemed to be artificial humidification.

(*d*) "Belt" includes any driving strap or rope.

(*e*) "Degrees" (of temperature) means degrees on the Fahrenheit scale.

(*f*) "District Magistrate" includes such other official as may be appointed by the State Government in that behalf.

(*g*) "Form" means a Form prescribed in these rules.

(*h*) "Fume" includes gas or vapour.

(*i*) "Health Officer" means the Municipal Health Officer or District Health Officer or such other official as may be appointed by the State Government in that behalf.

(*j*) "Hygrometer" means an accurate wet and dry bulb hygrometer conforming to the prescribed conditions as regards constructions and maintenance.

(*k*) "Inspector" means any Inspector appointed under the Act and includes the Chief Inspector of Factories and a District Magistrate.

(*l*) "Maintained" means maintained in an efficient state, in efficient working order and in good repair.

(*m*) "Manager" means the person responsible to the occupier for the working of the factory for the purposes of the Act.

Rules 3 to 11 prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 6.

3. *Approval of plans.*—(1) An application for obtaining previous permission for the site on which the factory is to be situated and for the construction or extension of a factory shall be made to the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Application for such permission shall be made in Form No. 1 which shall be accompanied by the following documents :—

(*a*) A flow chart of the manufacturing process supplemented by a brief description of the process in its various stages ;

(*b*) Plans in duplicate drawn to scale showing—

(*i*) the site of the factory and immediate surroundings including adjacent buildings and other structures, roads, drains, etc.,

(*ii*) the plan elevation and necessary cross-sections of the various buildings indicating all relevant details relating to natural lighting, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire. The plans shall also clearly indicate the position of the plant and machinery, aisles and passage ways ; and

(*c*) Such other particulars as the Chief Inspector may require.

(2) If the Chief Inspector is satisfied that the plans are in consonance with the requirements of the Act he shall, subject to such conditions as he may specify approve them by signing and returning to the applicant one copy of each plan ; or he may call for such other particulars as he may require to enable such approval to be given.

4. *Application for registration and grant of licence.*—The occupier of every factory, whether in existence at the date of the commencement of the Act or coming within the scope of the Act, after its commencement shall submit to the Chief Inspector an application in Form No. 2 for the registration of the factory and grant of a licence. The application shall be accompanied by the notice of occupation in Form No. 3, in triplicate, prescribed under section 7, provided that the occupier of premises in use as a factory on the date of the commencement of the Act shall submit such application within 30 days from the date of commencement of the Rules.

5. *Grant of licence.*—(1) A licence for a factory shall be granted by the Chief Inspector in Form No. 4 prescribed for the purpose and on payment of the fees specified in the Schedule hereto.

(2) Every licence granted or renewed under this Chapter shall remain in force up to the 31st December of the year for which the licence is granted or renewed :

Provided that—

(*i*) for a part of the year the fee shall be *pro rata* calculated to the nearest rupee according to the number of calendar months covered inclusive of the month in which a factory commences work, subject to a minimum of Rs. 5 ;

(*ii*) the factories which have paid licence fees to the Baroda Government under the corresponding Baroda State law prior to the merger shall not be required to pay fees for licences granted under this rule for the first time.

SCHEDULE.

Quantity of H. P. installed (Max. H. P.)	Maximum number of persons to be employed on any day during the year.														
	Up to 20.			From 21 to 50.			From 51 to 100.			From 101 to 250.			From 251 to 500.			From 501 to 750.			751 and above.		
	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Nil ..	6	8	0	15	8	0	31	8	0	7	0	0	156	8	0	234	8	0	312	8	0
Up to 10 ..	15	8	0	31	8	0	37	8	0	94	0	0	187	8	0	281	8	0	375	0	0
Above 10 but not above 50.	31	8	0	47	0	0	62	8	0	156	8	0	312	8	0	469	0	0	625	0	0
Above 50 but not above 100	62	8	0	78	0	0	94	0	0	214	8	0	469	0	0	703	0	0	937	8	0
Above 100 ..	94	0	0	125	0	0	156	8	0	312	8	0	625	0	0	937	8	0	1,250	0	0

6. *Amendment of licence.*—(1) A licence granted under rule 5 may be amended by the Chief Inspector.

(2) A licensee shall be required to have his licence amended if the factory for which the licence is granted exceeds the limits specified in the licence in regard to horse-power or the number of persons employed. The licensee whose licence is required to be amended shall submit it to the Chief Inspector with an application stating the nature of the amendment and reasons therefor.

(3) The fee for the amendment of a licence shall be five rupees plus the amount (if any) by which the fee that would have been payable if the licence had originally been issued in the amended form exceeds the fee originally paid for the licence.

7. *Renewal of licence.*—(1) A licence may be renewed by the Chief Inspector; but where he refuses renewal, he shall record his reasons in writing and his decision shall be subject to the appeal provided in sub-section (*3*) of section 6.

(2) Every application for the renewal of a licence shall be accompanied by the notice of occupation in Form No. 3, in triplicate, and shall be made not less than two months before the date on which the licence expires, and, if the application is so made, the premises shall be held to be duly licensed until such date as the Chief Inspector renews the licence.

(3) The fees to be charged for the renewal of a licence in any year shall be as specified in the Schedule appended to rule 5.

8. *Transfer of licence.*—(1) The holder of a licence may, at any time before the expiry of the licence, apply for permission to transfer his licence to another person.

(2) Such application shall be made to the Chief Inspector who shall enter upon the licence, under his signature, an endorsement to the effect that the licence has been transferred to the person named.

(3) A fee of five rupees shall be charged on each such application.

9. *Procedure on death or disability of licensee.*—If a licensee dies or becomes insolvent, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty under the Act for exercising the powers granted to the licensee by the licence during such time as may reasonably be required to allow him to make an application for the amendment of the licence under rule 6 in his own name for the unexpired portion of the original licence.

10. *Loss of licence.*—Where a licence granted under these Rules is lost or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted on payment of a fee of rupees five.

11. *Payment of fees.*—(1) Every application under these Rules shall be accompanied by a treasury receipt showing that the appropriate fee has been paid into the local treasury under the head of account "XXXVI-Miscellaneous Departments", except in the case of factories in Greater Bombay where it shall be accompanied by a crossed cheque or a crossed Indian Postal Order for the appropriate amount of fee drawn in favour of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) If an application for the grant, renewal or amendment of a licence is rejected the fee paid shall be refunded to the applicant.

Form prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 7.

12. *Notice of occupation.*—The notice of occupation shall be in Form No. 3.

CHAPTER II.

THE INSPECTING STAFF.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 8.

13. *Appointment of Inspectors.*—No person shall be appointed as Inspector for the purposes of the Act, unless he possesses the qualifications prescribed for such Inspectors in the Bombay Civil Services Classification and Recruitment Rules at the time of his appointment.

Rule prescribed under section 9.

14. *Powers of Inspectors.*—An Inspector shall, for the pu of the Act, have power to do all or any of the following thing

(*a*) to photograph any worker, to inspect, examine, measure, copy, photograph, sketch or test, as the case may be, any building or room, any plant, machinery, appliance or apparatus; any register or document or anything provided for the purpose of securing the health, safety or welfare of the workers employed in a factory:

(*b*) in the case of an Inspector who is a duly qualified medical practitioner, to carry out such medical examinations as may be necessary for the purposes of his duties under the Act;

(*c*) to prosecute, conduct or defend before a Court any complaint or other proceeding arising under the Act or in discharge of his duties as an Inspector:

Provided that the powers of the District Magistrates and such other public officers s are appointed to be additional Inspectors shall be limited to the inspection of actories in respect of the following matters, namely:—

Cleanliness (section 11), Over-crowding (section 16), Lighting (section 17), Drinking water (section 18), Latrines and urinals (section 19), Spittoons (section 20), Precautions in the case of fire (section 38), Welfare (Chapter V), Working hours of adults (Chapter VI—except the power of exemption under the proviso to section 62), Employment of young persons (Chapter VII), Leave with wages (Chapter VIII) and Display of notices (section 108):

Provided further that—

(*i*) the District Magistrate shall not pass any original orders or remarks under sections 11, 17 and 38 of the Act but shall limit and confine his orders or remarks under those sections to the points to which the full time Inspector of Factories has already directed the attention of manager or occupier of the factory as the case may be;

(*ii*) all additional Inspectors except District Magistrates shall report the defects found and remedies suggested for enforcing compliance with requirements of sections referred to above, to the Chief Inspector who shall pass final orders in each case.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (4) of section 10.

15. *Duties of Certifying Surgeon.*—(1) For purposes of the examination and certification of young persons who wish to obtain certificates of fitness, the Certifying Surgeon shall arrange a suitable time and place for the attendance of such persons, and shall give previous notice in writing of such arrangements to the managers of factories situated within the local limits assigned to him.

(2) The Certifying Surgeon shall issue his certificates in Form No. 5. The foil and counterfoil shall be filled in and the left thumb mark of the person in whose name the certificate is granted shall be taken on them. On being satisfied as to the correctness of the entries made therein and of the fitness of the person examined, he shall sign the foil and initial the counterfoil and shall deliver the foil to the person in whose name the certificate is granted. The foil so delivered shall be the certificate of fitness granted under section 69. All counterfoils shall be kept by the Certifying Surgeon for a period of at least 2 years after the issue of the certificate.

(3) If a certificate of fitness issued to a young person is lost, on receipt of an application for the grant of a duplicate, the Certifying Surgeon, after making such inquiries as he deems fit, may grant a duplicate thereof. Such application shall be forwarded through the occupier of the factory where the young person is employed.

(4) (*a*) A fee of Re. 1 shall be payable for the issue of every certificate of fitness issued under rule 15 (2) and shall be paid by the occupier ;

(*b*) A fee of Annas 8 shall be payable for the issue of every duplicate certificate under rule 15 (3) and shall be paid by the occupier.

(5) The Certifying Surgeon shall, upon request by the Chief Inspector, carry out such examination and furnish him with such report as he may indicate, for any factory or class or description of factories where—

(*a*) cases of illness have occurred which it is reasonable to believe are due to the nature of the manufacturing process carried on, or other conditions of work prevailing therein, or

(*b*) by reason of any change in the manufacturing process carried on, or in the substances used therein, or by reason of the adoption of any new manufacturing process or of any new substance for use in a manufacturing process, there is a likelihood of injury to the health of workers employed in that manufacturing process, or

(*c*) young persons are, or are about to be, employed in any work which is likely to cause injury to their health.

(6) For the purpose of the examination of persons employed in processes covered by the Rules relating to Dangerous Operations, the Certifying Surgeon shall visit the factories within the local limits assigned to him at such intervals as are prescribed by the Rules relating to such dangerous operations.

(7) At such visits the Certifying Surgeon shall examine the persons employed in such processes and shall record the results of his examination in a Register known as the Health Register (Form No. 20) which shall be kept by the factory manager and produced to the Certifying Surgeon at each visit.

(8) If the Certifying Surgeon finds as a result of his examination that any person employed in such process is no longer fit for medical reasons to work in that process, he shall suspend such person from working in that process for such time as he may think fit and no person after suspension shall be employed in that process without the written sanction of the Certifying Surgeon in the Health Register.

(9) The manager of a factory shall afford to the Certifying Surgeon facilities to inspect any process in which any person is employed or is likely to be employed.

(10) The manager of a factory shall provide for the purpose of any medical examination which the Certifying Surgeon wishes to conduct at the factory (for his exclusive use on the occasion of an examination) a room which shall be properly cleaned and adequately ventilated and lighted and furnished with a screen, a table (with writing materials) and chairs.

CHAPTER III.

HEALTH.

Exemptions under sub-section (2) of section 11.

16. *Cleanliness of walls and ceilings.*—(1) Clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 11 of the Act shall not apply to the class or description of Factories or parts of factories specified in the Schedule hereto :

Provided that they are kept in a clean state by washing, sweeping, brushing, dusting, vacuum-cleaning or other effective means ;

Provided further that the said clause (*d*) shall continue to apply :—

(*i*) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part A of the said Schedule, to work-rooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 500 cubic feet ;

(*ii*) as respects factories or parts of factories specified in Part B of the said Schedule, to work-rooms in which the amount of cubic space allowed for every person employed in the room is less than 2,500 cubic feet ;

(*iii*) to engine houses, fitting shops, lunch-rooms, canteens, shelters, creches, cloak rooms, rest rooms and wash-places ; and

(*iv*) to such parts of walls, sides and tops of passages and staircases as are less than 20 feet above the floor or stair.

(2) If it appears to the Chief Inspector that any part of a factory, to which by virtue of sub-rule (1) any of the provisions of the said clause (*d*) do not apply, or apply as varied by sub-rule (1), is not being kept in a clean state, he may by written notice require the occupier to white-wash or colour-wash, wash, paint or varnish the same, and in the event of the occupier failing to comply with such requisition within two months from the date of the notice, sub-rule (1) shall cease to apply to such part of a factory, unless the Chief Inspector otherwise determines.

SCHEDULE.

Part A.

Blast furnaces.

Brick and tile works in which unglazed bricks or tiles are made.

Cement works.

Chemical works.

Copper mills.

Gas works.

Iron and steel mills.

Stone, slate and marble works.

The following parts of factories :—

Rooms used only for the storage of articles.

Rooms in which the walls or ceilings consist of galvanised iron, glazed bricks, glass, slate, asbestos, bamboo, thatch.

Parts in which dense steam is continuously evolved in the process.

Parts in which pitch, tar or like material is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent, except in brush works. The parts of a glass factory known as the glass house. Rooms in which graphite is manufactured or is used to a substantial extent in any process.

Parts in which coal, coke, oxide of iron, ochre, lime or stone is crushed or ground.

Parts of walls, partitions, ceilings or tops of rooms which are at least 20 feet above the floor.

Ceilings or tops of rooms in print works, bleach works or dye works, with the exception of finishing rooms or ware-houses.

Inside walls of oil mills below a height of 5 feet from the ground floor level.

Inside wall in tanneries below a height of 5 feet from the ground floor level where a wet process is carried on.

Part B.

Coach and motor body works.

Electric generating or transforming stations.

Engineering works.

Factories in which sugar is refined or manufactured.

Foundries other than foundries in which brass casting is carried on.

Gun factories.

Shipbuilding works.

Those parts of factories where unpainted or unvarnished wood is manufactured.

Register prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 11.

17. *Record of white-washing, etc.*—The record of dates on which white-washing, colour-washing, varnishing, etc., are carried out shall be entered in a Register maintained in Form No. 7.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 12.

18. *Disposal of trade wastes and effluents.*—(1) In the case of a factory where the drainage system is proposed to be connected to the public sewerage system, prior approval of the arrangements made shall be obtained from the local autority.

(2) In the case of factories other than those mentioned in sub-rule (1) of this rule, prior approval of the arrangements made for the disposal of trade-wastes and effluents shall be obtained from the Health Officer.

Rules 19 to 29 prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 15.

19. *When artificial humidification not allowed.*—There shall be no artificial humidification in any room of a cotton spinning or weaving factory—

(*a*) by the use of steam during any period when the dry bulb temperature of that room exceeds 85 degrees;

(*b*) at any time when the wet bulb reading of the hygrometer is higher than that specified in the following Schedule in relation to the dry bulb reading of the hygrometer at that time; or as regards a dry bulb reading intermediate between any two dry bulb readings indicated consecutively in the Schedule when the dry bulb reading does not exceed the wet bulb reading to the extent indicated in relation to the lower of these two dry bulb readings :—

Schedule.

Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.
60·0	58·0	77·0	75·0	94·0	86·0
61·0	59·0	78·0	76·0	95·0	87·0
62·0	60·0	79·0	77·0	96·0	87·5
63·0	61·0	80·0	78·0	97·0	88·0
64·0	62·0	81·0	79·0	98·0	88·5
65·0	63·0	82·0	80·0	99·0	89·0
66·0	64·0	83·0	80·5	100·0	89·5
67·0	65·0	84·0	81·0	101·0	90·0
68·0	66·0	85·0	82·0	102·0	90·0
69·0	67·0	86·0	82·5	103·0	90·5
70·0	68·0	87·0	83·0	104·0	90·5
71·0	69·0	88·0	83·5	105·0	91·0
72·0	70·0	89·0	84·0	106·0	91·0
73·0	71·0	90·0	84·5	107·0	91·5
74·0	72·0	91·0	85·0	108·0	91·5
75·0	73·0	92·0	85·5	109·0	92·0
76·0	74·0	93·0	86·0	110·0	92·0

Provided, however, that clause (*b*) shall not apply when the difference between the wet bulb temperature as indicated by the hygrometer in the department concerned and the wet bulb temperature taken with a hygrometer outside in the shade is less than 3·5 degrees.

20. *Provision of Hygrometer.*—In all departments of cotton spinning and weaving mills wherein artificial humidification is adopted, hygrometers shall be provided and maintained in such positions as are approved by the Inspector. The number of hygrometers shall be regulated according to the following scale :—

(*a*) *Weaving department.*—One hygrometer for departments with less than 500 looms, and one additional hygrometer for every 500 or part of 500 looms in excess of 500.

(*b*) *Other departments.*—One hygrometer for each room of less than 300,000 cubic feet capacity and one extra hygrometer for each 200,000 cubic feet or part thereof, in excess of this.

(*c*) One additional hygrometer shall be provided and maintained outside each cotton spinning and weaving factory wherein artificial humidification is adopted and in a position approved by the Inspector, for taking hygrometer shade readings.

21. *Exemption from maintenance of hygrometers.*—When the Inspector is satisfied that the limits of humidity allowed by the Schedule to rule 19 are never exceeded, he may, for any department other than the weaving department, grant exemption from the maintenance of the hygrometer. The Inspector shall record such exemption in writing.

22. *Copy of Schedule to rule 19 to be affixed near every hygrometer.*—A legible copy of the Schedule to rule 19 shall be affixed near each hygrometer.

23. *Temperature to be recorded at each hygrometer.*—At each hygrometer maintained in accordance with rule 20, correct wet and dry bulb temperatures shall be recorded daily during working hours, except intervals for rest, by competent persons nominated by the Manager and approved by the Inspector. The temperature shall be taken between 7 a.m./p.m. and 9 a.m./p.m., between 11 a.m./p.m. and 2 p.m./a.m. and between 4 p.m./a.m. and 5-30 p.m./a.m. if the factory is working during these hours. In exceptional circumstances, such additional readings and between such hours, as the Inspector may specify, shall be taken. The temperatures shall be entered in a Humidity Register in Form No. 6, maintained in the factory. At the end of each month, the persons who have taken the readings shall sign the Register and certify the correctness of the entries. The Register shall always be available for inspection by the Inspector.

24. *Specifications of hygrometer.*—(1) Each hygrometer shall comprise two mercurial thermometers of wet bulb and dry bulb of similar construction, and equal in dimensions, scale and divisions of scale. They shall be mounted on a frame with a suitable reservoir containing water.

(2) The wet bulb shall be closely covered with a single layer of muslin, kept wet by means of a wick attached to it and dropping into the water in the reservoir. The muslin covering and the wick shall be suitable for the purpose, clean and free from size or grease.

(3) No part of the wet bulb shall be within 3 inches from the dry bulb or less than 1 inch from the surface of the water in the reservoir and the water reservoir shall be below it, on the side of it away from the dry bulb.

(4) The bulb shall be spherical and of suitable dimensions and shall be freely exposed on all sides to the air of the room.

(5) The bores of the stems shall be such that the position of the top of the mercury column shall be readily distinguishable at a distance of 2 feet.

(6) Each thermometer shall be graduated so that accurate readings may be taken between 50 and 120 degrees.

(7) Every degree from 50 degrees up to 120 degrees shall be clearly marked by horizontal lines on the stem, each fifth and tenth degree shall be marked by longer marks than the intermediate degrees and the temperature marked opposite each tenth degree, i.e., 50, 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110 and 120.

(8) The markings as above shall be accurate that is to say, at no temperature between 50 and 120 degrees shall the indicated readings, be in error by more than two-tenths of a degree.

(9) A distinctive number shall be indelibly marked upon the thermometer.

(10) The accuracy of each thermometer shall be certified by the National Physical Laboratory, London, or some competent authority appointed by the Chief Inspector and such certificate shall be attached to the Humidity Register.

25. *Thermometers to be maintained in efficient order.*—Each thermometer shall be maintained at all times during the period of employment in efficient working order, so as to give accurate indications and in particular—

(*a*) the wick and the muslin covering of the wet bulb shall be renewed once a week;

(*b*) the reservoir shall be filled with water which shall be completely renewed once a day. The Chief Inspector may direct the use of distilled water or pure rain water in any particular mill or mills in certain localities;

(*c*) no water shall be applied directly to the wick or covering during the period of employment.

26. *An inaccurate thermometer not to be used without fresh certificate.*—If an Inspector gives notice in writing that a thermometer is not accurate it shall not, after one month from the date of such notice, be deemed to be accurate unless and until it has been re-examined as prescribed and a fresh certificate obtained which certificate shall be kept attached to the Humidity Register.

27. *Hygrometer not to be affixed to wall, etc., unless protected by wood.*—(1) No hygrometer shall be affixed to a wall, pillar or other surface unless protected therefrom by wood or other non-conducting material at least half an inch in thickness and distant at least one inch from the bulb of each thermometer.

(2) No hygrometer shall be fixed at a height of more than 5 feet 6 inches from the floor to the top of thermometer stem or in the direct draughts from a fan, window or ventilating opening.

28. *No reading to be taken within 15 minutes of renewal of water.*—No reading shall be taken for record on any hygrometer within 15 minutes of the renewal of water in the reservoir.

29. *How to introduce steam for humidification.*—In any room in which steam pipes are used for the introduction of steam for the purpose of artificial humidification of the air the following provisions shall apply:—

(*a*) The diameter of such pipes shall not exceed two inches and in the case of pipes installed after 1st day of January 1950 the diameter shall not exceed one inch.

(*b*) Such pipes shall be as short as is reasonably practicable;

(*c*) All hangers supporting such pipes shall be separated from the bare pipe by an efficient insulator not less than half an inch in thickness.

(*d*) No uncovered jet from such pipe shall project more than 4½ inches beyond the outer surface of any cover.

(*e*) The steam pressure shall be as low as practicable and shall not exceed 70 lbs. per square inch.

(*f*) The pipe employed for the introduction of steam into the air in a department shall be effectively covered with such non-conducting material, as may be approved by the Inspector.

Rules 30 and 34 prescribed under sub-section (4) of section 17.

30. *Artificial Lighting—application and commencement.*—(1) Subject as in these Rules provided rules 30 to 34 shall apply to factories in which persons are being regularly employed in a manufacturing process or processes for more than 48 hours a week, or in shifts, provided that nothing in these rules shall be deemed to require the provision of lighting of a specified standard in any building or structure so constructed that, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, it would not be reasonably practicable to comply with such requirement.

(2) Rules 30 to 34 shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

31. *Lighting of interior parts.*—(1) The general illumination over those interior parts of a factory where persons are regularly employed shall be not less than 3 foot candles measured in the horizontal plane at a level of 3 feet above the floor :

Provided that in any such parts in which the mounting height of the light source for general illumination necessarily exceeds 25 feet measured from the floor or where the structure of the room or the position or construction of the fixed machinery or plant prevents the uniform attainment of this standard, the general illumination at the said level shall be not less than 1 foot candle and where work is actually being done the illumination shall be not less than 3 foot candles.

(2) The illumination over all other interior parts of the factory over which persons employed pass shall, when and where a person is passing, be not less than 0·5 foot candles at floor level.

(3) Artificial lighting in accordance with the following standards shall be provided and used in the interior of cotton ginning factories at times when artificial lighting is necessary and is ordinarily used :—

(*i*) by means of electricity, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, one lamp per six gins, each lamp of not less than twenty-five candle power ; or

(*ii*) by candles placed in glass lanterns of a pattern approved by the Inspector not less than one such lantern for every two gins.

(4) The standard specified in this Rule shall be without prejudice to the provision of any additional illumination required to render the lighting sufficient and suitable for the nature of the work.

32. *Prevention of glare.*—(1) Where any source of artificial light in the factory is less than 16 feet above floor level, no part of the light source or of the lighting fitting having a brightness greater than 10 candles per square inch shall be visible to persons whilst normally employed within 100 feet of the source, except where the angle of elevation from the eye to the source or part of the fitting as the case may be exceeds 20^0.

(2) Any local light, that is to say an artificial light designed to illuminate particularly the area or part of the area of work of a single operative or small group of operatives working near each other, shall be provided with a suitable shade of opaque material to prevent glare or with other effective means by which the light source is completely screened from the eyes of every person employed at a normal working place, or shall be so placed that no such person is exposed to glare therefrom.

33. *Power of Chief Inspector to exempt.*—Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any particular factory or part thereof or in respect of any description of workroom or process that any requirement of rules 30 to 32 is inappropriate or is not

reasonably practicable, he may by order in writing exempt the factory or part thereof, or description of workroom or process from such requirement to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may specify.

34. *Exemption from Rule 31.*—(1) Nothing in rule 31 shall apply to the parts of factories specified in Part I of the Schedule annexed hereto.

(2) Nothing in sub-rule (1) of rule 31 shall apply to the factories or parts of factories respectively specified in Part II of the said Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

Part I.

Parts of factories in which light sensitive photographic materials are made or used in an exposed condition or where such exposing operations are carried on.

Part II.

Cement works.

Works for the crushing and grinding of limestone.

Gas Works.

Coke oven Works.

Electrical stations.

Flour mills.

Maltings and Breweries.

Parts of factories in which the following processes are carried on :—

Concrete or artificial stone making.
Conversion of iron into steel.
Smelting of iron ore.
Iron or steel rolling.
Hot rolling or forging, tempering or annealing of metals.
Glass blowing and other working in molten glass.
Tar distilling.
Petroleum refining and blending.

Rules 35 to 40 prescribed under sub-section (4) of section 18.

35. *Quantity of drinking water.*—The quantity of drinking water to be provided for the workers in every factory shall be at least as many gallons a day as there are workers employed in the factory and such drinking water shall be readily available at all times during working hours.

36. *Source of supply.*—The water provided for drinking shall be supplied—

(*a*) from the taps connected with a public water supply system, or

(*b*) from any other source approved in writing by the Health Officer.

37. *Storage of water.*—If drinking water is not supplied from taps connected with a public water supply system it shall be kept in suitable vessels and renewed at least daily. All practicable steps shall be taken to preserve the water and vessels from contamination and to keep the vessels scrupulously clean.

38. *Cleanliness of well or reservoir.*—(1) Drinking Water shall not be supplied from any open well or reservoir unless it is so constructed, situated, protected and maintained as to be free from the possibility of pollution by chemical, or bacterical and extraneous impurities.

(2) Where drinking water is supplied from such well or reservoir the water in it shall be sterilised once a week or more frequently if the Inspector by written order so requires, and the date on which sterilising is carried out shall be recorded :

Provided that this requirement shall not apply to any such well or reservoir if the water therein is filtered and treated to the satisfaction of the Health Officer before it is supplied for consumption.

39. *Report from Health Officer.*—The Inspector may by order in writing direct the Manager to obtain, at such time or at such intervals as he may direct, a report from the Health Officer as to the fitness for human consumption of the water supplied to the workers, and in every case to submit to the Inspector a copy of such report as soon as it is received from the Health Officer.

40. *Cooling of water.*—In every factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed—

(*a*) the drinking water supplied to the workers shall from the 1st of March to the 30th of November in every year, be cooled by ice or other effective method :

Provided that if ice is placed in the drinking water, the ice shall be clean and wholesome and shall be obtained only from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer ;

(*b*) the cooled drinking water shall be supplied in every canteen, lunch-room and rest-room and also at conveniently accessible points throughout the factory which for the purpose of these Rules shall be called " Water Centres " :

(*c*) the water centres shall be sheltered from the weather and adequately drained ;

(*d*) the number of water centres to be provided shall be one " centre " for every 150 persons employed at any one time in the fatory :

Provided that in the case of a factory where the number of persons employed exceeds 450 it shall be sufficient if there is one such " centre " as aforesaid for every 150 persons up to the first 450 and one for every 450 persons thereafter and in counting the number, account shall be taken of the maximum number of workers working at any time during the day ;

(*e*) every " water centre " shall be maintained in a clean and orderly condition and shall be in charge of a suitable person who shall distribute the water. Such person shall be provided with clean clothes while on duty.

Clauses (*a*), (*d*) and (*e*) shall not apply to any factory in which suitable mechanically operated drinking water refrigerating units are installed to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector.

Rules 41 to 50 prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 19.

41. *Latrine Accommodation.*—Latrine accommodation shall be provided in every factory on the following scale :—

(*a*) where females are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 females ;

(*b*) where males are employed, there shall be at least one latrine for every 25 males : provided that, where the number of males employed exceeds 100, it shall be sufficient if there is one latrine for every 25 males up to the first 100, and one for every 50 thereafter.

In calculating the number of latrines required under this Rule, any odd number of workers less than 25 or 50, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 25 or 50 and the number of workers to be considered shall be the maximum number employed at any time during the day.

42. *Latrines to conform to public health requirements.*—Latrines, other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage system, shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health Authorities.

43. *Privacy of latrines.*—Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy, and shall have a proper door and fastenings.

44. *Sign boards to be displayed.*—Where workers of both sexes are employed, there shall be displayed outside each latrine block a notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers "For Men Only" or "For Women Only" as the case may be. The notice shall also bear the figure of a man or of a woman as the case may be.

45. *Urinal accommodation.*—Urinal accommodation shall be provided for the use of male workers and shall not be less than 2 feet in length for every 50 males; provided that where the number of males employed exceeds 500, it shall be sufficient if there is one urinal for every 50 males up to the first 500 employed, and one for every 100 thereafter.

In calculating the urinal accommodation required under this Rule any odd number of workers less than 50 or 100, as the case may be, shall be reckoned as 50 or 100.

46. *Urinals to conform to public health requirements.*—Urinals, other than those connected with an efficient water-borne sewage system, and urinals in a factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed shall comply with the requirements of the Public Health Authorities.

47. *Certain latrines and urinals to be connected to sewerage system.*—When any general system of underground sewerage with an assured water supply for any particular locality is provided in a municipality, all latrines and urinals of a factory situated in such locality shall, if the factory is situated within 100 feet of an existing sewer, be connected with that sewerage system.

48. *White-washing, colour-washing of latrines and urinals.*—The walls, ceilings and partition of every latrine and urinal shall be white-washed or colour-washed and the white-washing or colour washing shall be repeated at least once in every period of four months. The dates on which the white-washing or colour washing is carried out shall be entered in the prescribed Register (Form No. 7):

Provided that this Rule shall not apply to latrines and urinals, the walls, ceilings or partitions of which are laid in glazed tiles or otherwise finished to provide a smooth polished impervious surface and that they are washed with suitable detergents and disinfectants at least once in every period of four months.

49. *Construction and maintenance of drains.*—All drains carrying waste or sullage water shall be constructed in masonry or other impermeable material and shall be regularly flushed and the effluent disposed of by connecting such drains with a suitable drainage line:

Provided that, where there is no such drainage line, the effluent shall be deodorized and rendered innocuous and then disposed of in a suitable manner to the satisfaction of the Health Officer.

50. *Water taps on latrines.*—Where piped water supply is available a sufficient number of water taps, conveniently accessible shall be provided in or near such latrine accommodation.

Rules 51 to 53 prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 20.

51. *Number and location of spittoons.*—The number and location of the spittoons to be provided shall be to the satisfaction of the Inspector. Such spittoons shall be placed on a stand or a bracket 3 feet high.

52. *Type of spittoons.*—The spittoons shall be of either of the following types :—

(*a*) a galvanized iron container with a conical funnel-shaped cover.

A layer of suitable disinfectant liquid shall always be maintained in the container ; or

(*b*) a container filled with dry, clean sand, and covered with a layer of bleaching powder ; or

(*c*) any other type approved by the Chief Inspector.

53. *Cleaning of spittoons.*—The spittoons mentioned in clause (*a*) of rule 52 shall be emptied, cleaned and disinfected at least once every day ; and the spittoon mentioned in clause (*b*) of rule 52 shall be cleaned by scrapping out the top layer of sand as often as necessary or at least once every day.

CHAPTER IV.

SAFETY.

Further precautions prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 21.

54. *Further safety precautions.*—(1) Without prejudice, to the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 21 in regard to the fencing of machines, the further precautions specified in the Schedules annexed hereto shall apply to the machines noted in each Schedule.

(2) This Rule shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, where machines noted in the said Schedules are in use, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

SCHEDULE I.

(Cotton Textile)

1. *Cotton Openers, Scutchers, Combined Openers and Scutchers, Scutcher and Lap Machines, Hard Waste Breakers, etc.*—(1) All Cotton Openers, Scutchers, Combined Openers and Scutchers, Scutcher and Lap Machines, Hard Waste Breakers and similar machines shall be driven by separate motors or from counter shafts provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifting devices.

(2) In all Openers, Combined Openers and Scutchers, Scutchers, Scutcher-lap machines, Hard Waste Breakers and similar machines, the beater covers and doors

which give access to any dangerous part of the machine shall be fitted with effective interlocking arrangements which shall prevent—

(*a*) the covers and doors being opened while the machine is in motion ; and

(*b*) the machine being re-started until the covers and doors are closed :

Provided that in respect of doors of openings, other than dirt doors or desk doors such openings shall be so fenced as to prevent access to any dangerous parts of the machine if effective inter-locking arrangement is not provided.

(3) In all openers, Combined Openers and Scutchers, Scutchers, Scutcher lap machines, Hard Waste Breakers and similar machines, the openings giving access to the dust chamber shall be provided with permanently fixed fencing, which shall, while admitting light, yet prevent contact between any portion of a worker's body and the beater grid bars.

2. *Combined Openers and Scutchers, Scutchers, Scutcher-lap, Sliver-lap, Lap Machines, Derby Doublers and Ribbon Machines.*—(1) The lap forming rollers shall be fitted with a guard or cover which shall prevent access to the intake of the lap roller and fluted roller as long as the weighted rack is down ; or

(2) The guard or cover shall be so locked that it cannot be raised until the machine is stopped and the machine cannot be started until the guard or cover is closed.

3. *Carding Machines.*—All cylinder doors shall be secured by an automatic locking device which shall prevent the door being opened until the cylinder has ceased to revolve and shall render it impossible to re-start the machine until the door has been closed.

4. *Speed Frames.*—Headstocks shall be fitted with automatic locking arrangements which shall prevent the doors giving access to jack box wheels being opened while the machinery is in motion and shall render it impossible to re-start the machine until the doors have been closed.

5. *Self-acting Mules.*—The drive shall be from countershafts which shall be provided with fast and loose pulleys and efficient belt shifting devices.

6. *Calendering Machines, etc.*—In respect of calendering machines, mangles and similar machines, all such machines shall be provided with an efficient "nip" guard along the whole length on the intake side of each pair of bowls and similar parts, which shall be so fitted and maintained, whilst the rollers of bowls are in motion, as to prevent access to the point of contact of the rollers or bowls.

SCHEDULE II.

(Cotton Ginning)

Line Shaft.—The line shaft or second motion in cotton ginning factories, when below floor level, shall be completely enclosed by a continuous wall or unclimbable fencing with only so many openings as are necessary for access to the shaft for removing cotton seed, cleaning and oiling ; and such openings shall be provided with gates or doors which shall be kept closed and locked.

SCHEDULE III.

(Wood-Working Machinery)

1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) Wood-working machine means a circular saw, band saw, planning machine, chain mortising machine or vertical spindle moulding machine operating on wood or cork.

(*b*) Circular saw means a circular saw working in a bench (including a rack bench) but does not include a pendulum or similar saw which is moved towards the wood for the purpose of cutting operation.

(*c*) Band saw means a band saw, the cutting portion of which runs in a vertical direction but does not include a log saw or band re-sawing machine.

(*d*) Planning machine means a machine for overhand planing or for thicknessing or for both operations.

2. *Stopping and Starting device.*—An efficient stopping and starting device shall be provided on every wood-working machine. The control of this device shall be in such a position as to be readily and conveniently operated by the person in charge of the machine.

3. *Space around Machines.*—The space surrounding every wood-working machine in motion shall be kept free from obstruction.

4. *Floors.*—The floor surrounding every wood-working machine shall be maintained in good and level condition, and shall not be allowed to become slippery and as far as practicable shall be kept free from chips or other loose material.

5. *Training and Supervision.*—(1) No person shall be employed at a wood-working machine unless he has been sufficiently trained to work that class of machine, or unless he works under the adequate supervision of a person who has a thorough knowledge of the working of the machine.

(2) A person who is being trained to work a wood-working machine shall be fully and carefully instructed as to the dangers of the machine and the precautions to be observed to secure safe working of the machine.

6. *Circular Saws.*—Every Circular saw shall be fenced as follows :—

(*a*) Behind and in direct line with the saw there shall be a riving knife, which shall have a smooth surface, shall be strong, rigid and easily adjustable, and shall also conform to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The edge of the knife nearer the saw shall form an arc of a circle having a radius not exceeding the radius of the largest saw used on the bench.

(*ii*) The knife shall be maintained as close as practicable to the saw having regard to the nature of the work being done at the time, and at the level of the bench table the distance between the front edge of the knife and the teeth of the saw shall not exceed half an inch.

(*iii*) For a saw of a diameter of less than 24 inches, the knife shall extend upwards from the bench table to within one inch of the top of the saw, and for a saw of a diameter of 24 inches or over shall extend upwards from the bench table to a height of at least nine inches.

(*b*) The top of the saw shall be covered by a strong and easily adjustable guard with a flange at the side of the saw farthest from the fence. The guard shall be kept so adjusted that the said flange shall extend below the roots of the teeth of the saw. The guard shall extend from the top of the riving knife to a point as low as practicable at the cutting edge of the saw.

(*c*) The part of the saw below the bench table shall be protected by two plates of metal or other suitable material one on each side of the saw; such plates shall not be more than six inches apart, and shall extend from the axis of the saw outwards to a distance of not less than two inches beyond the teeth of the saw. Metal plates, if not beaded, shall be of a thickness of at least 1/10 inch, or if beaded be of a thickness of at least 1/20 inch.

7. *Push sticks.*—A push stick or other suitable appliance shall be provided for use at every circular saw and at every vertical spindle moulding machine to enable the work to be done without unnecessary risk.

8. *Band Saws.*—Every band saw shall be guarded as follows:—

(*a*) Both sides of the bottom pulley shall be completely encased by sheed or expanded metal or other suitable material.

(*b*) The front of the top pulley shall be covered with sheet or expanded metal or other suitable material.

(*c*) All portions of the blade shall be enclosed or otherwise securely guarded except the portion of the blade between the bench table and the top guide.

9. *Planing Machines.*—(1) A planing machine (other than a planing machine which is mechanically fed, shall not be used for overhand planing unless it is fitted with a cylindrical cutter block.

(2) Every planning machine used for overhand planing shall be provided with a "bridge" guard capable of covering the full length and breadth of the cutting slot in the bench, and so constructed as to be easily adjusted both in a vertical and horizontal direction.

(3) The feed roller of every planing machine used for thicknessing, except the combined machine for overhand planing and thicknessing, shall be provided with an efficient guard.

10. *Vertical spindle moulding machines.*—(1) The cutter of every vertical spindle moulding machine shall be guarded by the most efficient guard having regard to the nature of the work being performed.

(2) The wood being moulded at a vertical spindle moulding machine shall, if practicable, be held in a jig or holder of such construction as to reduce as far as possible the risk of accident to the worker.

11. *Chain mortising machines.*—The chain of every chain mortising machine shall be provided with a guard which shall enclose the cutters as far as practicable.

12. *Adjustment and maintenance of guards.*—The guards and other appliances required under this Schedule shall be:—

(*a*) maintained in an efficient state,

(*b*) constantly kept in position while the machinery is in motion, and

(*c*) so adjusted as to enable the work to be done without unnecessary risk.

13. *Exemptions.*—Paragraphs 6, 8, 9 and 10 shall not apply to any wood-working machine in respect of which it can be proved that other safeguards are provided maintained and used which render the machine as safe as it would be if guarded in the manner prescribed in this Schedule.

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SCHEDULE IV.

(Rubber Mill)

Definition.—(*i*) A "Rubber Mill" shall mean machines with rollers used in breaking down, cracking, washing, grating, mixing, refining and warming of rubber or rubber goods.

(*ii*) A "calender" shall mean machines with rolls used for frictioning, sheeting coating and spreading of rubber or rubber compounds.

1. *Installation of machines.*—Rubber Mills shall be so installed that the top of the front roll is not less than thirty-eight inches above the floor or working level. Provided that in existing installations where the top of the front roll is below this height a strong rigid distance bar guard shall be fitted across the front of the machine in such position that the operator cannot reach the nip of the roller from the normal working position of the operator,

2. *Safety Devices.*—(*i*) Rubber mills shall be equipped with :—

(*a*) hoppers so constructed or guarded that it is impossible for the operators to come into contact in any manner with the nip of the rolls ; or

(*b*) horizontal safety-trip rods or tight wire cables across both front and rear, which will, when pushed or pulled, operate instantly to disconnect the power and apply the brakes, or to reverse the rolls. Safety-trip rods or tight wire cables on rubber mills shall extend across the entire length of the face of the rolls and shall be located not more than sixty-nine inches above the floor or working level.

(*ii*) Calender machines shall be equipped with :—

(*a*) horizontal safety-trip rods or tight wire across both front and rear, which will, when pushed or pulled, operate instantly to disconnect the power and apply the brakes, or to reverse the rolls ;

(*b*) safety-trip rods or tight wire cables on calender machines shall extend across the entire length of the face of the rolls and shall be located not more than sixty nine inches above the floor or working level ;

(*c*) on each side of all calenders and near both ends of the face of the rolls there shall be a vertical tight-wire cable connecting with the bar tripping mechanism at the top and fastened to the frame within twelve (12) inches of the floor. These cables should be positioned at a distance of not more than twelve (12) inches from the face of the roll and at a distance of not less than one (1) inch from calender frame.

3. *Maintenance of safety devices.*—Safety-trip rods and tight wire cables on all rubber mills and calenders shall be examined and tested daily in the presence of the Manager or other responsible person and if any defect is disclosed by such examination and test the mill shall not be used until such defect has been remedied.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 22.

55. *Register of specially trained adult workers.*—Register of workers attending to machinery as provided in sub-section (*1*) of section 22 shall be in Form No. 8.

Rule prescribed under section 41.

56. *Belts, etc., to be regularly examined.*—All belts shall be regularly examined to ensure that the joints are safe and the belts at proper tension.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 23.

57. *Employment of young persons on dangerous machines.*—The following machines shall be deemed to be of such dangerous character that young persons shall not work at them unless the provision of section 23 (*1*) are complied with :—

Power presses other than hydraulic presses ;
Milling machines used in the metal trades ;
Guillotine machines ;
Circular saws ;
Platen printing machines.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 28.

58. *Hoist examination—particulars of.*—A Register shall be maintained to record particulars of examination of hoists or lifts and shall give particulars as shown in Form No. 9.

Exemption under sub-section (4) of section 28.

59. *Exemption of certain hoists and lifts.*—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (*4*) of section 28, in respect of any class or description of hoist or lift specified in the first column of the following Schedule, the requirements of the section 28 specified in the second column of the said Schedule and set opposite to that class or description of hoist or lift shall not apply.

SCHEDULE.

I Class or description of hoist or lift.	II Requirements which shall not apply.
Hoists or lifts mainly used for raising materials for charging blast furnaces or lime kilns.	Sub-section 1(*b*) in so far as it requires a gate at the bottom landing; sub-section 1(*d*) ; sub-section 1 (*e*).
Hoists not connected with mechanical power and which are not used for carrying persons.	Sub-section 1(*b*) in so far as it requires the hoistway or liftway enclosure to be so constructed as to prevent any person or thing from being trapped between any part of the hoist or lift and any fixed structure or moving part ; sub-section 1(*e*).

Rule prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 29.

60. *Cranes and other lifting machinery.*—A Register shall be maintained to record particulars of examination of cranes and other lifting machinery and shall give particulars as shown in Form No. 10.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 31.

61. *Pressure plant.*—(1) Every part of the plant or machinery used in a manufacturing process, and operated at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure shall be—

(*a*) of good construction, sound material, adequate strength, and free from any patent defect;

(*b*) properly maintained;

(*c*) thoroughly examined by a competent person at least once in every period of 12 months, and also after any extensive repairs, before being replaced in service: but if the part is so constructed that the internal surface cannot be thoroughly examined, a suitable hydraulic test shall be carried out in lieu of such examination;

(*d*) fitted with (*i*) a suitable safety valve or other effective method of ensuring that the maximum permissible working pressure of the part shall not be exceeded; (*ii*) a correct pressure gauge easily visible, which shall indicate the pressure in pounds per square inch, and have marked upon it in a distinctive colour the maximum permissible working pressure; (*iii*) a suitable stop valve or valves by which the part may be isolated from the remainder of the plant or machinery:

Provided that it shall be sufficient for the purposes of clause (*d*) if the safety valve, pressure gauge and stop valve are mounted on a pipe-line immediately adjacent to the part and where there is a range of two or more similar parts in a plant or machine, only one set of such mountings need be fitted.

(2) Every vessel or apparatus other than part of a prime mover operated at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, and not so constructed as to withstand with safety the maximum permissible working pressure of the boiler, or the maximum pressure which can be obtained in the pipe connecting the vessel or apparatus with any other source of supply, shall be fitted with a suitable reducing valve or other suitable automatic appliance to prevent the safe workings pressure being exceeded.

(3) A report of the result of every examination made in accordance with the foregoing sub-rule shall be completed in Form No. 11 and signed by the person making the examination, and shall be kept available for perusal by an Inspector any time while the part is in service.

(4) No such part which has previously been used shall be taken into use in any factory for the first time in the factory until it has been examined and reported on in accordance with the foregoing sub-rules and no new part shall be taken into use unless there has been obtained from the maker of the part, or from a competent person, a certificate specifying the maximum permissible working pressure thereof and stating the nature of the tests to which the part and its fittings (if any) have been subjected, and the certificate is kept available for perusal by an Inspector, and the part is so marked as to enable it to be identified as the part to which the certificate relates.

(5) Where the report of any examination under this Rule specifies conditions for securing the safe working of a part, the part shall not be used except in accordance with those conditions.

(6) The competent person making the report of any examination under this Rule, shall within seven days of the completion of the examination, send to the Inspector a copy of the report in every case where the maximum permissible working pressure is reduced, or the examination shows that the part cannot continue to be used with safety unless certain repairs are carried out immediately or within a specified time.

(7) The requirements of this Rule shall be in addition to and not in derogation of the requirements of any other Act, Rules or Regulations.

(8) Nothing in this Rule shall apply to—

(*a*) any plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act;

(*b*) metal bottles or cylinders used for the storage or transport of gases under pressure.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 34.

62. *Excessive weights.*—(1) No woman or young person shall, unaided by another person, lift, carry or move by hand or on head, any material, article, tool or appliance exceeding the maximum limit in weight set out in the following Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Persons.	Maximum weight of material, article, tool or appliance.
(*a*) Adult female	65 lbs.
(*b*) Adolescent male	65 lbs.
(*c*) Adolescent female	45 lbs.
(*d*) Male child	35 lbs.
(*e*) Female child	30 lbs.

(2) No woman or young person shall engage, in conjunction with others, in lifting, carrying or moving by hand or on head, any material, article, tool or appliance, if the weight thereof exceeds the lowest weight fixed by the Schedule to sub-rule (1) for any of the persons engaged, multiplied by the number of the persons engaged.

Rule prescribed under section 35.

63. *Protection of Eyes.*—Effective screens or suitable goggles shall be provided for the protection of persons employed in or in the immediate vicinity of the following processes :—

(*a*) The processes specified in Schedule I annexed hereto, being processes which involve risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process.

(*b*) The processes specified in Schedule II annexed hereto, being processes which involve risk of injury to the eyes by reason of exposure to excessive light.

SCHEDULE I.

Dry grinding of metals or articles of metal applied by hand to a revolving wheel or disc driven by mechanical power. Turning (external or internal) of non-ferrous metals or of cast iron, or articles of such metals or such iron, where the work is done dry, other than precision turning where the use of goggles or a screen would seriously interfere with the work, or turning by means of hand tools.

Welding or cutting of metals by means of an electric oxy-acetylene or similar process.

The following processes when carried on by means of hand tools or other portable tools :—

Fettling of metal involving the removal of metal.

Cutting out or cutting off cold rivets or bolts from boilers or other plant, or from ships.

Chipping or scaling of boilers or ships plates.

Breaking or dressing of stone, concrete or slag.

SCHEDULE II.

Welding or cutting of metals by means of an electrical, oxy-acetylene or similar process.

All processes in connection with glass melting furnaces.

Rule prescribed under sub-section 6 of section 36.

64. *Minimum dimensions of manholes.*—Every chamber, tank, vat, pipe, flue or other confined space, which persons may have to enter and which may contain dangerous fumes to such an extent as to involve risk of the persons being overcome thereby, shall, unless there is other effective means of egress, be provided with a manhole which may be rectangular, oval or circular in shape, and which shall—

(*a*) in the case of a rectangular or oval shape, be not less than 16 inches long and 12 inches wide ;

(*b*) in the case of a circular shape, be not less than 16 inches in diameter.

Exemptions under sub-sections (5) of section 37.

65. *Exemptions.*—The requirements of sub-section (*4*) of section 37 shall not apply to the following processes carried on in any factory :—

(*a*) The operation of repairing a water-sealed gasholder by the electric welding process, subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The gasholder shall contain only the following gases, separately or mixed at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, namely, town gas,coke-oven gas, producer gas, blast furnace gas, or gases, other than air, used in their manufacture :

Provided that this exemption shall not apply to any gas-holder containing acetylene or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally ;

(*ii*) Welding shall only be done by the electric welding process and shall be carried out by experienced operatives under the constant supervision of a competent person.

(*b*) The operations of cutting or welding steel or wrought iron gas mains and services by the application of heat, subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The main or service shall be situated in the open air, and it shall contain only the following gases, separately or mixed at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure, namely, gas, coke-oven gas, producer gas, blast furnace gas, or gases other than air used in their manufacture ;

(*ii*) The main or service shall not contain acetylene or any gas or mixture of gases to which acetylene has been added intentionally ;

(*iii*) The operation shall be carried out by an experienced person or persons and at least two persons (including those carrying out the operations) experienced in work on gas mains and over 18 years of age shall be present during the operation ;

(*iv*) The site of the operation shall be free from any inflammable or explosive gas or vapour ;

(*v*) Where acetylene gas is used as a source of heat in connection with an operation, it shall be compressed and contained in a porous substance in a cylinder ; and

(*vi*) Prior to the application of any flame to the gas main or service, this shall be pierced or drilled and the escaping gas ignited.

(*c*) The operation of repairing an oil tank on any ship by the electric welding process, subject to the following conditions :—

(*i*) The only oil contained in the tank shall have a flash point of not less than 150° F. (close test) and a certificate to this effect shall be obtained from a competent analyst ;

(*ii*) The analyst's certificate shall be kept available for inspection by an Inspector, or by any person employed or working on the ship ;

(*iii*) The welding operation shall be carried out only on the exterior surface of the tank at a place (*a*) which is free from oil or oil leakage in inflammable quantities and (*b*) which is not less than one foot below the nearest part of the surface of the oil within the tank ; and

(*iv*) Welding shall be done only by the electric welding and shall be carried out by experienced operatives under the constant supervision of a competent person.

Rules prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 38.

66. *Means of escape in case of fire.*—(1) Every factory shall be provided with adequate means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing :—

(*a*) Each room of a factory building shall in relation to its size and the number of persons employed in it be provided with an adequate number of exits for use in case of fire though not necessarily confined to such use, so positioned that each person will have a reasonably free and unobstructed passage from his workplace to an exit ;

(*b*) No exit intended for use in case of fire shall be less than 3 feet in width nor less than 6 feet 6 inches in height ;

(*c*) In the case of a factory building or part of a factory building of more than one storey and in which less than twenty persons work at any one time, there shall be provided at least one substantial stairway permanently constructed either inside or outside the building and which affords direct and unimpeded access to ground level ;

(*d*) In the case of a factory building or part of a factory building in which twenty or more persons work at any one time above the level of the ground floor, or wherein explosive or highly-inflammable materials are used or stored, or which is situated below ground level, the means of escape shall include at least two separate and substantial stairways permanently constructed either inside or outside the building and which afford direct and unimpeded access to ground level ;

(*e*) Every stairway in a factory which affords a means of escape in case of fire shall be provided with a substantial handrail which if the stairway has an open side shall be on that side, and if the stairway has two open sides, such handrail shall be provided on both sides.

(2) In the case of a building constructed or converted for use as a factory after the date of the passing of the Act, the following additional requirements shall apply :

(*a*) At least one of the stairways provided shall be of fire-resisting materials ;

(*b*) Every hoist-way or lift-way inside a factory building shall be completely enclosed with fire-resisting materials and all means of access to the hoist or lift shall be fitted with doors of fire-resisting materials :

Provided that any such hoist-way or lift-way shall be enclosed only at the top by some material easily broken by fire or be provided with a vent at the top :

(*c*) No fire escape stair shall be constructed at an angle greater than 45° from the horizontal ;

(*d*) The fire escape stair shall be within 150 feet along the line of travel from any part of the floor from which it is meant to provide escape.

(*e*) No stairway shall be less than 36 inches in width.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (7) of section 38.

67. *Means of escape for cotton ginning factories.*—Notwithstanding anything contained in rule 66 cotton ginning factories shall be provided with at least two suitable earthen ramps or two flights of stairs made of brick work or other fire resisting material.

Rule prescribed under section 41.

68. *Ladders.*—All ladders used in replacing belts shall be specially made and reserved for that work and provided with hooks or an effective non-skid device. Ladders provided with hooks must have hooks fitted in such suitable position that they rest on the shaft when the bottom end of the ladder is resting on the floor.

CHAPTER V.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 42.

69. *Washing Facilities.*—(1) This rule shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of Factories, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) There shall be provided and maintained in every factory for the use of employed persons adequate and suitable facilities for washing which shall include soap and nail brushes or other suitable means of cleaning and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

(3) Without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provisions the washing facilities shall include—

(*a*) a trough with taps or jets at intervals of not less than two feet, or

(*b*) wash-basins with taps attached thereto, or

(*c*) taps on stand-pipes, or

(*d*) showers controlled by taps, or

(*e*) circular troughs of the fountain type :

Provided that the Inspector may, having regard to the needs and habits of the workers, fix the proportion in which the aforementioned types of facilities shall be installed.

(4) (*a*) Every trough and basin shall have a smooth impervious surface and shall be fitted with a waste-pipe and plug.

(*b*) The floor or ground under and in the immediate vicinity of every trough, tap, jet, wash basin, stand-pipe and shower shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface and shall be adequately drained.

(5) For persons whose work involves contact with any injurious or noxious substance there shall be at least one tap for every fifteen persons ; and for persons whose work does not involve such contact the number of taps shall be as follows :—

No. of workers.	Number of taps.
Up to 20	1
21 to 35	2
36 to 50	3
51 to 150	4
151 to 200	5
Exceeding 200 but not exceeding 500 ...	5 plus one tap for every 50 or fraction of 50.
Exceeding 500	11 plus one tap for every 100 or fraction of 100.

(6) If female workers are employed, separate washing facilities shall be provided and so enclosed or screened that the interiors are not visible from any place where persons of the other sex work or pass. The entrance to such facilities shall bear conspicuous notice in the language understood by the majority of the worker "For Women Only" and shall also be indicated pictorially.

(7) The water supply to the washing facilities shall be capable of yielding at least six gallons a day for each person employed in the factory and shall be from a source approved in writing by the Health Officer : Provided that where the Chief Inspector is satisfied that such an yield is not practicable he may by certificate in writing permit the supply of a smaller quantity not being less than one gallon per day for every person employed in the factory.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (1) of section 45.

70. *First Aid Appliance.*—The first aid boxes or cupboards shall be distinctively marked with a red cross on a white ground and shall contain the following equipment :—

A. For factories in which the number of persons employed does not exceed ten, or (in the case of factories in which mechanical power is not used) does not exceed fifty persons—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain the following equipment :—

(*i*) 6 small sterilized dressings.
(*ii*) 3 medium size sterilized dressings.
(*iii*) 3 large size sterilized dressings.
(*iv*) 3 large size sterilized burn dressings.
(*v*) 1 (1 oz.) bottle containing a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.
(*vi*) 1 (1 oz.) bottle containing sal-volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
(*vii*) A snake-bite lancet.
(*viii*) 1 (1 oz.) bottle of potassium permanganate crystals.
(*ix*) 1 pair scissors.
(*x*) 1 copy of the first aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser, Factories, Government of India.

B. For factories in which mechanical power is used and in which the number of persons employed exceeds ten but does not exceed fifty—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain the following equipment :—

(*i*) 12 small sterilized dressings.
(*ii*) 6 medium size sterilized dressings.
(*iii*) 6 large size sterilized dressings.

(*iv*) 6 large size sterilized burn dressings.
(*v*) 6 (½ oz.) packets sterilized cotton wool.
(*vi*) 1 (2 oz.) bottle containing a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.
(*vii*) 1 (2 oz.) bottle containing sal-volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
(*viii*) 1 roll of adhesive plaster.
(*ix*) A snake bite lancet.
(*x*) 1 (1 oz.) bottle of potassium permanganate crystals.
(*xi*) 1 pair scissors.
(*xii*) 1 copy of first aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser, Factories, Government of India.

C. For factories employing more than fifty persons—Each first-aid box or cupboard shall contain the following equipment :—
(*i*) 24 small sterilized dressings.
(*ii*) 12 medium size sterilized dressings.
(*iii*) 12 large size sterilized dressings.
(*iv*) 12 large size sterilized burn dressings.
(*v*) 12 (½ oz.) packets sterilized cotton wool.
(*vi*) 1 snake bite lancet.
(*vii*) 1 pair scissors.
(*viii*) 2 (1 oz.) bottles of potassium permanganate crystals.
(*ix*) 1 (4 oz.) bottle containing a two per cent. alcoholic solution of iodine.
(*x*) 1 (4 oz.) bottle of sal-volatile having the dose and mode of administration indicated on the label.
(*xi*) 1 copy of the first aid leaflet issued by the Chief Adviser Factories, Government of India.
(*xii*) 12 roller bandages 4 inches wide.
(*xiii*) 12 roller bandages 2 inches wide.
(*xiv*) 2 rolls of adhesive plaster.
(*xv*) 6 triangular bandages.
(*xvi*) 2 packets of safety pins.
(*xvii*) A supply of suitable splints.
(*xviii*) 1 tournequet :

Provided that items (*xii*) to (*xviii*) inclusive need not be included in the standard first-aid box or cupboard (*a*) where there is a properly equipped ambulance room, or (*b*) if at least one box containing such items and placed and maintained in accordance with the requirements of section 45 is separately provided.

D. In lieu of the dressings required under items (*i*) and (*ii*), there may be substituted adhesive wound dressings approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 45.

71. *Ambulance Room.*—(1) This Rule shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) The ambulance room or dispensary shall be in charge of a qualified medical practitioner assisted by at least one qualified nurse and such subordinate staff as the Chief Inspector may direct.

(3) The ambulance room or dispensary shall be separate from the rest of the factory and shall be used only for the purpose of first aid treatment and rest. It shall have a floor area of at least 250 sq. ft. and smooth, hard and impervious walls and floor and shall be adequately ventilated and lighted by both natural and

artificial means. An adequate supply of wholesome drinking water shall be laid on and the room shall contain at least :—

(*i*) A glazed sink with hot and cold water always available.

(*ii*) A table with a smooth top at least 6′ × 3′–6″.

(*iii*) Means for sterilizing instruments.

(*iv*) A couch.

(*v*) Two stretchers.

(*vi*) Two buckets or containers with close fitting lids.

(*vii*) Two rubber hot water bags.

(*viii*) A kettle and spirit stove or other suitable means of boiling water.

(*ix*) Twelve plain wooden splints 36″ × 4″ × ¼″.

(*x*) Twelve plain wooden splints 14″ × 3″ × ¼″.

(*xi*) Six plain wooden splints 10″ × 2″ × ½″.

(*xii*) Six woollen blankets.

(*xiii*) One pair artery forceps.

(*xiv*) One bottle of spiritus Ammonial Arometicus and Sal Volatile i.e Smelling Salts.

(*xv*) Two medium size sponges.

(*xvi*) Six hand towels.

(*xvii*) Four "Kindney" trays.

(*xviii*) Four cakes carbolic soap.

(*xix*) Two glass tumblers and two wine glasses.

(*xx*) Two clinical thermometers.

(*xxi*) Graduated measuring glass with teaspoon.

(*xxii*) One eye bath.

(*xxiii*) One bottle (2 lbs.) carbolic lotion 1 in 20.

(*xxiv*) Three chairs.

(*xxv*) One screen.

(*xxvi*) One electric hand torch.

(*xxvii*) Four first aid boxes or cupboards stocked to the standards prescribed under item C of Rule 70.

(*xxviii*) An adequate supply of anti-tetanus serum.

(4) The occupier of every factory to which these Rules apply shall, for the purpose of removing serious cases of accident or sickness, provide in the premises and maintain in good condition a suitable conveyance unless he has made arrangements for obtaining such a conveyance from a hospital.

(5) A record of all cases of accident and sickness treated at the room shall be kept and produced to the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon when required.

Rules 72 to 78 prescribed under section 46.

72. *Canteens.*—(1) Rules 72 to 78 shall come into force in respect of any class or description of factories on such dates as the State Government may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

(2) The occupier of every factory wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed and which is specified by the State Government by a notification in this behalf, shall provide, in or near the factory, an adequate canteen according to the standards prescribed in these Rules. The canteen shall be available for the use of the workers within six months from the date of such notification :

Provided that the State Government may for sufficient reasons, from time to time by an order in writing, extend the said period in respect of any specified factory.

(3) The Manager of a factory shall submit for the approval of the Chief Inspector plans and site plan, in duplicate, of the building to be constructed or adapted for use as a canteen.

(4) The canteen building shall be situated not less than fifty feet from any latrine, urinal, boiler house, coal stacks, ash dumps and any other source of dust, smoke or obnoxious fumes :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may in any particular factory relax the provisions of this sub-rule to such extent as may be reasonable in the circumstances and may require measures to be adopted to secure the essential purpose of this sub-rule.

(5) The canteen building shall be constructed in accordance with the plans approved by the Chief Inspector and shall accommodate at least a dining hall, kitchen, store room, pantry and washing places separately for workers and for utensils.

(6) In a canteen the floor and inside walls up to a height of 4 feet from the floor shall be made of smooth and impervious material ; the remaining portion of the inside walls shall be made smooth by cement plaster or in any other manner approved by the Chief Inspector.

(7) The doors and windows of a canteen building shall be of flyproof construction and shall allow adequate ventilation.

(8) The canteen shall be sufficiently lighted at all times when any persons have access to it.

(9) (*a*) In every canteen—

(*i*) all inside walls of rooms and all ceilings and passages and staircases shall be lime-washed or coloured-washed at least once in each year or painted once in three years dating from the period when last lime-washed or painted, as the case may be ;

(*ii*) all wood work shall be varnished or painted once in three years dating from the period when last varnished or painted ;

(*iii*) all internal structural iron or steel work be varnished or painted once in three years dating from the period when last varnished or painted : Provided that inside walls of the kitchen shall be lime-washed once every four months.

(*b*) Records of dates on which lime-washing, colour-washing, varnishing or painting is carried out shall be maintained in the prescribed Register (Form No. 7).

(10) The precincts of the canteen shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition. Waste water shall be carried away in suitable covered drains and shall not be allowed to accumulate so as to cause a nuisance. Suitable arrangement shall be made for the collection and disposal of garbage.

73. *Dining Hall.*—The dining hall shall accommodate at a time at least 30 per cent. of the workers working at a time :

Provided that, in any particular factory or in any particular class of factories, the State Government may, by a notification in this behalf, alter the percentage of workers to be accommodated.

(2) The floor area of the dining hall, excluding the area occupied by the service counter and any furniture except tables and chairs, shall be not less than 10 square feet per diner to be accommodated as prescribed in sub-rule (1).

Provided that in the case of factories in existence at the date of the commencement of the Act, where it is impracticable, owing to the lack of space to provide 10 square feet of floor area for each person, such reduced floor area per person shall be provided as may be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector.

(3) A portion of the dining hall and service counter shall be partitioned off and reserved for women workers in proportion to their number. Washing places for women shall be separate and screened to secure privacy.

(4) Sufficient tables, stools, chairs or benches shall be available for the number of diners to be accommodated as prescribed in sub-rule (1).

74. *Equipment.*—(1) There shall be provided and maintained sufficient utensils, crockery, cutlery, furniture and any other equipment necessary for the efficient running of the canteen. Suitable clean clothes for the employees serving in the canteen shall also be provided and maintained.

(2) The furniture, utensils and other equipment shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. A service counter, if provided, shall have a top of smooth and impervious material. Suitable facilities including an adequate supply of hot water shall be provided for the cleaning of utensils and equipment.

75. *Prices to be displayed.*—The charge per portion of food stuff, beverages and any other item served in the canteen shall be conspicuously displayed in the canteen.

76. *Accounts.*—(1) All books of accounts, registers and any other documents used in connection with the running of the canteen shall be produced on demand to an Inspector of Factories.

(2) The accounts pertaining to the canteen shall be audited, once every twelve months, by registered accountants and auditors. The balance sheet prepared by the said auditors shall be submitted to the Canteen Managing Committee not later than two months after the closing of the audited accounts :

Provided that the accounts pertaining to the canteen in a Government factory having its own Accounts Department, may be audited in such Department.

77. *Managing Committee.*—(1) The Manager shall appoint a Canteen Managing Committee which shall be consulted from time to time as to—

(*a*) the quality and quantity of food stuffs to be served in the canteen ;

(*b*) the arrangement of the menus ;

(*c*) times of meals in the canteen ; and

(*d*) any other matter pertaining to the canteen as may be directed by the Committee.

(2) The Canteen Managing Committee shall consist of an equal number of persons nominated by the occupier and elected by the workers. The number of elected workers shall be in the proportion of 1 for every 1,000 workers employed in the factory, provided that in no case shall there be more than 5 or less than 2 workers on the Committee.

(3) The Manager shall in consultation with the members of the Joint-Committee, if any, determine and supervise the procedure for elections to the Canteen Managing Committee.

(4) The Canteen Managing Committee shall be reconstituted every two years the previous Managing Committee holding office till such time as the new Committee takes charge.

(5) The Canteen Managing Committee may in writing, direct the Manager to provide in the canteen any item of food stuff if it is satisfied that such item is in general demand, or is likely to be in general demand. Such direction shall specify the size of each portion to be served, number of portions which shall be available and the frequency of serving the particular item per week. Such direction shall specify the time limit within which the direction shall be complied with.

78. *Food-stuffs to be served and prices to be charged.*—While issuing rules or directions regarding the foodstuffs to be served and the charges to be made therefor, the Chief Inspector of Factories shall take into consideration the menu in vogue in the region concerned and exclude rent for the land and building, interest on the amounts spent on the provision and maintenance of furniture and equipment provided for the canteen, depreciation charges, electric charges and the element of profit. This shall be done in consultation with the Canteen Managing Committee.

Rule prescribed under section 47.

79. *Shelters, rest rooms and lunch rooms.*—(1) This Rule shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) The shelters, or rest rooms and lunch rooms shall conform to the following standards :—

(*a*) The building shall be soundly constructed and all the walls and roof shall be of suitable heat resisting materials and shall be water-proof. The floor and walls to a height of 3 feet shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth, hard and impervious surface.

(*b*) The height of every room in the building shall be not less than 12 feet from floor level to the lowest part of the roof and there shall be at least 12 square feet of floor are for every person employed. Provided that (*i*) workers who habitually go home for their meals during the rest periods may be excluded in calculating the number of workers to be accommodated, and (*ii*) in the case of factories in existence at the date of commencement of the Act, where it is impracticable, owing to lack of space to provide 12 square feet of floor area for each person, such reduced floor area per person shall be provided as may be approved in writing by the Chief Inspector.

(*c*) Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every room for securing and maintaining adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air and there shall also be provided and maintained sufficient and suitable natural or artificial lighting.

(*d*) Every room shall be adequately furnished with chairs or benches with back-rests.

(*e*) Sweepers shall be employed whose primary duty it is to keep the rooms, building and precincts thereof in a clean and tidy condition.

Rules prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 48.

80. *Creches.*—(1) Rules 80 to 83 shall come into force, in respect of any class or description of factories, on such dates as the State Government may, by notification in the official gazette, appoint in this behalf.

(2) The creche shall be conveniently accessible to the mothers of the children accommodated therein and so far as is reasonably practicable it shall not be situated in close proximity to any part of the factory where obnoxious fumes, dust or odours are given off or in which excessively noisy processes are carried on.

(3) The building in which the creche is situated shall be soundly constructed and all the walls and roof shall be of suitable heat resisting materials and shall be water-proof. The floor and internal walls of the creche shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface.

(4) The height of the rooms in the building shall be not less than 12 feet from the floor to the lowest part of the roof and there shall be not less than 20 sq. ft. of floor area for each child to be accommodated.

(5) Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every part of the creche for securing and maintaining adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air.

(6) The creche shall be adequately furnished and equipped and in particular there shall be one suitable cot or cradle with the necessary bedding for each child, provided that for children over two years of age it will be sufficient if suitable bedding is made available and at least one chair or equivalent seating accommodation for the use of each mother while she is feeding or attending to her child, and a sufficient supply of suitable toys for the older children.

(7) A suitably fenced and shady open air play-ground shall be provided for the older children. Provided that the Chief Inspector may, by order in writing, exempt any factory from compliance with this sub-rule if he is satisfied that there is not sufficient space available for the provision of such a play-ground.

81. *Wash Room.*—There shall be in or adjoining the creche a suitable wash room for the washing of the children and their clothing. The wash room shall conform to the following standards :—

(*a*) The floor and internal walls of the room to a height of 3 feet shall be so laid or finished as to provide a smooth impervious surface. The room shall be adequately lighted and ventilated and the floor shall be effectively drained and maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

(*b*) There shall be at least one basin or similar vessel for every four children accommodated in the creche at any one time together with a supply of water provided, if practicable, through taps from a source approved by the Health Officer. Such source shall be capable of yielding for each child a supply of at least five gallons of water a day ;

(*c*) An adequate supply of clean clothes, soap and clean towels shall be made available for each child while it is in the creche.

82. *Supply of Milk and Refreshment.*—At least half a pint of clean pure milk shall be available for each child on every day it is accommodated in the creche and the mother of such a child shall be allowed in the course of her daily work two intervals of at least fifteen minutes each (other than those allowed under section 55) to feed the child. For children above two years of age there shall be provided in addition an adequate supply of wholesome refreshment.

83. *Creche staff.*—For each creche there shall be appointed a woman in-charge and an adequate number of female-attendants to help the woman in-charge. The creche staff shall be provided with suitable clean clothes for use while on duty.

83-A. (1) *Qualifications of a woman in-charge.*—Except as provided in sub-rule (2) no woman shall be appoited under rule 83 as a woman in-charge of a creche after the 1st June 1952 unless she possesses the Bombay Provincial Nurses' Councils Midwifery qualification or produces a certificate that she has undergone training for a period of not less than 18 months in a hospital, maternity home or nursing home approved in this behalf by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(2) The provisions of sub-rule (1) shall not apply in the case of a woman who is in-charge of a creche in a factory on the 1st June 1952.

CHAPTER VI.

Working Hours of Adults.

Rule prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 53.

84. *Compensatory Holidays.*—(1) Except in the case of worker engaged in any work which for technical reasons must be carried on continuously throughout the day, the compensatory holidays to be allowed under sub-section (*1*) of section 53 of the Act shall be so spaced that not more than two holidays are given in one week.

(2) The Manager of the factory shall display, on or before the end of the month in which holidays are lost, a notice in respect of workers allowed compensatory holidays during the following month and of the dates thereof, at the place at which the Notice of Periods of Work prescribed under section 61 is displayed. Any subsequent change in the notice in respect of any compensatory holiday shall be made not less than three days in advance of the date of that holiday.

(3) Any compensatory holiday or holidays to which a worker is entitled shall be given to him before he is discharged or dismissed and shall not be reckoned as part of any period of notice required to be given before discharge or dismissal.

(4) (*a*) The Manager shall maintain a Register in Form No. 12 :

Provided that, if the Chief Inspector of Factories is of the opinion that any muster roll or register maintained as part of the routine of the factory or return made by the Manager, gives in respect of any or all of the workers in the factory the particulars required for the enforcement of section 53, he may, by order in writing, direct that such muster roll or register or return shall, to the corresponding extent, be maintained in place of and be treated as the register or return required under this Rule for that factory.

(*b*) The register maintained under clause (*a*) shall be preserved for a period of three years after the last entry in it and shall be produced before the Inspector on demand.

Rules prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 58 and section 112.

84A. (1) *Factories exempted under section 58.*—The printing presses attached to the newspaper offices shall be exempted from the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 58, subject to the following conditions, namely :—

In such printing press—

(*i*) the workers of each relay shall wear a badge of distinct colour which will identify the worker of one relay from that of the other ;

(*ii*) the colour of the badge to be worn by the workers of each relay shall be specified in the notice of periods of work required to be displayed and correctly maintained under sub-section (*1*) of section 61 and in the copies of the notice to be sent to the Inspector under sub-sections (*9*) and (*10*) of the said section ;

(*iii*) a flag or light having the same colour as that of the badge to be worn by the workers of any relay actually at work shall be displayed during the time of actual working of one or more relays in the department concerned ;

(*iv*) each worker engaged in the work carried on by means of overlapping shifts shall be in possession of an identity card. The identity card shall be supplied to the worker by the factory management free of cost and shall bear the photograph of the worker, his full name, signature or thumb impression and visible identification mark and the signature of the manager.

(2) The G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Workshop (including Electrical Branch) Parel, shall be exempted from the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 58 of the Act.

Muster roll prescribed under sub-section (4) of section 59.

85. *Muster-roll for exempted factories.*—The Manager of every factory in which workers are exempted under section 64 or 65 from the provisions of section 51 or 54 shall keep a muster roll in Form No. 13 showing the normal piece work rate of pay, or the rate of pay per hour, of all exempted employees. In this muster roll shall be correctly entered the extent of overtime worked by each worker together with the overtime earnings in respect thereof and the dates of the payment of such earnings. The muster roll in Form No. 13 shall always be available and produced for inspection whenever required by an Inspector.

Rule prescribed under section 60.

86. *Double employment of workers.*—(*a*) The Inspector may sanction the employment of adult workers in more than one factory on the same day if he is satisfied that such adult worker is allowed to work not more than forty-eight hours in a week and is allowed weekly holidays as per section 52.

(*b*) A note under the initials of the Inspector shall be made in the remarks column of a Register of such workers permitted to work in more than one factory.

Notice prescribed under sub-section (8) of section 61.

87. *Notice of periods of work for adults.*—The notice of periods of work for adult workers shall be in Form No. 14.

Register prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 62.

88. *Register of adult workers.*—The Register of adult workers shall be in form No. 15. This register shall be written up afresh each year and shall be preserved for a period of twelve months.

Rules 89 to 91 prescribed under section 64.

89. *Persons defined to hold positions of supervision or management or confidential position.*—The following persons shall be deemed to hold positions of supervision or management or to be employed in a confidential position in the factory :—

(*a*) All persons specified in the Schedule annexed hereto.

(*b*) Any other person who, in the opinion of the Chief Inspector, holds a position of supervision or management or is employed in a confidential position.

SCHEDULE.

List of Persons defined to hold Positions of Supervision or Management in Factories.

I. *All Factories.*

Manager.

Assistant Manager.

Labour Officer.

Departmental heads and Assistants.

Engineer and certified Assistants.

Electrical Engineer.

Head Storekeeper and Assistants.

Boiler Serang.

Technical Experts.

II. *Engineering Workshops.*

Foremen.

Inspectors.

Chargemen.

Workshop Overseers.

(In addition to persons in the list "I. All Factories", above).

III. *Spinning and Weaving Mills.*

Engineering Departments.

Foremen Mechanics.

Spinning Departments.

Jobbers or Muccadams

(*Note*—Spinning department shall, for the purpose of this Rule, be deemed to include also the blowing, carding, drawing and frame departments.)

Weaving Department.

Jobbers, Overseers or Muccadams.

(*Note*—Weaving departments shall, for the purpose of this Rule, be deemed to include, the preparatory departments of winding, warping and sizing.)

Dyeing, Bleaching, Calendering, Finishing and Cloth Printing Departments.

Jobbers, Overseers or Muccadams,

(In addition to persons in the list "I. All Factories", above.)

90. *List to be nominated of persons holding confidential position or position of supervision or management.*—A list showing the names and designations of all persons to whom the provisions of sub-section (*1*) of section 64 have been applied shall be maintained in every factory.

91. *Exemption of certain adult workers.*—Adult workers engaged in factories specified in column 2 of the Schedule hereto annexed on the work specified in column 3 of the said Schedule shall be exempt from the provisions of the sections specified in column 4, subject to the conditions if any, specified in column 5 of the said Schedule.

Provided that—

(*a*) no female adult worker shall be required or allowed to work for more than nine hours in any day ;

(*b*) except in the case of urgent repairs—(1) No male adult worker shall be required or allowed to work for more than ten hours in any day ;

(2) No male adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in any quarter for more than fifty hours overtime on weekly limits ;

(3) Periods of work for each male adult worker shall be so arranged that inclusive of his interval for rest, they shall not spread over more than twelve hours in any day.

SCHEDULE.

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
64 (2) (*a*) and 64 (*3*).	1. All factories ...	Urgent repairs ...	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	(*a*) Unless the Inspector gives permission in writing for reporting, otherwise than as herein laid down, the employment of persons on urgent repairs, the manager— (*i*) shall send within twenty-four hours of the commencement of work on urgent repairs, written notice to the Inspector describing briefly the nature of the urgent repairs and the probable period of their duration, and (*ii*) shall send weekly, during the continuance of the work on urgent repairs, a statement giving the names of all persons, who have worked for more than nine hours in any one day or for more than forty-eight hours of the preceding week in a factory. Such statement shall also show total number of hours worked each day of the week. (*b*) If the Inspector is of opinion that any work being carried on or likely to be carried on in a factory as "urgent repairs" is not "urgent repairs", the Inspector shall serve on the manager an order to that effect, and the manager shall in respect of such work not allow any worker to work in contravention of the provisions of section 51, 52, 54, 55, 56 and shall comply with section 61.
64 (*2*) (*b*), 64(*2*) (*h*) and 64 (*3*).	2. All factories other than those on continuous processes.	Work performed by :— (*i*) engine drivers, engine oilers, and ordinary firemen working with one working boiler, and	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	(*a*) Such workers shall be allowed not less than two holidays in each period covered by four consecutive statutory factory holidays and shall not be allowed to work for more than six hours on any of the other two weekly holidays;

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
		(*ii*) workers attending to starting, stopping and maintaining electric motors and connected switch gear.		(*b*) The notice required by section 52 shall be delivered to the office of the Inspector showing on which days holidays will be allowed;
		(*iii*) Departmental oilers.		(*c*) Intervals for food and rest shall be given to all workers allowed to work on such work;
				(*d*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than fifty-four hours in any one week; and
				(*e*) Register or muster roll required to be maintained under section 62 shall show correctly full particulars of periods within which each such worker may be required to work; entries in the register or muster roll shall be up-to-date.
64 (*2*) (*c*) and 64 (*3*).	3. All factories ...	... Work performed by drivers on lighting, ventilating and humidifying apparatus.	Sections 51, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	(*a*) Intervals for food and rest shall be given to all such workers;
				(*b*) Register or muster roll required to be maintained under section 62 shall show correctly full particulars of periods within which each such worker may be required to work; the entries in the register or muster roll shall be up-to-date.
64 (*2*) (*c*) and 64 (*3*).	4. (*i*) Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Work performed by fire pumpmen.	Sections 51, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	Register or muster roll required to be maintained under section 62 shall show correctly full particulars of periods within which each such worker may be required to work; the entries in the register or muster roll shall be up-to-date.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
	(*ii*) Cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Work involved in cleaning blow room fluse.	Sections 51, 54 and 56.	(*a*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than fifty-one hours in any one week; (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work in such a manner that the spread-over exceeds ten and a half hours except on one day in a week previously notified to the Inspector when it shall not exceed twelve hours.
64 (*2*) (*b*)...	5 Dyeing and bleaching factories or departments.	Work performed by kiermen.	Sections 51, 54, 55 and 56.	The intervals for food and rest totalling one hour if working hours exceed eight and a half in a day, or half an hour if working hours do not exceed eight and half hours shall be given to each worker every day and the register or muster roll maintained in accordance with section 62 shall show correctly the periods of work of each worker;
64 (*2*) (*d*)...	6 Cloth printing factories or departments of factories and bleaching, finishing, mercerising and dyeing departments of factories.	All Work ...	Section 55...	Workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours duration.
64 (*2*) (*c*) and 64 (*3*).	7. (*i*) All factories other than cotton spinning and weaving mills.	Work performed by fire pumpmen.	Sections 51, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	Register or muster roll required to be maintained under section 62 shall show correctly full particulars of periods within which each such worker may be required to work; the entries in the register or muster roll shall be up-to-date.
64 (*2*) (*b*)...	(*ii*) All factories other than cotton spinning and weaving mills.	(*a*) Work performed by oilers, and (*b*) Work in mechanic shops, smithies or foundries so far as such work is complementary to the main operations.	Sections 51, 54 and 56.	*This exemption shall not apply—* (*i*) in the case of work performed by oilers, where these workers of the factories in which they work have been exempted from the provisions of section 52 or 55; and (*ii*) to the work in the mechanic shop, smithy or foundry portion of engineering workshops or to a smithy or foundry used solely as such.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
64 (*2*) (*d*) and 64 (*3*).	8. Oil tank installations.	Work performed by workers in connection with pumping operations.	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	(*a*) Intervals for food and rest shall be given to all workers allowed to work on such work: (*b*) A compensatory rest period of at least twenty-four consecutive hours shall be given to each worker after the cessation of the pumping operations; (*c*) Notice of such pumping operations with the number of workers allowed to work shall be sent to the Inspector as soon as possible after commencement of such work; (*d*) Exemption from section 61 shall be availed of only during the continuance of pumping operations;
64 (*2*)(*b*)...	9. Oil tank installations.	Work performed by furnacemen and firemen.	Sections 51, 54, and 56.	.....
64 (*2*)(*d*)...	10. Public electricity supply factories generating electricity any manner and those engine rooms and boiler departments generating electricity in any manner for their own use employing workers on shifts of not more than eight hours each.	Operation and maintenance of: (*i*) prime movers and auxiliaries, generators, transformers and switch-gear; (*ii*) boilers and auxiliaries.	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, and 56.	(*a*) The workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration. (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work in such a manner that the spread-over exceeds twelve hours in any day and this shall only be permissible in cases when a shift reliever working on continuous process, does not attend at the correct time and alternative relief could not be arranged; (*c*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than fifty-six hours in any one week, except that when employed as in condition (*b*) above he shall not be allowed to work for more than sixty-four hours in any one week. (*d*) Such workers shall be allowed not less than two holidays in each period covered by four consecutive in statutory factory holidays;

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Condition.
1	2	3	4	5
64 (2) (*d*) ...	11. Electrical receiving stations and sub-stations or in any factory the department of the factory receiving and distributing electrical energy for the use of the factory.	Operation and maintenance of transformers and their auxiliaries including receiving and distribution switch gear, lightning arrestors, synchronous and other condensors and rotary and static condensors.	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, and 56.	As in exemption No. 10.
Do. ...	12. Factories or departments of factories charging electrical accumulators.	Operations in connection with charging electrical accumulators.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	13. Distilleries ...	Work on the extraction of sugar from various bases, fermentation of sugar juice and distillation of fermented wash.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	14. Sugar factories.	Extraction of the juice from the cane, clarification, evaporation and boiling of the juice. Curing of the masse-cuite. Bagging.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ..	15. Chemical factories.	All continuous process work.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ...	16. Vegetable oil hydrogenation factories.	The work, viz., refining, bleaching, filtering, generation of hydrogenating and deodorising processes also compression of oxygen and the cylinder filling.	Do. ...	Do.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
64 (2) (*d*) ...	17. Magnesium Chloride factories.	The work on concentrating process.	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, and 56.	As in exemption No. 10.
Do. ...	18. Public pumping and compressor stations.	All work	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	19. Train gaslighting factories of railways.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	20. Water supply pumping factories of railway workshops.	Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	21. Ice factories ...	Work of the engine and compressor drivers and assistants and oilers.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	22. Carbonic acid gas works.	Work of firemen, pumpmen, plant drivers, oilers and the filling of cylinders.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	23. Carbonic acid gas solidification works.	All work except packing blocks.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	24. Oxygen factories.	Engine and plant drivers, oilers and the filling of cylinders.	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	25. The silver refinery at the Bombay Mint.	All work ...	Do. ...	Do.
Do. ...	26. Coal Gas factories.	All work in the retort house and on the water gas plant. Work of the *male* yard labour staff in unloading coal, feeding hoppers and removing coke. Work on the syphones, boilers, station meters and governors.	Do. ...	Do.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption. 1	Class of Factory. 2	Nature of exempted work. 3	Extent of exemptions. 4	Conditions. 5
64 (2) (*d*)..	27. Hydraulic Pumping Stations.	All work ..	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55, and 56.	As in exemption No. 10.
Do. ..	28. Paper, Cardboard and Strawboard factories working on three eight-hour shift system.	Work performed by *male* adult workers on choppers, digesters, kneaders, strainers and washers, beaters, paper making machines, pumping plants, reelers and cutters.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	29. Cement factories and asbestos cement factories.	All work on continuous process units.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	30. Glycerine factories.	All continuous process work.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	31. Dextrine manufacturing factories.	Do. ..	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	32. Acetyline factories.	Generation of gas and filling of cylinders.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	33. Starch factories working on 8-hour shifts.	All work except the engineering department and work shop.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	4. Potassium Chlorate factories.	Work in the cell room.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	35. (*i*) Ferrous and non-ferrous metal factories.	All work on furnace.	Do. ..	Do.
	(*ii*) Do. ..	Hot rolling ..	Section 55..	Workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration.
Do. ..	36. (*i*) Sodium and Potassium Bichromate factories.	Work on furnace and crystalisers.	Sections 51, 52, 54, 55 and 56.	As in exemption No. 10.
Do. ..	(*ii*) Do. ..	All other work ..	Section 55..	Workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration.
Do. ..	37. Oil mills ..	All continuous process work.	Do. ..	Do.
Do. ..	38. Flour mills ..	Do. ..	....	Do.
64 (2) (*b*)..	39. (*i*) Gur factories.	The work performed by workers in crushing sugarcane.	Sections 51, 55 and 56.	

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption. 1	Class of Factory. 2	Nature of exempted work. 3	Extent of exemption. 4	Conditions. 5
64 (*2*) (*c*) and 64(*3*).	(*ii*) Gur factories.	All other work except crushing sugarcane.	Sections 51, 54, 55, 56 and 61.	A notice showing of the periods of work the crusher shall be exhibited in the factory and a copy sent to the Inspector.
64 (2) (*d*)..	40 Cement tile factories.	Work on the "curing" of tiles.	Sections 51 and 52.	(*a*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than four hours on any of the weekly holidays; (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work on consecutive weekly holidays; (*c*) No worker shall be allowed to work in excess of limits of weekly hours of work as laid down in section 51 except during the week when the worker works on a weekly holiday as in (*a*) above. (*d*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than fifty-two hours in any week.
64 (*2*) (*d*)..	41 (*i*) Glass factories.	Work in attending to furnace.	Sections 52 and 55.	(*a*) The workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration; (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work on consecutive weekly holidays;
	(*ii*) Do. ...	All work and processes from mixing of batch to removal of the manufactured glass ware from the lears.	Sections 51 and 52.	(*a*) The workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration; (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work for more than six hours on any of the weekly holidays; (*c*) No worker shall be allowed to work on consecutive weekly holidays; (*d*) No worker shall be allowed to work in excess of weekly limits as laid down in section 51, except during the week when the worker works on a weekly holiday as in (*b*) above.

SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of the Act empowering grant of exemption.	Class of Factory.	Nature of exempted work.	Extent of exemption.	Conditions.
1	2	3	4	5
64 (2) (*d*)...	42 Smelting and refining factories.	Work on the reducing furnace.	Section 55.	(*a*) The workers shall be allowed to work on shift of not longer than eight hours' duration; (*b*) Intervals for food and rest shall be given to all workers allowed to work on such work.
64 (2) (*b*)...	43 Film studios ...	All work.	Sections 51 54 and 56.	.....
64 (2) (*d*)...	44 Rubber type factories.	All work on curing process.	Sections 51, 54, 55 and 56.	(*a*) The workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours' duration; (*b*) No worker shall be allowed to work in such a manner that the spread-over exceeds twelve hours in any day and this shall only be permissible in cases when a shift reliever working on continuous process does not attend at the correct time and alternative relief could not be arranged.
Do. ...	45 Ordnance factories.	Work in melting shop, swarf annealing furnace gas producers, electrical sub-stations and water and electrical distribution departments.	Section 55...	Workers shall ordinarily work on three 8-hour shifts.
Do. ...	46 Soap factories.	Work on soap boiling pans and soap drying pans.	Section 55...	Workers shall be allowed to work on shifts of not longer than eight hours duration.
Do. ...	47 Pottery works.	Work of fireman on kilns.	Section 55...	Do. do.
Do. ...	48 Brick factories.	Do. do.	Section 55...	Do. do.
Do. ...	49 Plastic factories.	Work on plastic injection machines.	Section 55.	Do. do.
Do. ...	50 Pharmaceutical Works.	All continuous process work.	Do.	Do. do.

NOTE.—The attention of Managers of all factories is drawn to section 59 and rule 85 regarding payment for overtime work of exempted workers.

CHAPTER VII.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG PERSONS.

Notice prescribed under sub-section (3) of section 72.

92. *Notice of periods of work for children.*—The notice of periods of work for child workers shall be in Form No. 16.

Register prescribed under sub-section (2) of section 73.

93. *Register of child workers.*—The Register of child workers shall be in Form No. 17. This register shall be written up afresh each year and shall be preserved for a period of twelve months.

CHAPTER VIII.

LEAVE WITH WAGES.

Rules 94-101 prescribed under sections 83 and 112.

94. *Leave with wages register.*—(1) The Manager shall keep a Register in Form No. 18 hereinafter called the Leave with Wages Register:

Provided that if the Chief Inspector is of the opinion that any muster roll or register maintained as part of the routine of the factory, or return made by the Manager, gives in respect of any or all of the workers in the factory, the particulars required for the enforcement of Chapter VIII of the Act, he may, by order in writing, direct that such muster roll or register or return shall, to the corresponding extent, be maintained in place of and be treated as the register or return required under this Rule in respect of that factory.

(2) The Leave with Wages Register shall be preserved for a period of three years after the last entry in it and shall be produced before the Inspector on demand..

95. *Leave Book.*—(1) The Manager shall provide each worker with a book in Form No. 19 (hereinafter called the Leave Book). The Leave Book shall be the property of the workers and the Manager or his agent shall not demand it except to make entries of the dates of holidays or interruptions in service, and shall not keep it for more than a week at a time.

(2) If a worker loses his Leave Book the Manager shall provide him with another copy on the payment of anna one within fifteen days, and shall complete it from his record.

96. *Medical certificate.*—If any worker is absent from work and it appears that his absence is due to illness, he shall, if so required by his Manager by a notice in writing, submit a medical certificate signed by a registered medical practitioner or by a registered or recognised *vaid* or *hakim* stating the cause of the absence and the period for which the worker is, in the opinion of such medical practitioner, *vaid* or *hakim*, unable to attend to his work:

Provided that if in any village there is no registered medical practitioner or recognised *vaid* or *hakim* a certificate of the President of the Village Panchayat or Headman of the Village shall be deemed as sufficient for the purposes of this rule.

97. *Notice to Inspector of involuntary unemployment.*—The Manager shall give as soon as possible, a notice to the Inspector of every case of involuntary unemployment of w'rkers, giving numbers of unemployed and the reason for their unemployment. Entries to this effect shall be made in the Leave with Wages Register an the Leave Book in respect of each worker concerned.

98. *Notice by worker.*—Before or on the completion of a period of twelve months' continuous service in the factory, as defined in section 79, a worker may give notice to the Manager of his intention not to avail himself of h 'lidays falling due in the following period of twelve months. The Manager shall make an entry to that effect in the Leave with Wages Register and in the Leave Book of the worker concerned.

99. *Notice of Leave with wages.*—(1) Except in regard to a worker who has given notice of his intention not to avail himself of holidays in the year in which these fall due, the Manager shall by a notice displayed at the place at which the notice of the periods of work required by section 61 is displayed, fix the dates on which leave with wages shall be allowed to each worker or group of workers including any worker who has accumulated his leave. This date shall not, in an individual case, be earlier than four weeks from the date of notice unless the worker agrees to take the leave earlier. The necessary entries shall be made in the leave with Wages Register and the Leave Book of the worker concerned.

(2) As far as circumstances permit, members of the same family, comprising husband, wife and children shall be allowed leave on the same date.

(3) The Manager may alter the date fixed for leave only after giving a notice of four weeks to the worker.

(4) A worker may exchange the period of his leave with another worker, subject to the approval of the Manager.

100. *Payment of wages if the worker dies.*—If a worker dies before he resumes work, the balance of his pay, due for the period of leave, shall be paid to his nominee within one week of the receipt of intimation of death of the worker.

101. *Register to be maintained in case of exemption under section 84.*—(1) Where an exemption is granted under section 84, the Manager shall maintain a Register showing the position of each worker as regards leave due, leave taken and wages granted.

(2) He shall display at the main entrance of the factory, a notice giving full details of the system established in the factory for leave with wages and shall send a copy of it to the Inspector.

(3) No alternation shall be made in the scheme approved by the State Government at the time of granting exemption under section 84 without its previous sanction.

CHAPTER IX.

SPECIAL PROVISIONS.

Rule prescribed under section 87.

102. *Dangerous Operations.*—(1) The following operations when carried on in any factory are declared to be dangerous operations under section 87 :—

1. Manufacture of aerated water and processes incidental thereto.

2. Electrolytic planting or oxidation of metal articles by use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds.

3. Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators.

4. Glass Manufacture.

5. Grinding or glazing of metals.

6. Manufacture and treatment of lead and certain compounds of lead.

7. Generating petrol gas from petrol.

8. Cleaning or smoothing of articles by a jet of sand, metal shot or grit or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.

9. Liming and tanning of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto.

10. Manufacture of Chromic acid or manufacture or recovery of bichromate of sodium or potasium or ammonium.

11. Manipulation of nitro or amido compounds.

(2) The provisions specified in the Schedules annexed hereto shall apply to any class or description of factories wherein dangerous operations specified in each Schedule are carried out.

(3) This Rule shall come into force in respect of any class or description of factories, wherein the said operations are carried on, on such dates as the State Government may by notification in the Official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

SCHEDULE I.

Manufacture of Aerated Waters and Processes incidental thereto.

1. *Fencing of machines.*—All machines for filling bottles or syphons shall be so constructed, placed or fenced as to prevent, as far as may be practicable, a fragment of a bursting bottle or syphon from striking any person employed in the factory.

2. *Face-guards and gauntlets.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in filling bottles or syphons :—

(*a*) suitable face-guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and

(*b*) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the whole hand and arms :

Provided that—

(*i*) paragraph 2 (1) shall not apply where bottles are filled by means of an automatic machine so constructed that no fragment of a bursting bottle can escape, and

(*ii*) where a machine is so constructed that only one arm of the bottler at work upon it is exposed to danger, a gauntlet need not be provided for the arm which is not exposed to danger,

(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition for the use of all persons engaged in corking, crowning, screwing, wiring, foiling, capsuling, sighting or labelling bottles or syphons—

(*a*) suitable face-guards to protect the face, neck and throat, and

(*b*) suitable gauntlets for both arms to protect the arm and at least half of the palm and the space between the thumb and forefinger.

3. *Wearing of face-guards and gauntlets.*—All persons engaged in any of the processes specified in paragraph 2 shall, while at work in such processes, wear the face-guards and gauntlets provided under the provisions of the said paragraph.

SCHEDULE II.

Electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds.

1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule :—

(*a*) "Electrolytic chromium process" means the electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by the use of an electrolyte containing chromic acid or other chromium compounds.

(*b*) "Bhat" means any vessel used for an electrolytic chromium process or for any subsequent process.

(*c*) "Employed" means in paragraphs 5, 7, 8 and 9 of this Schedule, employed in any process involving contact with liquid from a bath.

(*d*) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any process involving contact with liquid from any bath by written certificate in the Health Register, signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

2. *Exhaust draught.*—An efficient exhaust draught shall be applied to every vessel in which an electrolytic chromium process is carried on. Such draught shall be provided by mechancial means and shall operate on the vapour or spray given off in the process as near as may be at the point of origin. The exhaust draught appliance shall be so constructed, arranged and maintained as to prevent the vapour or spray entering into any room or place in which work is carried on.

3. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman, adolescent or child shall be employed or permitted to work at a bath.

4. *Floor of workrooms.*—The floor of every room containing a bath shall be impervious to water. The floor shall be maintained in good and level condition and shall be washed down at least once a day.

5. *Protective clothing.*—(1) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in good and clean condition the following articles of protective clothing

for the use of all persons employed on any process at which they are liable to come in contact with liquid from a bath and such clothing shall be worn by the persons concerned :—

(*a*) water-proof aprons and bibs, and

(*b*) for persons actually working at a bath, loose-fitting rubber gloves and rubber boots or other water-proof footwear.

(2) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable accommodation for the storage and adequate arrangements for the drying of the protective clothing.

6. *Medical requisites.*—The occupier shall provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable water-proof plaster in a separate box readily accessible to the workers and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and plaster.

7. *Medical examination.*—(*a*) Every person employed shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every 14 days and such examination shall take place at the factory.

(*b*) A Health Register in the prescribed Form No. 20 shall be kept by the occupier of the factory and in it shall be entered the names of all persons employed together with such entries as the Certifying Surgeon may make from time to time.

(*c*) No person after suspension shall be employed without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the Health Register.

8. *Cautionary placard.*—A Cautionary placard in the form specified by the Chief Inspector and printed in the language of the majority of the workers employed shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory where it can be easily and conveniently read by the workers.

9. *Weekly examination.*—A responsible person appointed in writing by occupier of the factory shall twice in every week inspect the hands and forearms of all persons employed and shall keep a record of such inspections in the Health Register.

SCHEDULE III.

Manufacture and repair of electric accumulators.

1. *Savings.*—This schedule shall not apply to the manufacture or repair of electric accumulators or parts thereof not containing lead or any compound of lead ; or to the repair on the premises, of any accumulator forming part of a stationary battery.

2. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule :

(*a*) " Lead Process " means the melting of lead or any material containing lead, casting, pasting, lead burning, or any other work, including trimming, or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates, involving the use, movement or manipulation of, or contact with, any oxide of lead.

(*b*) "Manipulation of raw oxide of lead" means any lead process involving manipulation or movement of raw oxides of lead other than its conveyance in a receptacle or by means of an implement from one operation to another.

(*c*) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any lead process by written certificates in the Health Register (Form No. 20) signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

3. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any lead process or in any room in which the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on.

4. *Separation of certain processes.*—Each of the following processes shall be carried on in such a manner and under such conditions as to secure effectual separation from one another, and from any other process —

(*a*) Manipulation of raw oxide of lead ;

(*b*) Pasting ;

(*c*) Drying of pasted plates ;

(*d*) Formation with lead burning ("tacking") necessarily carried on in connection therewith ;

(*e*) Melting down of pasted plates.

5. *Air space.*—In every room in which a lead process is carried on, there shall be at least 500 cubic feet of air space for each person employed therein, and in computing this air space no height over 12 feet shall be taken into account.

6. *Ventilation.*—Every workroom shall be provided with inlets and outlets of adequate size as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room.

7. *Distance between workers in pasting room.*—In every pasting room the distance between the centre of the working position of any pastor and that of the pastor working nearest to him shall not be less than five feet.

8. *Floor of workrooms.*—(1) The floor of every room in which a lead process is carried on shall be—

(*a*) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water ;

(*b*) maintained in sound condition ;

(*c*) kept free from materials, plant, or other obstruction not required for, or produced in, the process carried on in the room.

(2) In all such rooms other than grid casting shops the floor shall be—

(*d*) cleansed daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.

(3) In grid casting shops the floor shall be cleansed daily.

(4) Without prejudice to the requirements of sub-paragraphs (1), (2) and (3), where manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on, the floor shall also be—

(*a*) kept constantly moist while work is being done ;

(*b*) provided with suitable and adequate arrangements for drainage ;

(*c*) thoroughly washed daily by means of a hose pipe.

9. *Work-benches.*—The work-benches at which any lead process is carried on shall—

(*a*) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition ;

(*b*) be kept free from all materials or plant not required, or produced in, the process carried on thereat ;

and all such work-benches other than those in grid casting shops shall—

(*c*) be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat ;

and, all such work-benches in grid casting shops, shall—

(*d*) be cleansed daily ;

and every work-bench used for pasting shall—

(*e*) be covered throughout with sheet lead or other impervious material ;

(*f*) be provided with raised edges ;

(*g*) be kept constantly moist while pasting is being carried on.

10. *Exhaust draught.*—The following process shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught—

(*a*) Melting of lead or materials containing lead ;

(*b*) Manipulation of raw oxide of lead, unless done in an enclosed apparatus so as to prevent the escape of dust into the workroom ;

(*c*) Pasting ;

(*d*) Trimming, brushing, filing or any other abrading or cutting of pasted plates giving rise to dust ;

(*e*) Lead burning, other than—

(*i*) "tacking" in the formation room ;

(*ii*) chemical burning for the making of lead linings for cell cases necessarily carried on in such a manner that the application of efficient exhaust is impracticable.

Such exhaust draught shall be effected by mechanical means and shall operate on the dust or fume given off as nearly as may be at its point of origin, so as to prevent it entering the air of any room in which persons work.

11. *Fumes and gases from melting pots.*—The products of combustion produced in the heating of any melting pot shall not be allowed to escape into a room in which persons work.

12. *Cointainer for dross.*—A suitable receptacle with tightly fitting cover shall be provided and used for dross as it is removed from every melting pot. Such receptacle shall be kept covered while in the work-room, except when dross is being deposited therein.

13. *Container for lead waste.*—A suitable receptacle shall be provided in every workroom in which old plates and waste material which may give rise to dust shall be deposited.

14. *Racks and shelves in drying room.*—The racks or shelves provided in any drying room shall not be more than 8 feet from the floor nor more than 2 feet in width : provided that as regards racks or shelves set or drawn from both sides the total width shall not exceed 4 feet.

Such racks or shelves shall be cleansed only after being thoroughly damped unless an efficient suction cleaning apparatus is used for this purpose.

15. *Medical examination.*—(*a*) Every person employed in a lead process shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within the seven days preceding or following the date of his first employment in such process and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every calendar month, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector, on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

" First employment " means first employment in a lead process in the factory or workshop and also re-employment therein in a lead process following any cessation of employment in such process for a period exceeding three calendar months.

(*b*) A Health Register in Form No. 20 containing the names of all persons employed in a lead process shall be kept.

(*c*) No person after suspension shall be employed in a lead process without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the Health Register.

16. *Protective clothing.*—Protective clothing shall be provided and maintained in good repair for all persons employed in—

(*a*) manipulation of raw oxide of lead ;

(*b*) pasting ;

(*c*) the formation room ;

and such clothing shall be worn by the persons concerned. The protective clothing shall consist of a water-proof apron and water-proof footwear ; and, also, as regards persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting head coverings. The head coverings shall be washed daily.

17. *Mess-Room.*—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead process and remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room, which shall be furnished with (*a*) sufficient tables and benches, and (*b*) adequate means for warming food.

The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person, and shall be kept clean.

18. *Cloak-room.*—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in a lead process—

(*a*) a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess-room ;

(*b*) separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective clothing provided under paragraph 16.

19. *Washing facilities.*—There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in a lead process—

(*a*) A wash-place under cover, with either—

(*i*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet ; or

(*ii*) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water laid on ;

(*iii*) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable materials renewed daily, which supply, in the case of pasters and persons employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead, shall include a separate marked towel for each such worker ; and

(*iv*) a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes.

(*b*) There shall in addition be provided means of washing in close proximity to the rooms in which manipulation of raw oxide of lead or pasting is carried on if required by notice in writing from the Chief Inspector.

20. *Time to be allowed for washing.*—Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person who has been employed in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting :

Provided that if there be one basin or two feet of trough for each such person this Rule shall not apply.

21. *Facilities for bathing.*—Sufficient bath accommodation to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector shall be provided for all persons engaged in the manipulation of raw oxide of lead or in pasting, and a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels.

22. *Foods, drinks, etc. prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be consumed or brought by any worker into any work-room in which any lead process is carried on.

SCHEDULE IV.

Glass Manufactures.

1. *Exemption.*—If the Chief Inspector is satisfied in respect of any factory or any class of process that, owing to the special methods of work or the special conditions in a factory or otherwise, any of the requirements of this Schedule can be suspended or relaxed without danger to the persons employed therein, or that the application of this Schedule or any part thereof is for any reason impracticable, he may by certificate in writing authorise such suspension or relaxation as may be indicated in the certificate for such period and on such conditions as he may think fit.

2. *Definitions.*—For the purpose of this Schedule—

(*a*) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localised ventilation effected by mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fume, or dust originate.

(*b*) "Lead Compound" means any compound of Lead other than galena which, when treated in the manner described below, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis.

The method of treatment shall be as follows :—

A weighed quantity of the material which has been dried at 100° C. and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filterate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

(*c*) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any process specified in paragraph 3 by written certificate in the Health Register Form No. 20 signed by the Certifying Surgeon who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

3. *Exhaust draught.*—The following processes shall not be carried on except under an efficient exhaust draught or under such other conditions as may be approved by the Chief Inspector :—

(*a*) The mixing of raw materials to form a "batch".

(*b*) The dry grinding, glazing and polishing of glass or any article of glass.

(*c*) All processes in which hydrofluoric acid fumes or ammoniacal vapours are given off.

(*d*) All processes in the making of furnace moulds or "pots" including the grinding or crushing of used "pots".

(*e*) All processes involving the use of a dry lead compound.

4. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 3 or at any place where such operations are carried on.

5. *Floors and work-benches.*—The floor and work-benches of every room in which a dry compound of lead is manipulated or in which any process is carried on giving off silica dust shall be kept moist and shall comply with the following requirements :—

The floors shall be—

(*a*) of cement or similar material so as to be smooth and impervious to water ;

(*b*) maintained in sound condition ; and

(*c*) cleansed daily after being thoroughly sprayed with water at a time when no other work is being carried on in the room.

The work-benches shall—

(*a*) have a smooth surface and be maintained in sound condition, and

(*b*) be cleansed daily either after being thoroughly damped or by means of a suction cleaning apparatus at a time when no other work is being carried on thereat.

6. *Use of Hydrofluoric acid.*—The following provisions shall apply to rooms in which glass is treated with hydrofluoric acid :—

(*a*) There shall be inlets and outlets of adequate size so as to secure and maintain efficient ventilation in all parts of the room ;

(*b*) The floor shall be covered with guttaparcha and be tight and shall slope gently down to a covered drain ;

(*c*) The workplaces shall be so enclosed in projecting hoods that openings required for bringing in the objects to be treated shall be as small as practicable ; and

(*d*) The efficient exhaust draught shall be so contrived that the gases are exhausted downwards.

7. *Storage and transport of Hydrofluoric Acid.*—Hydrofluoric acid shall not be stored or transported except in cylinders or receptacles made of lead or gutta parcha.

8. *Food-drinks etc., prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any room or work-place wherein any process specified in paragraph 3 is carried on.

9. *Protective clothing.*—The occupier shall provide, maintain in good repair and keep in a clean condition for the use of all persons employed in the processes specified in paragraph 3 suitable protective clothing, footwear and goggles according to the nature of the work and such clothing, footwear, etc. shall be worn by the persons concerned.

10. *Washing facilities.*—There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in the processes specified in paragraph 3 :—

(*a*) a wash place with either—

(*i*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow of at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than 2 feet ; or

(*ii*) at least one wash basin for every five such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having an adequate supply of water laid on or always readily available ;

and

a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material renewed daily with a sufficient supply of soap or other suitable cleansing material and of nail brushes ;

and

(*b*) a sufficient number of stand pipes with taps—the number and location of such stand pipes shall be to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector.

11. *Medical Examination.*—(*a*) Every person employed in any process specified in paragraph 3 shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon within seven days preceding or following the date of his first employment in such process and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every calendar month

or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned.

(*b*) A Health Register in Form No. 20 containing the names of all persons employed in any process specified in paragraph 3 shall be kept.

(*c*) No person after suspension shall be employed in any process specified in paragraph 3 without written sanction from the Certifying Surgeon entered in or attached to the Health Register.

SCHEDULE V.

Grinding or glazing of metals and processes incidental thereto.

1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) "Grindstone" means a grindstone composed of natural or manufactured sandstone but does not include a metal wheel or cylinder into which blocks of natural or manufactured sandstone are fitted.

(*b*) "Abrasive wheel" means a wheel manufactured of bonded emery or similar abrasive.

(*c*) "Grinding" means the abrasion, by aid of mechanical power, of metal, by means of a grindstone or abrasive wheel.

(*d*) "Glazing" means the abrading, polishing or finishing, by aid of mechanical power, of metal, by means of any wheel, buff, mop or similar appliance to which any abrading or polishing substance is attached or applied.

(*e*) "Racing" means the turning up, cutting or dressing of a revolving grindstone before it is brought into use for the first time.

(*f*) "Hacking" means the chipping of the surface of a grindstone by a hack or similar tool.

(*g*) "Rodding" means the dressing of the surface of a revolving grindstone by the application of a rod, bar or strip of metal to such surface.

2. *Exception.*—(1) Nothing in this Schedule shall apply to any factory in which only repairs are carried on except any part thereof in which one or more persons are wholly or mainly employed in the grinding or glazing of metals.

(2) Nothing in this Schedule except paragraph 4 shall apply to any grinding or glazing of metals carried on intermittently and at which no person is employed for more than 12 hours in any week.

(3) The Chief Inspector may by certificate in writing, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein, relax or suspend many of the provisions of this Schedule in respect of any factory if owing to the special methods of work or otherwise such relaxation or suspension is practicable without danger to the health or safety of the persons employed.

3. *Equipment for removal of dust.*—No racing, dry grinding or glazing shall be performed without :—

(*a*) a hood or other appliance so constructed, arranged, placed and maintained as substantially to intercept the dust thrown off and

(*b*) a duct of adequate size, air tight and so arranged as to be capable of carrying away the dust, which duct shall be kept free from obstruction and shall be provided with proper means of access for inspection and cleaning, and where practicable, with a connection at the end remote from the fan to enable the Inspector to attach thereto any instrument necessary for ascertaining the pressure of air in the said duct ; and

(*c*) a fan or other efficient means of producing a draught sufficient to extract the dust :

Provided that the Chief Inspector may accept any other appliance that is, in his opinion, as effectual for the interception, removal and disposal of dust thrown off as a hood, duct and fan would be.

4. *Restriction on employment on grinding operations.*—Not more than one person shall at a time perform the actual process of grinding or glazing upon a grindstone, abrasive wheel or glazing applicance :

Provided that this paragraph shall not prohibit the employment of persons to assist in the manipulation of heavy or bulky articles at any such grindstone, abrasive wheel or glazing appliance.

5. *Glazing.*—Glazing or other processes, except processes incidental to wet grinding upon a grindstone shall not be carried on in any room in which wet grinding upon a grindstone is done.

6. *Hacking and rodding.*—Hacking or rodding shall not be done unless during the process either (*a*) an adequate supply of water is laid on at the upper surface of the grindstone or (*b*) adequate appliances for the interception of dust are provided in accordance with the requirements of paragraph 3.

7. *Examination of dust equipment.*—(*a*) All equipment for the extraction or suppression of dust shall at least once in every six months be examined and tested by a competent person, and any defect disclosed by such examination and test shall be rectified as soon as practicable.

(*b*) A register containing particulars of such examination and test shall be kept in a form approved by the Chief Inspector.

SCHEDULE VI.

Manufacture and treatment of lead and certain compounds of lead.

1. *Exemptions.*—Where the Chief Inspector is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed, he may by certificate in writing exempt any factory from all or any of such provisions, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein.

2. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule :—

(*a*) "Lead Compound" means any compound of Lead other than galena which, when treated in the manner described below, yields to an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid, a quantity of soluble lead compound exceeding, when calculated as lead monoxide, five per cent. of the dry weight of the portion taken for analysis. In the case of paints and similar products and other mixtures containing oil or fat the "dry weight" means the dry weight of the material remaining after the substance has been thoroughly mixed and treated with suitable solvents to remove oil, fats, varnish or other media.

The method of treatment shall be as follows :—

A weighed quantity of the material which has been dried at 100°C. and thoroughly mixed shall be continuously shaken for one hour, at the common temperature with 1,000 times its weight of an aqueous solution of hydrochloric acid containing 0·25 per cent. by weight of hydrogen chloride. This solution shall thereafter be allowed to stand for one hour and then filtered. The lead salt contained in the clear filterate shall then be precipitated as lead sulphide and weighed as lead sulphate.

(*b*) "*Efficient Exhaust draught*" means localised ventilation effected by heat or mechanical means, for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them (as far as practicable under the atmospheric conditions usually prevailing) from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fumes or dust originate.

3. *Application.*—This Schedule shall apply to all factories or parts of factories in which any of the following operations are carried on :—

(*a*) Work at a furnace where the reduction or treatment of zinc or lead ores is carried on.

(*b*) The manipulation, treatment or reduction of ashes containing lead, the desilversing of lead or the melting of scrap lead or zinc.

(*c*) The manufacture of solder or alloys containing more than ten per cent. of lead.

(*d*) The manufacture of any oxide, carbonate, sulphate, chromate, acetate, nitrate or silicate of lead.

(*e*) Handling or mixing of lead tetra-ethyl.

(*f*) Any other operation involving the use of a lead compound.

(*g*) The cleaning of workrooms where any of the operations aforesaid are carried on.

4. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any of the operations specified in paragraph 3.

5. *Requirements to be observed.*—No person shall be employed or permitted to work in any process involving the use of lead compounds if the process is such that dust or fume from a lead compound is produced therein, or the persons employed therein are liable to be splashed with any lead compound in the course of their employment unless the provisions of paragraphs 6 to 14 are complied with.

6. *Exhaust draught.*—Where dust, fume, gas or vapour is produced in the process, provision shall be made for removing them by means of an efficient exhaust draught so contrived as to operate on the dust, fume, gas or vapour as closely as possible to the point of origin.

7. *Certificate of fitness.*—A person medically examined under paragraph 8 and found fit for employment shall be granted by a Certifying Surgeon a certificate of fitness in Form No. 30 and such certificates shall be in the custody of the manager of the factory. The certificate shall be kept readily available for inspection by any Inspector and the person granted such a certificate shall carry with him, while at work, a token giving reference to such certificate.

8. *Medical Examination.*—(1) The person so employed shall be medically examined by a Certifying Surgeon within 14 days of his first employment in such process and thereafter shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon at intervals of not more than three months, and a record of such examinations shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the special certificate of fitness granted under paragraph 7.

(2) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that any person is no longer fit for employment on the grounds that continuance therein would involve special danger to health, he shall cancel the special certificate of fitness of that person.

(3) No person whose special certificate of fitness has been cancelled shall be employed unless the Certifying Surgeon, after re-examination, again certifies him to be fit for employment.

9. *Food, drinks, etc., prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any work-room in which the process is carried on and no person shall remain in any such room during intervals for meals or rest.

10. *Protective clothing.*—Suitable protective overalls and head coverings shall be provided, maintained and kept clean by the factory occupier and such overalls and head coverings shall be worn by the persons employed.

11. *Cleanliness of workrooms, tools, etc.*—The rooms in which the persons are employed and all tools and apparatus used by them shall be kept in a clean state.

12. *Washing Facilities.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed suitable washing facilities consisting of :—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every ten persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of clean water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet ; or

(*b*) at least one wash-basin for every ten persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of clean water ;

together with, in either case, a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap or other suitable cleansing material and clean towels.

(2) The facilities so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

13. *Mess room or Canteen.*—The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of the persons employed suitable and adequate arrangements for taking their meals. The arrangements shall consist of the use of a room separate from any work-room which shall be furnished with sufficient tables and benches, and unless a canteen serving hot meals is provided, adequate means of warming food. The room shall be adequately ventilated by the circulation of fresh air, shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

14. *Cloak-room.*—The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of persons employed, suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours, and for the drying of wet clothing.

SCHEDULE VII.

Generating petrol gas from petrol.

1. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in or shall be allowed to enter any building in which the generating of petrol gas from petrol is carried on.

2. *Flame traps.*—The plant for generating petrol gas from petrol and associated piping and fittings shall be fitted with at least two efficient flame traps so designed and maintained as to prevent a flash back from any burner to the plant. One of these traps shall be fitted as close to the plant as possible. The plant and all pipes and valves shall be installed and maintained free from leaks.

3. *Generating building or room.*—All plants for generating petrol gas from petrol erected after the coming into force of the provisions specified in this Schedule, shall be erected outside the factory building proper in a separate well ventilated building (hereinafter referred to as the "generating building"). In the case of such plant erected before the coming into force of the provisions specified in this Schedule there shall be no direct communication between the room where such plants are erected (hereinafter referred to as "the generating room") and the remainder of the factory building. So far as practicable all such generating rooms shall be constructed of fire-resisting materials.

4. *Fire extinguishers.*—An efficient means of extinguishing petrol fires shall be maintained in an easily accessible position near the plant for generating petrol gas from petrol.

5. *Plant to be approved by Chief Inspector.*—Petrol gas shall not be manufactured except in a plant for generating petrol gas the design and construction of which has been approved by the Chief Inspector.

6. *Escape of Petrol.*—Effective steps shall be taken to prevent petrol from escaping into any drain or sewer.

7. *Prohibition relating to smoking, etc.*—No person shall smoke or carry matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark in the generating room or building or in the vicinity thereof and a warning notice in the language understood by the majority of the workers shall be posted in the factory prohibiting smoking and the carrying of matches, fire or naked light or other means of producing a naked light or spark into such room or building.

8. *Access to petrol or container.*—No unauthorised persons shall have access to any petrol or to a vessel containing or having actually contained petrol.

9. *Electric fittings.*—All electric fittings shall be of flame-proof construction and all electric conductors shall either be enclosed in metal conduits or be lead-sheathed.

10. *Construction of doors.*—All doors in the generating room or building shall be constructed to open outwards or to slide and no door shall be locked or obstructed or fastened in such a manner that it cannot be easily and immediately opened from the inside while gas is being generated and any person is working in the generating room or building.

11. *Repair of containers.*—No vessel that has contained petrol shall be repaired in a generating room or building and no repairs to any such vessel shall be undertaken unless live steam has been blown into the vessel and until the interior is thoroughly steamed out or other equally effective steps have been taken to ensure that it has been rendered free from petrol or inflammable vapour.

SCHEDULE VIII.

Cleaning or smoothing of articles by a jet of sand, metal, shot or grit or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam.

1. *Definition.*—For the purposes of this Schedule "Sand blasting" means the blasting of any articles by a jet of sand, metal shot, grit or other abrasive.

2. *Sand blasting to be done in enclosed chamber.*—Sand blasting shall not be done in any room except in an enclosed chamber or cabinet in which no other work is performed and at which efficient means are provided arranged, and maintained to prevent the escape of dust to the outside of such chamber or cabinet.

3. *Prohibition relating to employment of women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work at any operation of sand blasting.

4. *Protective equipment.*—(1) Unless he is wearing a suitable protective helmet and gauntlets—

(*a*) no person shall be employed or permitted to work at blasting in the open air or work within thirty feet of sand blasting apparatus in operation in the open air ; and

(*b*) No person shall be employed or permitted to work or allowed in a sand blasting chamber whilst the sand blasting apparatus is in operation.

(2) The occupier of the factory shall provide and maintain in good condition all helmets, overalls and gauntlets that are necessary to comply with the requirements of this Schedule.

(3) Every protective helmet shall carry the distinguishing mark of the person by whom it is to be used and shall be provided with a sufficient supply of pure air for breathing and ventilation, together with suitable arrangements to permit the escape of the expired air.

(4) No person shall wear a protective helmet that has been worn by another person unless such protective helmet shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

(5) All perons engaged in sand blasting while at work shall wear the protective equipment provided under the provisions of this paragraph.

SCHEDULE IX.

Liming and tanning of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto.

1. *Cautionary notices.*—(1) Cautionary notices as to anthrax in the form specified by the Chief Inspector shall be affixed in prominent positions in the factory where they may be easily and conveniently read by the persons employed.

(2) A copy of a warning notice as to anthrax in the form specified by the Chief Inspector shall be given to each person employed when he is engaged, and subsequently if still employed, on the first day of each calendar year.

(3) Cautionary notices as to the effects of chrome on the skin shall be affixed in prominent positions in every factory in which chrome solutions are used and such notices shall be so placed as to be easily and conveniently read by the persons mployed.

(4) Notices shall be affixed in prominent places in the factory stating the position of the "First Aid" box or cupboard and the name of the person in charge of such box or cupboard.

(5) If any person employed in the factory is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to such illiterate person the contents of the notices specified in paragraphs 1, 2 and 4 and if chrome solutions are used in the factory, the contents of the notice specified in paragraph 3.

2. *Protective clothing.*—The occupier shall provide and maintain in good condition the following articles of protective clothing :—

(*a*) Waterproof footwear, leg coverings, aprons and rubber gloves for persons employed in processes involving contact with chrome solutions including the preparation of such solutions ;

(*b*) protective footwear, aprons and gloves for persons employed in the handling of hides or skins other than in processes specified in clause (*a*) :

Provided that gloves shall not be required for persons fleshing by hand or where there is no risk of contact with lime, sodium sulphide or other caustic liquor.

3. *Washing facilities, mess-room and cloak-room.*—There shall be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed—

(*a*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every ten persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet ; or

(*b*) at least one wash basin for every ten such persons employed at any one time, fitted with a waste pipe and plug and having a constant supply of water ; together with, in either case, a sufficient supply of nail brushes, soap or other suitable cleansing material, and clean towels ;

(*c*) a suitable mess-room, adequate for the number remaining on the premises during the meal intervals, which shall be furnished with (1) sufficient tables and benches and (2) adequate means for warming food and for boiling water.

The mess-room shall (1) be separate from any room or shed in which hides or skins are stored, treated or manipulated, (2) be separate from the cloak-room and (3) be placed under the charge of a responsible person ;

(*d*) suitable accommodation for clothing not worn during working hours with adequate arrangements for drying the clothing if wet. The accommodation so provided shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person.

4. *Food, drinks, etc., prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought into or consumed by any worker in any work-room or shed in which hides or skins are stored, treated or manipulated.

5. *First aid arrangements.*—The occupier shall—

(*a*) arrange for an inspection of the hands of all persons coming into contact with chrome solutions to be made twice a week by a responsible person ;

(*b*) provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable waterproof plaster in a box readily accessible to the worker and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and plaster.

SCHEDULE X.

Manufacture of chromic acid or manufacture or recovery of the bichromate of sodium, potassium or ammonium.

1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) "Chrome process" means the manufacture of chromic acid or bichromate of sodium or potassium or ammonium or the manipulation, movement or other treatment of these substances in connection with their manufacture.

(*b*) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localised ventilation effected by mechanical or other means for the removal of gas, vapour, dust or fumes so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove smoke generated at the point where such gas, vapour, fumes or dust originate.

(*c*) "Suspension" means suspension from employment in any of the chrome processes specified by written certificate in the Health Register (Form No. 20) signed by the Certifying Surgeon, who shall have power of suspension as regards all persons employed in any such process.

2. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work on any chrome process.

3. *Efficient exhaust draught.*—The following chrome processes shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught, namely :—

(*a*) grinding ;
(*b*) sieving ;
(*c*) batch mixing ;
(*d*) concentration.

4. *Washing facilities.*—(1) Where acidification, sulphate settling or washing, concentration, crystallisation, centrifugation or packing is carried out, there shall be provided close to each worker's station,—

(*a*) wash places installed for washing hands and feet frequently in running water, and

(*b*) a container holding at least 20 ounces of 10 per cent. solution of sodium bisulphite or any other suitable reducing agent.

(2) There shall also be provided and maintained in a cleanly state and good repair washing accommodation under cover with a sufficient supply of soap and towels on the scale indicated below :—

At least one tap or stand pipe for every 10 employees and the tap or pipe shall be spaced not less than 4 feet apart.

Note.—In computing the total number of taps required for the purposes of this rule, the taps or stand pipes as required under clause (4) (*a*) shall be included.

5. *Time to be allowed for washing.*—Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person employed in a chrome process.

6. *Flooring.*—The floor of every work-room shall be—

(*a*) of cement or similar other material so as to be smooth and impervious to water and provided with suitable gradient and drainage ;

(*b*) maintained in sound condition and cleaned daily.

7. *Medical facilities.*—(1) The occupier of the factory shall appoint a qualified medical practitioner who shall examine and treat all workers for chrome ulcerations on the premises at least thrice a week. Records of such examination and treatment shall be maintained in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories and shall be available to the Inspectors for inspection. Medicaments, dressing and other equipment required for such examination and treatment shall be provided by the occupier.

(2) The occupier shall in addition appoint a person trained in First Aid who shall inspect daily the hands and feet of all persons employed and shall keep a record of such inspection in a register maintained for the purpose in a form approved by the Chief Inspector of Factories.

(3) The occupier shall also provide and maintain a sufficient supply of suitable ointment and impermeable water proof plaster in a separate box readily accessible to the workers and used solely for the purpose of keeping the ointment and plaster.

8. *Protective equipment.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain for the use of all persons employed—

(*a*) in grinding, sieving or mixing raw materials, sufficient and suitable respirators (issued separately for each individual), the filtering materials of which shall be renewed daily;

(*b*) in roasting processes, suitable footwear;

(*c*) in acidification, settling, concentration, crystallisation, centrifugation or packing, suitable aprons and protective coverings for hands and feet.

(2) Arrangements shall be made by the occupier for the examination and cleaning of all the protective equipment at the close of each day's work and for the repairs or renewal thereof when necessary.

9. *Use of protective equipment.*—Every person employed in a chrome process shall make use of the protective equipment provided under rule 8.

10. *Storage of protective equipment.*—A suitable room or a portion of the factory suitably partitioned off shall be provided exclusively for the storage of all the protective equipment supplied to the employees and no such equipment shall be stored at any place other than the room or place so provided.

11. *Mess-room.*—(1) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons remaining within the premises during the meal intervals a suitable mess-room providing accommodation of at least 10 square feet per head and furnished with—

(*i*) a sufficient number of tables and chairs or benches;

(*ii*) arrangements for washing utensils;

(*iii*) adequate means for warming food.

(2) The mess-room shall be placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

12. *Food, drink, etc., prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, "pan", "supari" or tobacco shall be brought or consumed by any worker in any work-room in which chrome process is carried on and no person shall remain in any such room during intervals for meals or rest.

13. *Medical examination.*—(1) Every person employed in a chrome process shall be examined by the Certifying Surgeon once in every calendar month, or at such other intervals as may be specified in writing by the Chief Inspector on a day of which due notice shall be given to all concerned and such examination shall take place on the factory premises.

(2) Every person employed shall present himself at the appointed time for examination by the Certifying Surgeon as provided in clause (1).

(3) A Health Register in Form No. 20 containing the names of all persons employed in a chrome process shall be kept.

(4) No person after suspension shall be employed in chrome process without a written sanction from the Certifiying Surgeon entered in the Health Register.

14. *Fencing of vessels.*—Every fixed vessel, whether pot, pan, vat or other structure, containing any dangerous material, and not so covered as to eliminate all reasonable risk of accidental immersion of any portion of the body of a person employed shall be fenced as follows :—

(*a*) Each such vessel shall, unless its edge is at least 3 feet above the adjoining ground or platform, be securely fenced to a height of at least 3 feet above such adjoining ground or platform.

(*b*) No plank or gang-way shall be placed across or inside any such vessel unless such plank or gang-way is—

(i) at least 18 inches wide ; and

(ii) securely fenced on both sides, either by upper and lower rails, to a height of 3 feet or by other equally efficient means.

(*c*) If any two such vessels are near each other and the space between them clear of any surrounding brick-work or other work, is either—

(i) less than 18" in width, or

(ii) is 18 or more inches in width, but is not securely fenced on both sides to a height of at least 3 feet, secure barriers shall be placed so as to prevent any passage between them.

15. *Cautionary notice.*—A cautionary notice in the form specified by the Chief Inspector and printed in the language of the majority of the workers employed shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory where it can be easily and conveniently read by the workers.

16. *Exemption.*—If in respect of any factory the Chief Inspector is satisfied that owing to the exceptional circumstances or the infrequency of the process, or for any other reason, all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed in such factory, he may by certificate in writing exempt such factory from all or any of the provisions indicated in such certificate on such conditions as he may specify therein. Such certificate may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector, without assigning any reasons.

SCHEDULE XI.

Manipulation of nitro or amido compounds.

1. *Definitions.*—For the purposes of this Schedule—

(*a*) "Nitro or amido compound" means—

(*i*) Paranitraniline (Fast Red G. G. Base),

(*ii*) Benzidine (Fast Corinth B. Base),

(*iii*) Alpha-Naphthylamine (Fast Garnet B. Base), or

(*iv*) Beta-Naphthylamine (Fast Scarlet B. Base).

(*b*) "Efficient exhaust draught" means localised ventilation effected by mechanical means for the removal of dust or fumes so as to prevent them from escaping into the air of any place in which work is carried on. No draught shall be deemed efficient which fails to remove the dust or fumes generated at the point where such dust or fumes originate.

2. *Application.*—This Schedule shall apply to all factories or parts of factories in which crushing, grinding, sieving, mixing or filling in respect of nitro or amido compounds is carried on.

3. *Prohibition relating to women and young persons.*—No woman or young person shall be employed or permitted to work in any operation involving the use of nitro or amido compounds or at any place where such operations are carried on.

4. *Mixing and filling.*—The nitro or amido compounds shall not be required or allowed to be mixed or filled in cartridges by hand except by means of a suitable scoop.

5. *Exhaust draught.*—The operations mentioned in paragraph 2 shall not be carried on without the use of an efficient exhaust draught. Any dust or fumes produced shall be drawn into it and carried to a dust collecting system.

6. *Medical examination.*—(1) Every person employed in any process involving the use of nitro or amido compounds shall be medically examined by a Certifying Surgeon within thirty days of his first employment in such process and he shall thereafter be examined by the Certifying Surgeon at intervals of not more than three months and a record of such examinations shall be entered by the Certifying Surgeon in the certificate of fitness granted under paragraph 7.

(2) If at any time the Certifying Surgeon is of opinion that any person employed is no longer fit for employment on the ground that continuance therein would involve special danger to health, he shall cancel the certificate of fitness granted to that person.

(3) No person whose certificate of fitness has been cancelled shall be re-employed unless the Certifying Surgeon, after re-examination, again certifies him to be fit for employment.

7. *Certificate of fitness.*—A person medically examined under paragraph 6 and found fit for employment shall be granted by a Certifying Surgeon a certificate of fitness in Form No. 30, with the necessary modifications, and such certificate shall be in the custody of the manager of the factory. The certificate shall be kept readily available for inspection by any Inspector and the person granted such a certificate shall carry with him, while at work, a token giving reference to such certificate.

8. *Flooring.*—The floor of every work-room where any operation involving the use of nitro or amido compounds is carried on shall be made of cement or similar other material (excluding asphalt, tar or similar other materials which readily absorb or combine with coal-tar derivatives) so as to be smooth and impervious to water and shall be cleaned daily and maintained in sound condition.

9. *Protective equipment.*—(1) The occupier shall provide, maintain in good repair and keep in a clean condition for the use of all persons employed in any operation mentioned in paragraph 2 suitable protective wear for hands, feet and head, suitable aprons or overalls, goggles and respirators. The filtering material of the respirators used shall be renewed daily.

(2) The protective equipment provided shall be used by the persons concerned while at work.

10. *Washing facilities.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state and in good repair for the use of all persons employed in any of the processes specified in paragraph 2 a wash-place under cover, with either—

(*a*) (*i*) a trough with a smooth impervious surface fitted with a waste pipe, without plug, and of sufficient length to allow at least two feet for every five such persons employed at any one time, and having a constant supply of clean water from taps or jets above the trough at intervals of not more than two feet; or

(*ii*) at least one tap or stand pipe for every five such persons employed at any one time and having a constant supply of clean water, the tap or stand pipe being spaced not less than 4′ apart; and

(*b*) a sufficient supply of clean towels made of suitable material renewed daily with sufficient supply of nail brushes and soap.

11. *Time to be allowed for washing.*—Before each meal and before the end of the day's work, at least ten minutes, in addition to the regular meal times, shall be allowed for washing to each person employed in any of the processes mentioned in paragraph 2.

12. *Facilities for bathing.*—The occupier shall provide sufficient bath accommodation to the satisfaction of the Chief Inspector together with a sufficient supply of soap and clean towels for all persons employed in any of the processes mentioned in paragraph 2.

13. *Provision of sodium bisulphite.*—(1) The occupier shall provide and maintain in a cleanly state sufficient quantity of 10 per cent. solution of sodium bisulphite.

(2) All persons employed shall wash their hands and gloves before taking meals and before leaving the factory on each working day.

14. *Mess-room.*—(1) There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons remaining within the premises during the meal intervals, a suitable mess-room providing accommodation of at least 10 square feet per head and furnished with—

(*i*) a sufficient number of tables and chairs or benches with back rest,

(*ii*) arrangements for washing utensils,

(*iii*) adequate means for warming food,

(*iv*) adequate quantity of drinking water.

(2) The room shall be adequately ventilated by the circulation of fresh air and placed under the charge of a responsible person and shall be kept clean.

15. *Food, drinks, etc., prohibited in work-rooms.*—No food, drink, pan and supari or tobacco shall be brought or consumed by any worker into any work-room in which any of the processes mentioned in paragraph 2 is carried on and no person shall remain in any such room during intervals for meals or rest.

16. *Cloak-room, etc.*—There shall be provided and maintained for the use of all persons employed in any of the processes mentioned in paragraph 2—

(*a*) a cloak-room for clothing put off during working hours. Such accommodation shall be separate from any mess-room;

(*b*) Separate and suitable arrangements for the storage of protective equipment provided under paragraph 9.

17. *Cautionary placard.*—A cautionary placard in the form specified by the Chief Inspector and printed in the language which majority of the workers employed understand shall be affixed in a prominent place in the factory where it can be easily and conveniently read by the workers. If any person employed in the factory is illiterate, effective steps shall be taken to explain carefully to such illiterate person the contents of the placard so affixed.

18. *Exemption.*—If in respect of any factory the Chief Inspector of Factories is satisfied that all or any of the provisions of this Schedule are not necessary for the protection of the persons employed in such factory, he may by certificate in writing exempt such factory from all or any of such provisions, subject to such conditions as he may specify therein. Such certificate may at any time be revoked by the Chief Inspector without assigning any reasons.

Rule prescribed under section 88.

103. *Notification of accidents.*—(1) When any accident or occurrence specified in the Schedule takes places in a factory, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the Inspector and if the accident is fatal, or of such a serious nature, that it is likely to prove fatal, notice as aforesaid shall also be sent to—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer, and

(*b*) the Officer-in-charge of the nearest police station.

(2) The notice so given shall be confirmed by the manager of the factory to the above-mentioned authorities within 12 hours of the accident or occurrence by sending to them a written report in Form No. 21.

SCHEDULE.

1. Accident which cause—

(*a*) death to any person ;

(*b*) such bodily injury as prevents or will probably prevent the person injured from working for a period of 48 hours immediately following the accident.

2. The following classes of occurrences, whether or not they are attended by personal injury or disablement :—

(*a*) Bursting of a vessel used for containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act.

(*b*) Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick winch, hoist or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof, or the overturning of a crane.

(*c*) Explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place in which persons are employed, or fire in rooms of cotton pressing factories when a cotton opener is in use.

(*d*) Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(*e*) Collapse or subsidence of any floor, gallery, roof, bridge, tunnel, chimney, wall or building forming part of a factory or within the compound or curtilage of factory.

Rule prescribed under section 89.

104. *Notice of poisoning or disease.*—A notice in Form No. 22 should be sent forthwith both to the Chief Inspector and to the Certifying Surgeon, by the manager of a factory in which there occurs a case of lead, phosphorus, mercury, manganese, arsenic, carbon bisulphide or benzene poisoning ; or poisoning by nitrous fumes, or by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series ; or of chrome ulceration, anthrax, silicosis, toxic anæmia, toxic jaundice, primary opitheliomatous cancer of the skin, or pathological manifestations due to radium or their radio-active substances or X-rays.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Rule prescribed under section 107.

105. *Procedure in appeals.*—(1) An appeal presented under section 107 shall lie to the Chief Inspector, or in cases where the order appealed against is an order passed by that officer, to the State Government or to such authority as the State Government may appoint in this behalf and shall be in the form of a memorandum setting forth concisely the grounds of objection to the order and bearing court-fees stamp in accordance with Article 11 of Schedule II to the Court-fees Act, 1870, and shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

(2) *Appointment of assessors.*—On receipt of the memorandum of appeal, the appellate authority shall, if it thinks fit or if the appellant has requested that the appeal should be heard with the aid of assessors, call upon the body declared under sub-rule (3) to be representative of the industry concerned, to appoint an assessor

within a period of 14 days. If an assessor is nominated by such body, the appellate authority shall appoint a second assessor itself. It shall then fix a date for the hearing of the appeal and shall give due notice of such date to the appellant and to the Inspector whose order is appealed against, and shall call upon the two assessors to appear upon such date to assist in the hearing of the appeal.

(3) The appellant shall state in the memorandum presented under sub-rule (1) whether he is a member of one or more of the following bodies. The body empowered to appoint the assessor shall—

(*a*) if the appellant is a member of one of such bodies, be that body ;

(*b*) if he is a member of two such bodies, be the body which the appellant desires should appoint such assessor ; and

(*c*) if the appellant is not a member of any of the aforesaid bodies or if he does not state in the memorandum which of such bodies he desires should appoint the assessor, be the body which the appellant authority considers as the best fitted to represent the industry concerned.

1. The Millowners' Association, Bombay ;
2. The Millowners' Association, Ahmedabad ;
3. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay ;
4. The Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay ;
5. The Silk and Art Silk Mills Association, Bombay ;
6. The Deccan Sugar Factories Association, Bombay ;
7. The Engineering Association of India, Bombay ; or
8. Other associations of employers in the industry concerned, if any.

(4) *Remuneration of assessors.*—An assessor appointed in accordance with the provisions of sub-rules 2 and 3 shall receive for the hearing of the appeal, a fee to be fixed by the appellate authority, subject to a maximum of fifty rupees per diem. He shall also receive the actual travelling expenses. The fees and travelling expenses shall be paid to the assessor by Government ; but where assessors have been appointed at the request of the appellant and the appeal has been decided wholly and partly against him the appellate authority may direct that the fees and travelling expenses of the assessor shall be paid in whole or in part by the appellant.

Rule prescribed under section 108.

106. *Display of notices.*—The abstract of the Act and of the Rules required to be displayed in every factory shall be in Form No. 23.

Rules prescribed under section 110.

107. *Returns.*—The manager of every factory shall furnish to the Inspector or other officer appointed by the State Government in this behalf the following returns, namely :—

(1) *Annual return.*—On or before the 15th January of each year, an annual return in duplicate in the Form No. 24.

(2) *Annual return of holidays.*—Before the end of each year, a return giving notice of all the days on which it is intended to close the factory during the next ensuing year. If in any year a factory is newly started or restarted after a closure

during the previous year, such return shall be submitted before the date of such starting or restarting, for the remaining period of the year :

Provided that the State Government may dispense with this return in the case of any specified factory or of any class of factories or of the factories in any particular area ;

Provided further that the annual return of holidays shall be dispensed with in case of all factories—

(*a*) which regularly observe Sundays as holidays, or

(*b*) which regularly observe a fixed day in the week as a holiday, or

(*c*) which observe holidays according to a list approved by the Chief Inspector ;

where the manager of any factory makes any departure from such a holiday or list of holidays as aforesaid, prior intimation shall be given to the Chief Inspector.

(3) *Half yearly return.*—The manager of every factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector on or before the 15th July and 15th January of each year, a half yearly return in duplicate in Form No. 25.

(4) *Leave with wages—Annual return.*—The manager of every factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector, not later than the 1st February of the year subsequent to that to which it relates, a return in Form No. 26.

(5) *Compensatory holidays—Annual return.*—The manager of every factory shall furnish to the Chief Inspector, not later than the 1st February of the year subsequent to that to which it relates, a return in Form No. 27.

(6) *Canteens—Annual Return.*—The manager of every factory wherein more than two hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed and in respect of which rules 72 to 78 have been brought into force under rule 72 shall furnish to the Inspector, not later than the 15th February of the year subsequent to that to which it relates, a return in Form No. 32.

(7) *Creches—Annual Return.*—The manager of every factory wherein more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed and providing a creche shall furnish to the Inspector, not later than the 15th February of the year subsequent to that to which it relates, a return in Form No. 33.

(8) *Shelters, Rest Rooms and Lunch Rooms—Annual Return.*—The manager of every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed shall furnish to the Inspector, not later than the 15th February of the year subsequent to that to which it relates, a return in Form 34.

Rule prescribed under section 109.

108. *Service of notices.*—The despatch by post under registered cover of any notice or order shall be deemed sufficient service on the occupier, owner or manager of a factory of such notice or order.

Rules 109 to 112 prescribed under section 112.

109. *Information required by the Inspector.*—The occupier, owner or manager of a factory shall furnish any information that an Inspector may require for the purpose of satisfying himself whether any provision of the Act has been complied

with or whether any order of an Inspector has been duly carried out. Any demand by an Inspector for any such information, if made, during the course of an inspection, shall be complied with forthwith if the information is available in the factory, or, if made in writing, shall be complied with within seven days of receipt thereof.

110. *Muster-roll.*—(1) The manager of every factory shall maintain a muster-roll of all the workers employed in the factory in Form No. 28 showing (*a*) the name of each worker, (*b*) the nature of his work and (*c*) the daily attendance of the worker.

(2) The muster-roll shall be written up afresh each month and shall be preserved for a period of three years from the date of last entry in it :

Provided that if the daily attendance is noted in respect of Adult and Child Workers in the Registers of Workers in Forms Nos. 15 and 17 respectively, or the particulars required under sub-rule (1) are noted in any other register, and such registers are preserved for a period of three years from the date of last entry in them a separate Muster-roll required under sub-rule (1) need not be maintained.

111. *Register of accidents and dangerous occurrences.*—(1) The manager of every factory shall maintain a Register of all accidents and dangerous occurrences which occur in the factory in Form No. 29 showing the

(*a*) Name of injured person (if any).

(*b*) Date of accident or dangerous occurrence.

(*c*) Date of report on Form No. 21 to Inspector.

(*d*) Nature of accident or dangerous occurence.

(*e*) Date of return of injured person to work.

(*f*) Number of days of absence from work of injured person.

(2) The manager of every factory shall furnish to the Inspector annually on or before the 15th February a copy of the entries in Form No. 29 relating to the year immediately preceding the 1st January.

112. *Maintenance of Inspection Book.*—

(*i*) The Manager of every factory shall maintain a bound Inspection Book in Form No. 31 of the size $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$ and shall produce it when so required by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon.

(*ii*) The Inspection Book shall contain at lesat 180 pages every third page thereof shall be consecutively numbered and the other two unnumbered pages between each two consecutively numbered pages shall have a vertical perforated straight line on the margin side at a margin of 1".

(*iii*) In case the Inspection Book containing remarks passed by the Inspector or Certifying Surgeon is lost, the manager of the factory shall forthwith report in writing the loss of the Inspection Book to the Inspector-in-charge of the area and immediately maintain a new Inspection Book.

The Manager shall obtain as early as possible copies of all available remarks from the Factory Inspection Office concerned, on payment of necessary typing charges.

FORM No. 1.

(Prescribed under Rule 3.)

Application for permission to construct, extend or take into use any building as a Factory.

1. Applicant's Name ..
   Applicant's Calling ..
   Applicant's Address ..

2. Full name and Postal address of factory.

3. Situation of the factory—
   Province ..
   District ..
   Town or Village ..
   Nearest Police Station ..
   Nearest Railway Station or Steamer Ghat ..

4. Particulars of plant to be installed.

Signature of Applicant.....

Date .....

Note.—This application shall be accompanied by the following documents :—

(*a*) A flow chart of the manufacturing process supplemented by a brief description of the process in its various stages ;

(*b*) Plans, in duplicate, drawn to scale, showing—

(*i*) the site of the factory and immediate surroundings including adjacent buildings and other structures, roads, drains, etc., and

(*ii*) the plan elevation and necessary cross-sections of the various buildings, indicating all relevant details relating to natural lighting, ventilation and means of escape in case of fire. The plans shall also clearly indicate the position of the plant and machinery, aisles and passage ways ; and

(*c*) Such other particulars as the Chief Inspector may require.

FORM No. 2.

(Prescribed under Rule 4.)

Application for registration and grant or renewal of Licence.

1. Name of occupier of factory ..

2. Full postal address ..

3. Maximum number of persons proposed to be employed on any one day during the year.

4. Maximum amount of power (horse-power) proposed to be used ..

5. In the case of a factory constructed or extended after the date of the commencement of these Rules.

   (*a*) Reference number and date of approval of the plans by the Chief Inspector ..

   (*b*) Reference number and date of approval of the arrangements, if any, made for the disposal of trade wastes and effluents and the name of the authority granting such approval ..

6. Amount of fee Rs.....(Rupees.....) paid in.....

.....Treasury on.....

.....[*vide* Challan No.....enclosed].

7. Amount of fee Rs. (Rupees),

vide enclosed crossed $\frac{\text{cheque,}}{\text{Postal order}}$ No. dated

on the Bank

of the Post Office

drawn in favour of the Chief Inspector of Factories.

Signature of occupier .....

Date.....

Note.—Either item No. 6 or 7 of this Form should be filled as may be "applicable to the case. Item No. 7 should be filled in the case of factories in Greater Bombay only and item No. 6 in all other cases.

FORM No. 3.

(Prescribed under Rule 12.)

Notice of occupation.

(To be submitted in triplicate).

1. Full name of factory.....
2. Full postal address and situation of factory.....
.....
3. Full address to which communications relating to the factory should be sent
.....
4. Nature of manufacturing process/processes.
   (*a*) carried on in the factory during the last twelve months (in the case of factories in existence on the date of commencement of the Act).....
   .....
   .....
   ..... ; and
   (*b*) to be carried on in the factory during the next twelve months (in the case of all factories) .....
   .....
5. Names and Value of the principal products manufactured or to be manufactured .....
6. Nature and amount of power used or to be used.....
7. Approximate number of workers to be employed in the factory .....
.....
8. The average number of workers employed during the last twelve months (in the case of a factory in existence on the date of commencement of the Act)
.....
9. Full name and residential address of the persons who shall be the manager of the factory for the purposes of the Act.....
10. (*i*) Full name and residential address of proprietor of the factory in case of a private firm .....
    .....
    (*ii*) Full names and residential addresses of the Directors in case of a public limited liability company .....
    .....
    (*iii*) Full names and residential addresses of Share-holders in case of a private company .....
    .....

Signature of Occupier .....

Date .....

Signature of Manager .....

Date .....

Note.—1. This Form should be completed in ink in block letters, or typed.

2. If power is not used at the time of filling up this Form, but is introduced later, the fact should be communicated to the Chief Inspector of Factories immediately.

3. If any of the persons named against item 10 above is a minor, the fact should be clearly stated.

4. In the case of a factory, where under the Proviso to sub-sections (*1*) and (*2*) of section 100, a person has been nominated as the Occupier, information required in Item 10 should be supplied only in respect of that person.

FORM No. 4.

(Prescribed under Rule 5.)

Registration and Licence to work a Factory.

Registration No. .....

Fee Rs. .....

Serial No. .....

Licence is hereby granted to..... valid only for the premises described below for use as a factory employing not more than.....persons on any one day during the year and using motive power not exceeding.....H.P., subject to the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948, and the Rules made thereunder.

This licence shall remain in force till the 31st day of December 19 .

Chief Inspector of Factories.

The.....19 .

Description of the licensed premises.

The licensed premises shown on Plan No.....dated.....

are situated in .....

.....

and consist of .....

.....

Date of renewal.	Date of expiry.	Signature of licensing authority.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

FORM No. 5.

(Prescribed under Rule 15.)

Certificate of Fitness.

1. Serial No.	Serial No. .....
Date	Date .....
2. Name	I hereby certify that I have personally
3. Father's name	examined (name) .....
4. Sex	.....
5. Residence	son/daughter of .....
.....	.....
.....	residing at .....
6. Age certified	.....
7. Physical fitness	
8. Descriptive marks	who is desirous of being employed in a factory, and that his/her age, as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination, is .....years, and that he/she is fit for employment in factory as an adult/child.
.....	
.....	
9. Reason for—	
(1) refusal of certificate.	
.....	
.....	
.....	
or	
(2) certificate being revoked ..	His/Her descriptive marks are .....
.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....
Left hand thumb impression.	Left hand thumb impression.
Initials of Certifying Surgeon.	Certifying Surgeon.

Note.—Exact details of cause of physical disability should be clearly stated.

FORM No. 6.

rescribed under Rule 23.)

Humidity Register.

Department .....

Hygrometer { Distinctive mark or number .....
Position in department .....

Date, year, month and day.	Readings of Hygrometer.						If no humidity insert none.	Remarks.
	Between 7 and 9 a.m./p.m.		Between 11 a.m./p.m. and 2 p.m./a.m. (but not in the rest period).		Between 4 and 5-30 p.m./a.m.			
	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.	Dry bulb.	Wet bulb.		
1st ...								
2nd ...								
3rd ...								
4th ...								
5th ...								
6th ...								
7th ...								
8th ...								
9th ...								
10th ...								
11th ...								
12th ...								
13th ...								
14th ...								
15th ...								
16th ...								
17th ...								
18th ...								
19th ...								
20th ...								
21st ...								
22nd ...								
23rd ...								
24th ...								
25th ...								
26th ...								
27th ...								
28th ...								
29th ...								
30th ...								
31st ...								

(Signed) .....

Certified that the above entries are correct.

(Signed) .....

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FORM No. 7.

(Prescribed under Rule 17.)

Record of Lime-washing, Painting, etc.

Part of Factory, e.g. name of room.	Parts, lime-washed, painted, varnished or oiled, e.g. walls, ceilings, wood work, etc.	Treatment, whether lime-washed, painted, varnished or oiled.	Date on which lime-washing, painting, varnishing or oiling was carried out (according to the English calendar).			Remarks.
			Date.	Month.	Year.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Signature of Manager.

FORM No. 8.

(Prescribed under Rule 55.)

Register of Workers attending to Machinery.

No.	Name and father's name of worker.	Designation or nature of work.	Department.	Date when tight clothes provided.	Signature or thumb impression of worker.
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM No. 9.

(Prescribed under Rule 58.)

Prescribed for Report of Examination of Hoist or Lift.

Occupier (or owner) of premises ..

Address .. .. ..

1. (*a*) Type of hoist or lift and identification number or description.
   (*b*) Date of construction or reconstruction (If ascertainable).

2. Design and Construction ..

   Are all parts of the hoist or lift of good mechanical construction, sound material and adequate strength (so far as ascertainable)

   Note.—Details of any renewals or alterations required should be given in 5 below.

3. Maintenance .. ..

   Are the following parts of the hoist or lift properly maintained and in good working order. If not, state what defects have been found.

   (*a*) Enclosure of hoistway or liftway.
   (*b*) Landing gates and cage gate(s).
   (*c*) Interlocks on the landing gates and cage gate(s).
   (*d*) Other gate fastenings ..
   (*e*) Cage or platform and fittings cage guides, buffers interior of the hoistway or liftway.
   (*f*) Over running devices ..
   (*g*) Suspension ropes or chains, and their attachments.
   (*h*) Safety gear, i.e., arrangement for preventing fall of platform or cage brakes.
   (*j*) Brakes .. .. ..
   (*k*) Worm or spur gearing ..
   (*l*) Other electrical equipment ..
   (*m*) Other parts .. ..

4. What parts (if any) were inaccessible ?

5. Repairs, renewals, or alterations (if any) required and the period within which they should be executed.

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6. Maximum safe working load subject to repairs, renewals or alterations (if any) specified in (5).
7. Others .. .. ..

I/We certify that on..... I/we thoroughly examined this hoist or lift and that the above is a correct report of the result.

Signature ..... Counter signature .....

Qualification ..... If employed by a Company or Association, give name and address.....

Address .....

Date ..... Date .....

FORM No. 10.

(Prescribed under Rule 60.)

Prescribed for Report of Examination of the Cranes and other Lifting Machines.

Particulars :—

1. Name of occupier of factory ..
2. Address of factory .. ..
3. Distinguishing number or mark (if any) and description sufficient to identify the crane or other lifting machine.
4. Date of each examination made under section 29 (*1*) (*a*) (*n*) and by whom it was carried out.
5. Particulars of any defect found at any such examination and affecting the safe working load, and of the steps taken to remedy such defect.

I/We certify that on ..... I/we thoroughly examined this hoist or lift and that the above is a correct report of the result.

Signature ..... Countersignature .....

Qualification ..... If employed by a Company or Association, give name and address.....

Address .....

Date ..... Date .....

FORM No. 11.

(Prescribed under Rule 61.)

Report of Examination of Pressure Vessel.

1. Name of Occupier (or Factory) ..

2. Situation and address of factory ..

3. Name, description and distinctive number of pressure vessel .. ..

4. Nature of process in which it is used ..

5. Date of construction (the history should be briefly given, and the examiner should state whether he has seen the last previous report) .. ..

6. Date of last hydraulic test (if any) and pressure applied .. ..

7. Is the vessel in the open, or otherwise exposed to weather or to damp ? ..

8. What parts (if any) were inaccessible ? ..

9. What examination and tests were made ?..

10. Condition of vessels (state any defects materially affecting the safe working pressure or the safe working of the vessels)—

External ..

Internal ..

11. Are the required fittings and appliances provided in accordance with the Rules for pressure vessels ? .. ..

12. Are all fittings and appliances properly maintained and in good condition ?

13. Repairs (if any) required, and period within which they should be executed and any other condition which the person making the examination thinks it necessary to specify for securing safe working ..

14. Safe working pressure, calculated from dimensions and from the thickness and other data ascertained by the present examination ; due allowance being made for conditions of working if unusually or exceptionally severe .. ..

15. Where repairs affecting the safe working pressure are required, state the safe working pressure :

(*a*) Before the expiration of the period specified in (13) .. ..

(*b*) After the expiration of such period if the required repairs have not been completed .. ..

(*c*) After the completion of the required repairs .. .. ..

16. Other observations .. ..

I certify that on.....the pressure vessel described above was thoroughly clean and (so far as its construction permits) made accessible for thorough examination and for such tests as were necessary for thorough examination and that on the said date, I thoroughly examined this pressure vessel, including its fittings, and that the above is a true report of my examination.

Signature .....

Qualification .....

Address .....

.....

Date .....

If employed by a Company or Association, give name and address. .....

.....

.....

FORM No. 12.

(Prescribed under Rule 84.)

Register of Compensatory Holidays.

S. No.	Number in the register of workers.	Name.	Group or Relay No.	No. and date of exempting order.	Year.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Weekly rest days lost due to the exempting order in				Date of compensatory holidays given in				Lost rest days carried to the next year.	Remarks.
January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.	January to March.	April to June.	July to September.	October to December.		
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

FORM No. 13.

(Prescribed under Rule 85.)

Overtime Muster Roll for Exempted Workers.

Month ending.....19 .

No. in Register.	Name.	Department.	Dates on which overtime has been worked.	Extent of overtime on each occasion.	Total overtime worked or production in case of piece workers.

Normal hours.	Normal rate of pay.	Overtime rate of pay.	Normal earnings.	Overtime earnings.	Total earnings.	Dates on which overtime payments made.

FORM No. 14.

(Prescribed under Rule 87.)

Notice of Periods of Work for Adult Workers.

Name of Factory

Place .....District .....

Periods of work.	Men.														
Groups.	Total number of men employed.														
	A			B			C			D			E		
Relays.	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
On working days :															
From															
To															
From															
To															
From															
To															
On partial working days :															
From															
To															
From															
To															

Women.															Description of groups.		Remarks.
Total number of women employed.																	
F			G			H			I			J			Group letter.	Nature of work.	
1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3			
															A		
															B		
															C		
															D		
															E		
															F		
															G		
															H		
															I		
															J		

Date on which this notice first exhibited.....195

(Signed) .....

Manager.

FORM No. 15.

(Prescribed under Rule 88.)

Register of Adult Workers.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Nature of work.	Letter of Group as in Form	Number of relay, if working in shifts.	No. and date of certificate if an adolescent.		Remarks.
						No. of certificate and date.	Token Number giving reference to the certificate	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM No. 16.

(Prescribed under Rule 92.)

Notice of periods of work for Child Workers.

Name of Factory .....

Place..... District .....

Periods of work.	Children.						Description of group.		Remarks.
	Total number of children employed.....								
Groups.	A		B		C		Group Letter.	Nature of work.	
Relays.	1	2	1	2	1	2			
From							A		
To							B		
							C		

Date on which this notice is first exhibited.....195 .

(Signed) .....

Manager.

FORM No. 17.

(Prescribed under Rule 93.)

Register of Child Workers.

Serial No.	Name.	Father's name.	Date of first employment.	Number of certificate and its date.	Token number giving reference to certificate.	Letter of Groups as in Form.	Number of relay, if working in shifts.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

FORM No. 18.

(Prescribed under Rule 94.)

Register of Leave with Wages.

Factory ..... Part I—Adults.

Department ..... Part II—Children.

Name .....
Father's name .....
.....

S. No.	S. No. in the Register of Adult/Child Workers.	Date of entry into service.	Interruptions.			
			Sickness.	Disability due to accident.	Authorised leave.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Interruptions—*contd.*				Balance of leave from last year.	Leave earned during the year.	Total.
Lockout or legal strike.	Involuntary unemployment.	Others.	Total.			
8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Whether leave not desired during the next 12 months.	Leave enjoyed.	Balance.	Wages for leave paid on.	Discharged worker.		Remarks.
	from to period			Date of discharge.	Date and amount of payment made in lieu of leave due.	
15	16	17	18	19	20	21

Note.—Separate page will be allotted to each worker.

FORM No. 19.

(Prescribed under Rule 95.)

Leave Book.

[Shall be the same as "Register of Leave with Wages" (Form No. 18), but shall be made out separately for each worker on a thick bound sheet.]

FORM No. 20.

(Prescribed under Rule 15.)

Health Register.

(In respect of persons employed in occupations declared to be dangerous operations under section 87.)

Name of Certifying Surgeon :

(*a*) Mr. .....

From .....To .....

(*b*) Mr. .....

From .....To .....

(*c*) Mr. .....

From .....To .....

Serial No.	Works No.	Name of worker.	Sex.	Age (last birthday).	Date of employment on present work.	Date of leaving or transfer to other work.	Reason for leaving, transfer or discharge.	Nature of job or occupation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Raw material or By-product handled.	Dates of Medical Examination by Certifying Surgeon.	If suspended from work, state period of suspension with detailed reasons.	Recertified fit to resume duty on (with signature of Certifying Surgeon).	If certificate of unfitness or suspension issued to worker.	Signature, with date, of certifying Surgeon.
	Result of Medical Examination.				
10	11	12	13	14	15

Note.—(*i*) *Column 8.*—Detailed summary of reasons for transfer or discharge should be stated.
(*ii*) *Column 11.*—Should be expressed as fit/unfit/suspended.

FORM No. 21.

(Prescribed under Rule 103.)

Notice of Accident or Dangerous occurrence.

(*See* instructions on reverse.)

1.	Name of Occupier (or Factory) ..	
2.	Address of Works where accident or dangerous occurrence happened.	
3.	Nature of Industry ..	
4.	Branch or Department and exact place where the accident or dangerous occurrence happened.	
5.	Injured person's name and address ..	
6.	(*a*) Sex, (*b*) Age (last birthday), and (*c*) Occupation of injured person.	(*a*).....(*b*).....(*c*).....
7.	Date and hour of accident or dangerous occurrence.	
8.	Hour at which he started work on day of accident.	
9.	(*a*) Cause or nature of accident or dangerous occurrence.	(*a*)
	(*b*) If caused by machinery :—	
	(*i*) Give name of the machine and part causing the accident, and	(*b*) (*i*)
	(*ii*) State whether it was moved by mechanical power at the time.	(*b*) (*ii*)
	(*c*) State exactly what injured person was doing at the time.	(*c*)
10.	Nature and extent of injuries (e.g. fatal, loss of finger, fracture of leg, scald, scratch followed by sepsis).	
11.	If accident is not fatal, state whether injured person is likely to be disabled for 48 hours or more.	

12. Name of Medical Officer in attendance on injured person.

I certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above particulars are correct in every respect.

Signature of Occupier or Manager.....

Date of despatch of report.....

Note.—To be completed in legible handwriting or preferably typewritten.

This space to be completed by Inspector of Factories.

District ..

Date of Receipt

Accident No. ..

Industry No. ..

Causation No. ..

Sex (M., W., B. or G.) ..

Other particulars (e.g. fatal, leg injury, arm injury, etc.).

Date of Investigation ..

Result of Investigation ..

Notification of Accidents.

Extract from the Factories Act, 1948.

(Section 88.)

Where in any factory an accident occurs which causes death or which causes any bodily injury by reason of which the person injured is prevented from working for a period of forty-eight hours or more immediately following the accident, or which is of such nature as may be prescribed in this behalf, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Extract from the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

(Rule 103.)

When any accident or occurrence specified in the Schedule takes place in a factory, the manager of the factory shall forthwith send notice thereof by telephone, special messenger or telegram to the Inspector and if the accident is fatal, or of such a serious nature that it is likely to prove fatal, notice as aforesaid shall also be sent to—

(*a*) the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Officer and

(*b*) the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police station.

(2) The notice so given shall be confirmed by the manager of the factory to the abovementioned authorities within 12 hours of the occurrence by sending to them a written report in Form No. 21.

SCHEDULE.

1. Accidents which cause—

(*a*) death to any person ;

(*b*) such bodily injury as prevents or will probably prevent the person injured from working for a period of 48 hours immediately following the accident.

2. The following classes of occurrences, whether or not they are attended by personal injury or disablement :—

(*a*) Bursting of a boiler or vessel used for containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

(*b*) Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick winch, hoist or other appliance used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof, or the overturning of a crane.

(*c*) Explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place in which persons are employed.

(*d*) Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(*e*) Collapse or subsidence of any floor, gallery, roof, bridge, tunnel, chimney, wall or building forming part of a factory or within the compound or curtilage of factory.

FORM No 22.

(Prescribed under Rule 104.)

To be filled in by the Chief Inspector.
No. of Case.....
Remarks .....

Notice of poisoning or disease.

(*See* instructions on reverse.)

Factory Particulars.	1. Name of Factory .....
	2. Address of Factory .....
	3. Address of office or private residence of occupier.....
	4. Nature of Industry .....
Person Affected.	5. Name and Works Number of Patient .....
	6. Address of Patient .....
	7. Sex and Age of Patient.....
	8. Precise occupation of Patient.....
	9. Nature of Poisoning or Disease from which patient is suffering .....
General Particulars.	10. Has the case been reported to the Certifying Surgeon .....

Signature of Factory Manager .....

Dated.....

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Notice of Poisoning or Disease.

Extract from the Factories Act, 1948.

(Section 89.)

Where any worker in a factory contracts any disease specified in the Schedule, the manager of the factory shall send notice thereof to such authorities, and in such form and within such time, as may be prescribed.

Extract from the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

(Rule 104.)

A notice in Form No. 22 should be sent forthwith both to the Chief Inspector and to the Certifying Surgeon, by the Manager of a factory in which there occurs a case of lead, phosphorus, mercury, manganese, arsenic, carbon bisulphide or benzene poisoning; or poisoning by nitrous fumes, or by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series; or of chrome ulceration, anthrax, silicosis, toxic anaemia, toxic jaundice, primary opitheliomatous cancer of the skin, or pathological manifestations due to radium or other radio-active substances or X-rays.

FORM No. 23.

(Prescribed under Rule 106.)

Abstract of the Factories Act, 1948, and the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

(To be fixed in a conspicuous and convenient place at or near the main entrance to the factory.)

Interpretation.

"Factory" means any premises including the precincts thereof—

(*i*) whereon ten or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on with the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on, or

(*ii*) whereon twenty or more workers are working, or were working on any day of the preceding twelve months, and in any part of which a manufacturing process is being carried on without the aid of power, or is ordinarily so carried on,

but does not include a mine subject to the operation of the Indian Mines Act, 1923 (IV of 1923), or a railway running shed.

"Worker" means a person employed, directly or through any agency, whether for wages or not, in any manufacturing process, or in cleaning any part of the machinery or premises used for a manufacturing process, or in any other kind of work incidental to, or connected with, the manufacturing process, or the subject of the manufacturing process.

"Manufacturing process" means any process for making, altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, packing, oiling, washing, cleaning, breaking up, demolishing, or otherwise treating or adapting any article or substance with a view to its use, sale, transport, delivery or disposal, or pumping oil, water or sewage, or generating, transforming or transmitting power, or printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure or other similar work or book-binding, which is carried on by way of trade or for purposes of gain, or incidentally to another business so carried on, or constructing, reconstructing, repairing, refitting, finishing or breaking up ships or vessels.

Working Hours, Holidays, Intervals for Rest, etc.

1. *Hours of work (Adults)—Sections 51 and 54.*—No adult worker shall be required, or allowed, to work in a factory for more than 48 hours in any week and for more than 9 hours in any day.

2. *Relaxation of Hours of Work (Adults)—Section 64.*—The ordinary limits on working hours of adults may be relaxed in certain special cases, e.g. workers engaged on urgent repairs; in preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the factory; in work which is necessarily so intermittent that the intervals during which they do not work while on duty ordinarily amount to more than the intervals for rest; in work which for technical reasons must be carried on continuously throughout the day; in making or supplying articles of prime necessity which must be made or supplied every day; in a manufacturing process which cannot be carried on except during fixed seasons, or at times dependent on the irregular action of natural forces; in engine rooms or boiler houses or in attending to power plant or transmission machinery.

Except in the case of urgent repairs, the relaxation shall not exceed the following limits—

(*i*) the total number of hours of work in any day shall not exceed ten;

(*ii*) the total number of hours of overtime work shall not exceed 50 for any one quarter;

(*iii*) the spreadover inclusive of intervals for rest shall not exceed 12 hours in any one day.

In the case of any or all adult workers in any factory, the ordinary limits on working hours of adults may be relaxed, for a period or periods not exceeding

in the aggregate three months in any year, to enable the factory to deal with an exceptional press of work.

3. *Payment for Overtime—Section 59.*—Where a worker works in a factory for more than 9 hours in any day or for more than 48 hours in any week he shall, in respect of overtime work, be entitled to wages at the rate of twice his ordinary rate of wages.

4. *Exemption of Supervisory Staff—Section 64.*—Chapter VI of the Act—Working hours of adults—does not apply to persons holding positions of supervision or management or employed in a confidential position in a factory.

5. *Weekly Holiday (Adults)—Section 52.*—No adult worker shall be required or allowed to work in a factory on the first day of the week, unless he has, or will have, a holiday for a whole day on one fo the three days immediately before or after the said day, and the manager of the factory has, before the said day or the substituted day, whichever is earlier, delivered a notice at the office of the Inspector of his intention to require the worker to work on the said day and of the day which is to be substituted, and displayed a notice to that effect in the factory :

Provided that no substitution shall be made which will result in any worker working for more than ten days consecutively without a holiday for a whole day.

Where a worker in a factory, as a result of exemption from the ordinary provision relating to weekly holidays, is deprived of any of the weekly holidays, he shall be allowed, within the month in which the holidays were due to him or within the two months immediately following that month, compensatory holidays of equal number to the holidays so lost.

6. *Intervals for Rest (Adults)—Sections 55 and 56.*—The periods of work of adult workers in a factory each day shall be so fixed that no period shall exceed 5 hours before he has had an interval for rest of at least half an hour and that inclusive of his intervals for rest they shall not spread over more than 10½ hours in any day or, with the permission of the Chief Inspector in writing, 12 hours.

7. *Prohibition of Double Employment—Sections 60, 71 and 99.*—No child or, except in certain circumstances an adult worker, shall be required or allowed to work in any factory on any day on which he has already been working in any other factory.

If a child works in a factory on any day on which he has already been working in another factory, the parent or guardian of the child or the person having custody of or control over him or obtaining any direct benefit from his wages shall be punishable with fine, which may extend to Rs. 50 unless it appears to the court that the child so worked without the consent or connivance of such parent, guardian or person.

8. *Prohibition of Employment of Children under 14—Section 67.*—No child who has not completed his fourteenth year shall be required or allowed to work in any factory.

9. *Hours of Work (Children)—Section 71.*—No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any factory for more than 4½ hours in any day and between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m. The periods of work of all children employed in a factory shall be limited to two shifts which shall not overlap or spread over more than 5 hours each and each child shall be employed in only one of the relays.

The provision relating to weekly holidays shall also apply to child workers and no exemption from this provision may be granted in respect of any child.

10. *Prohibition of Employment of Women—Section 66.*—No woman shall in any circumstances be employed in any factory for more than 9 hours in any day or between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

Leave with Wages.

11. *Leave with wages—Sections 79, 80 and 83 and Rules.*—Every worker who has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service in a factory shall be allowed during the subsequent period of 12 months leave with wages for a number of days calculated at the rate of—

(*i*) if an adult, one day for every twenty days of work performed by him during the previous period of 12 months subject to a minimum of 10 days,

(*ii*) if a child, one day for every 15 days of work performed by him during the previous period of 12 months subject to a minimum of 14 days :

Provided that a period of leave shall be inclusive of any holiday which may occur during such period.

For the leave allowed to him, a worker shall be paid at a rate equal to the daily average of his total full-time earnings, exclusive of any overtime earnings, and bonus, but inclusive of dearness allowance and the cash equivalent of any advantage accruing by the sale, by the employer, of foodgrains and other articles at concessional rates for the days on which he worked during the month immediately preceding his leave.

Where the employment of a person who has completed a period of 4 months' continuous service in a factory is terminated before he has completed a period of 12 months' continuous service he shall be deemed to have become entitled to leave for the number of days calculated at the rate of, if an adult one day for

every 20 days of work performed by him, and if a child one day for every 15 days of work performed by him, and the occupier of the factory shall pay to him the amount payable in respect of the leave to which he is deeme to have become entitled.

If a worker entitled to leave with wages is discharged from the factory before he has taken the entire leave to which he is entitled, or if having applied for and having not been granted such leave, he quits his employment before he has taken the leave, the Occupier of the factory shall pay him the amount payable in respect of the leave not taken and such payment shall be made before the expiry of the second working day after the day on which his employment is terminated.

The Manager shall maintain a leave with wages register in the prescribed Form No. 18 and shall provide each worker with a book called the "Leave Book" in the prescribed Form No. 19. The Leave Book shall be the property of the worker and the Manager or his agent shall not den and it except to make entries of the dates of holidays or interruptions in service and shall not keep it for more than a week at a time. If a worker loses his Leave Book, the Manager shall provide him with another copy on payment of one anna and shall complete it from his record.

Health.

12. *Cleanliness—Section 11.*—Except in cases specially exempted, all inside walls and partitions, all ceilings or tops of rooms and all walls sides and tops of passages and staircases in a factory shall be kept white-washed or colour-washed. The white-washing or colour-washing shall be carried out at least once in every period of fourteen months. The floors of every workroom shall be cleaned at least once, in every week by washing using disinfectant, where necessary, or some other method.

13. *Disposal of Wastes and Effluents—Section 12.*—Effective arrangements shall be made in every factory for the disposal of wastes and effluents due to the manufacturing process carried on therein.

14. *Ventilation and Temperature—Section 13.*—Effective and suitable provision shall be made in every factory for securing and maintaining in every workroom adequate ventilation by the circulation of fresh air and such a temperature as will secure to workers therein reasonable conditions of comfort and prevent injury to health.

15. *Overcrowding—Section 16.*—Unless exemption has been granted, there shall be in every workroom of a factory in existence on 1st April 1949 at least 350 cubic feet and of a factory built after the date at least 500 cubic feet of space for every worker employed therein and for this purpose no account shall be taken of any space which is more than 14 feet above the level of the floor of the room.

16. *Lighting—Section 17.*—In every part of a factory where workers are working or passing, there shall be provided and maintained sufficient and suitable lighting, natural or artificial or both.

17. *Drinking Water—Section 18.*—In every factory effective arrangements shall be made to provide and maintain at suitable points, conveniently situated for all workers employed therein, a sufficient supply of wholesome drinking water.

In every factory wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed the drinking water shall, during the hot weather be cooled by ice or other effective methods. The cooled drinking water shall be supplied in every canteen, lunch-room and rest room and also at conveniently accessible points throughout the factory.

18. *Latrines and Urinals—Section 19 and Rules.*—In every factory sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation of the prescribed type (separate enclosed accommodation for male and female workers) shall be provided conveniently situated and accessible to workers at all times while they are at the factory. Every latrine shall be under cover and so partitioned off as to secure privacy and shall have a proper door and fastenings. Sweepers shall be employed whose primary duty it would be to keep clean latrines, urinals and washing places.

19. *Spittoons—Section 20.*—In every factory, there shall be provided a sufficient number of spittoons of the type prescribed in convenient places and they shall be maintained in a clean and hygienic condition. No person shall spit within the premises of a factory except in the spittoons provided for the purpose. Whoever spits in contravention of this provision shall be punishable with fine not exceeding five rupees.

Safety.

20. *Fencing of Machinery—Section 21.*—In every factory dangerous parts of machines, e.g. every moving part of a prime mover and every fly-wheel connected to a prime mover, etc., etc., shall be securely fenced by safeguards of substantial construction which shall be kept in position while the parts of machinery they are fencing are in motion or in use.

21. *Work on or near Machinery in Motion—Section 22.*—No woman or child shall be allowed in any factory to clean, lubricate or adjust any part of the machinery while that part is in motion, or to work between moving parts, or between fixed and moving parts of any machinery which is in motion.

22. *Employment of Young Persons on Dangerous Machinery—Section 23.*—No young person shall work at any machine declared to be dangerous unless he has been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed and has received sufficient training in work at the machine or is under adequate supervision by a person who has a thorough knowledge and experience of the machine.

23. *Casing of New Machinery—Section 26.*—In all machinery driven by power and installed in any factory after 1st April 1949 every set screw, bolt or key on any revolving shaft, spindle, wheel or pinion shall be so sunk, encased or otherwise effectively guarded as to prevent danger ; all spur, worm and other toothed or friction gearing which does not require frequent adjustment while in motion shall be completely encased, unless it is so situated as to be as safe as it would be if it were completely encased.

Whoever sells or lets on hire or as agent of a seller or hirer, causes or procures to be sold or let on hire, for use in a factory any machinery driven by power which does not comply with these provisions, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees or with both.

24. *Prohibition of Employment of Women and Children near Cotton Openers—Section 27.*—No woman or child shall be employed in any part of a factory for pressing cotton in which a cotton opener is at work.

25. *Excessive Weights—Section 34.*—No woman or young person shall unaided by another person lift, carry or move by hand or on head, any material, article, tool or appliance exceeding the following limits :—

	Lbs.
Adult female	65
Adolescent male	65
Adolescent female	45
Male child	35
Female child	30

26. *Protection of Eyes—Section 35.*—Effective screens or suitable goggles shall be provided for the protection of persons employed in or in the vicinity of processes which involve risk of injury to the eyes from particles or fragments thrown off in the course of the process or which involve risk of injury to the eyes by reason of exposure to excessive light.

27. *Precautions in Case of Fire—Section 38.*—Every factory shall be provided with adequate means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein. The doors affording exit from any room shall, unless they are of the sliding type, be constructed to open outwards. Every window, door or other exit affording a means of escape in case of fire, other than the means of exit in ordinary use, shall be distinctively marked. Effective and clearly audible means of giving warning in case of fire to every person employed in the factory shall be provided. Effective measures shall be taken to ensure that wherein more than twenty workers are ordinarily employed in any place above the ground floor, or wherein explosive or highly inflammable materials are used or stored, all the workers are familiar with the means of escape in case of fire and have been adequately trained in the routine to be followed in such case.

Welfare.

28. *Washing Facilities—Section 42.*—In every factory adequate and suitable facilities for washing shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers therein. Such facilities shall include soap and nail brushes or other suitable means of cleaning and the facilities shall be conveniently accessible and shall be kept in a clean and orderly condition.

If female workers are employed separate facilities shall be provided and so enclosed or screened that the interiors are not visible from any place where persons of the other sex work or pass.

29. *Facilities for Storing and Drying Clothing—Section 43 and Rules.*—In the case of certain dangerous operations, e.g., lead processes, liming and tanning of raw hides and skins, etc., suitable places for keeping clothing not worn during working hours and for the drying of wet clothing shall be provided and maintained.

30. *Facilities for Sitting—Section 44.*—In every factory suitable arrangement for sitting shall be provided and maintained for all workers obliged to work in a standing position in order that they may take advantage of any opportunities for rest which may occur in the course of their work.

31. *First Aid and Ambulance Room—Section 45.*—There shall in every factory be provided and maintained so as to be readily accessible during all working hours first-aid boxes or cupboards equipped with the prescribed contents. All such boxes and cupboards shall be kept in the charge of a responsible person who is trained in first aid treatment and who shall always be available during the working hours of the factory.

In every factory wherein more than 500 workers are employed there shall be provided and maintained an ambulance room of the prescribed size and containing the prescribed equipment. The ambulance room shall be in charge of a qualifed medical practitioner assisted by at least one qualified nurse and such other staff as may be prescribed.

32. *Canteens—Section 46 and Rules.*—In specified factories wherein more than 250 workers are ordinarily employed, a canteen or canteens shall be provided and maintained by the occupier for the use of the workers. Food, drink and other items served in the canteen shall be sold on a non-profit basis and the prices charged shall be subject to the approval of a Canteen Managing Committee which shall be appointed by the Manager and shall consist of an equal number of persons nominated by the occupier and elected by the workers. The number of elected workers shall be in the proportion of 1 for every 1,000 workers employed in the factory provided that in no case shall there be more than 5 or less than 2 workers on the Committee. The Committee shall be consulted from time to time on to the quality and quantity of foodstuffs to be served in the Canteen, the arrangement of the menus, etc., etc.

33. *Shelters, Rest Rooms and Lunch Rooms—Section 47.*—In every factory wherein more than 150 workers are ordinarily employed, adequate and suitable shelters or rest rooms and a suitable lunch room, with provision for drinking water, where workers can eat meals brought by them shall be provided and maintained for the use of the workers.

34. *Creches—Section 48 and Rules.*—In every factory wherein more than 50 women workers are ordinarily employed there shall be provided and maintained a suitable room or rooms for the use of children under the age of six years of such women. The Creche shall be adequately furnished and equipped and in particular there shall be one suitable cot or a cradle with the necessary bedding for each child, at least one chair or equivalent seating accommodation for the use of the mother while she is feeding or attending to her child and a sufficient supply of suitable toys for older children.

There shall be in or adjoining the Creche a suitable wash-room for the washing of the children and their clothing. An adequate supply of clean clothes, soap and clean towels shall be made available for each child while it is in the Creche. At least half a pint of clean pure milk shall be available for each child on every day it is accommodated in the Creche and the mother of such a child shall be allowed in the course of her daily work suitable intervals to feed the child. For children above two years of age, there shall be provided, in addition, an adequate supply of wholesome refreshment. A suitably fenced and shady open air play-ground shall also be provided for the older children.

35. *Welfare Officers—Section 49.*—In every factory wherein 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed the occupier shall employ in the factory such number of Welfare Officers as may be prescribed.

Special Provisions.

36. *Dangerous Operations—Section 87 and Rules.*—Employment of women adolescents and children is prohibited or restricted in certain operations declared to be dangerous, e.g., manufacture of aerated water, electroplating, manufacture and repair of electric accumulators, glass manufacture, grinding or glazing of metals, manufacture and treatment of lead and certain compounds of lead, generating petrol gas from petrol, sandblasting and liming and tanning of raw hides and skins.

37. *Notice of Accidents—Section 88 and Rules.*—Where in any factory an accident occurs which causes death or which causes bodily injury by reason of which the person injured is prevented from working for a period of 48 hours or more immediately following the accident or which, though not attended by personal injury or disablement, is of one of the following types :—

(*i*) Bursting of a vessel used for containing steam under pressure greater than atmospheric pressure other than plant which comes within the scope of the Indian Boilers Act.

(*ii*) Collapse or failure of a crane, derrick, winch, hoist or other appliances used in raising or lowering persons or goods, or any part thereof, or the overturning of a crane.

(*iii*) Explosion or fire causing damage to any room or place in which persons are employed, or fire in rooms of cotton pressing factories where a cotton opener is in use.

(*iv*) Explosion of a receiver or container used for the storage at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure of any gas or gases (including air) or any liquid or solid resulting from the compression of gas.

(*v*) Collapse or subsidence of any floor, gallery, roof, bridge, tunnel, chimney, wall or building forming part of a factory or within the compound or curtilage of factory.

the Manager of the factory shall forthwith send notice thereof to the Chief Inspector. If the accident is fatal or of such a serious nature that it is likely to prove fatal, notice shall also be sent to the District Magistrate or the Sub-Divisional Officer and the Officer-in-charge of the nearest Police Station.

38. *Notice of Certain Diseases—Section 89 and Rules.*—Where any worker in a factory contracts any of the following diseases, the Manager of the factory shall send notice thereof forthwith both to the Chief Inspector and the Certifying Surgeon :—

Lead, phosphorus, mercury, manganese, arsenic, carbon bisulphide or benzene poisoning ; or poisoning by nitrous fumes or by halogens or halogen derivatives of the hydrocarbons of the aliphatic series ; or of chrome ulceration, anthrax, silicosis, toxic anaemia, toxic jaundice, primary epitheliomatous cancer of the skin, or pathological manifestations due to radium or other radio-active substances or X-rays.

39. *No Charge for Facilities and Conveniences—Section 114.*—No fee or charge shall be realised from any worker in respect of any arrangements or facilities to be provided or any equipments or appliances to be supplied by the occupier under the provisions of the Act.

40. *Powers of Inspectors—Sections 9 and 82.*—Inspectors have power to inspect factories any time and may require the production of registers, certificates, etc., prescribed under the Act and the Rules.

Any Inspector may institute proceedings on behalf of any workers to recover any sum required to be paid by an employer under the provisions relating to leave with wages, which the employer has not paid.

41. *Obligations of Workers—Sections 97 and 111.*—No worker in a factory—

(*i*) shall wilfully interfere with or misuse any appliance, convenience or other thing provided in a factory for the purposes of securing the health, safety or welfare of the workers therein,

(*ii*) shall wilfully and without any reasonable cause do anything likely to endanger himself or others, and

(*iii*) shall wilfully neglect to make use of any appliance or other thing provided in the factory for the purpose of securing the health or safety of the workers therein.

If any worker employed in a factory contravenes any of these provisions or any rule or order made thereunder he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 or with both.

If any worker employed in a factory contravenes any provision of the Act or any rules or orders made thereunder imposing any duty or liability on workers he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

42. *Certificates of Fitness—Sections 68, 70 and 98.*—No child who has completed his fourteenth year or an adolescent shall be required or allowed to work in any factory unless a certificate of fitness granted with reference to him is in the custody of the Manager of the factory and such child or adolescent carries, while he is at work, a token giving a reference to such certificate. Any fee payable for such a certificate shall be paid by the occupier and shall not be recoverable from the young person, his parents or guardian.

An adolescent who has been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult and who while at work in a factory carries a token giving reference to the certificate shall be deemed to be an adult for all the purposes of the provisions of the Act relating to the working hours of adults and the employment of young persons. An adolescent who has not been granted a certificate of fitness to work in a factory as an adult shall, notwithstanding his age, be deemed to be a child for all the purposes of the Act.

Whoever knowingly uses or attempts to use, as a certificate of fitness granted to himself, a certificate granted to another adolescent to work in a factory as an adult, or who having procured such a certificate knowingly allows it to be used, or an attempt to use it to be made, by another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to Rs. 50 or with both.

43. *Registers, Notices and Returns—Sections 61, 63, 72, 74, 79, 80 and 110.*—A register of adult workers in the prescribed Form No. 15 and a register of child workers in the prescribed Form No. 17 shall be maintained by the Manager of every factory.

A notice of periods of work for adults and a notice of periods of work for children in the prescribed Forms Nos. 14 and 16 shall be correctly maintained and displayed in every factory. No adult worker or child shall be required or allowed to work in any factory otherwise than in accordance with their respective notices of periods of work displayed in the factory.

The owners, occupiers or managers of factories shall submit the prescribed periodical returns to the Inspector regularly.

FORM No. 24.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (1) of Rule 107].

Annual Return.

Year ending 31st December 19

Name of Factory.....
Name of Occupier.....
Name of Manager.....

1. District ...
2. Postal Address ...
3. Nature of Industry ...
4. *Average number of workers employed daily.
   - Men ...
   - Women ...
   - Adolescents—
     - Male ...
     - Female ...
   - Children—
     - Male ...
     - Female ...
5. Normal hours worked per week
   - Men ...
   - Women ...
   - Children ...
6. Number of days worked in the year ...
7. †What rest intervals were given to adults ?
8. Were rest intervals given to children ? ...
9. Were week-days sometimes substituted for Sunday as weekly holidays ?
10. The number of workers exempted from the provisions of sections :
    - 51 ...
    - 52 ...
    - 54 ...
    - 55 ...
    - 56 ...
11. Does the factory come under—
    (*i*) Section 87 ?
    (*ii*) Section 93 ?
12. Average daily number of workers employed in dangerous operations.

Signature of Manager.

* The average daily number should be calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on working days by the number of working days in the year. In reckoning attendances, attendances by temporary as well as permanent employees should be counted, and all employees should be included, whether they are employed directly or under contractors. Attendances on separate shifts (e.g. night and day shifts) should be counted separately. Days on which the factory was closed, for whatever cause, and days on which the manufacturing processes were not carried on should not be treated as working days.

† Enter "one hour", "two half hours", "one half hour" or "none", as the case may be. If none of these categories applied to all the adult employees, enter the category applicable to the majority of adult employees. Where the majority received an interval exceeding one hour, enter "one hour".

FORM No. 25.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (3) of Rule 107.]

Half-Yearly Return.

Period ending 30th June 19 /31st December 19

Name of Factory.....

Name of Occupier .....

Name of Manager .....

(1) District.....

(2) Postal Address .....

(3) Nature of Industry .....

(4) *Average number of workers employed daily.

- Men ...
- Women ...
- Adolescents—
  - Male ...
  - Female ...
- Children—
  - Male ...
  - Female ...

(5) Number of days worked during the half-year ending 30th June 19 /31st December 19 .

Signature of Manager.

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* The average daily number should be calculated by dividing the aggregate number of attendances on working days by the number of working days during the half-year. In reckoning attendances, attendances by temporary as well as permanent employees should be counted, and all employees should be included, whether they are employed directly or under contractors. Attendances on seperate shifts (e.g. night and day shifts) should be counted separately. Days on which the factory was closed, for whatever cause, and days on which the manufacturing processes were not carried on should not be treated as working days.

FORM No. 26.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (4) of Rule 107.]

Leave with Wages—Annual Return.

For the year ending 31st December 19

Name of Factory.....

Name of Occupier.....

Name of Manager.....

District.....

Postal address.....

Nature of Industry.....

Total number of persons employed during the year—

Men ... ...

Women ... ...

Children ... ...

Number of persons who completed twelve months' continuous service during the year—

Men ... ...

Women ... ...

Children ... ...

Number of persons who were granted leave during the year—

Men ... ...

Women ... ...

Children ... ...

Number of persons who gave notice not to avail themselves to leave during the year in which leave accrued—

Men ... ...

Women ... ...

Children ... ...

Signature of Manager.

FORM No. 27.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (5) of Rule 107.]

Compensatory Holidays—Annual Return.

For the year ending 31st December 19 .

Name of Factory.....

Name of Occupier.....

Name of Manager.....

1. District.....

2. Postal Address.....

3. Nature of Industry.....

4. No. of workers exempted from Section 52 of the Factories Act—

   Men ... ...

   Women ... ...

5. Number who received holidays in the—

   (1) same month ... ...

   (2) following month ...

   (3) third month ... ...

Signature of Manager.

FORM No. 28.

(Prescribed under Rule 110.)

Muster Roll.

Name of Factory..... Place.....

District.....

S. No.	Name.	Father's Name.	Nature of work.

For the period ending													Remarks
1	2	3	4	5									

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FORM No. 29.

(Prescribed under Rule 111.)

Register of Accidents and Dangerous Occurrences.

Name of injured person (if any).	Date of accident or dangerous occurrence.	Date of report (in Form No. 21) to Inspector.	Nature of accident or dangerous occurrence.	Date of return of injured person to work.	Number of days injured person was absent from work.
1	2	3	4	5	6

FORM No. 30.

(Prescribed under Schedule VI to Rule 102.)

Special Certificate of Fitness.

(In respect of persons employed in operations involving use of lead compounds.)

Serial No.....

Date.....

I hereby certify that I have personally examined.....

.....son of .....

.....residing at .....

who is desirous of being employed as .....

in the.....and that his age, as nearly as can be ascertained from my examination, is.....years, and that he is, in my opinion, fit for employment at work involving the use of lead compounds.

His descriptive marks are :

.....

.....

Left thumb-impression of person examined.

Certifying Surgeon.

I certify that I examined the person mentioned above on.	I extend this certificate until.	Signature of Certifying Surgeon.	Note of symptoms of lead poisoning (if any).

FORM NO. 31.

(Prescribed under Rule 112.)

Inspection Book containing headings as under :—

Page.	Heading.
Covering page ...	... Inspection Book for Inspectors of Factories and Certifying Surgeon only.
Back of the covering page	... Manager's remarks regarding action taken, if any.
Every numbered page ...	... Inspector's or Certifying Surgeon's remarks.
Back of every numbered page	... Manager's remarks regarding action taken if any.

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FORM No. 32.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (6) of rule 107.]

Annual Return—Canteen.

Year ending 31st December 19

Industry.	Name of Factory.	Average No. of workers employed daily.	Type of Canteen.	
			Providing cooked food and refreshments (A).*	Providing cooked food only (B).*
1	2	3	4	5

Type of Canteen—*contd.*		Approximate average No. of workers using canteen daily.	Items of expenditure borne by the occupier stating separately the total expenditure borne by the occupier in subsidizing in sale of food-stuffs or in otherwise selling food-stuffs below cost price.	General Remarks.
Providing refreshments and tea only (C).*	Providing tea only (D).*			
6	7	8	9	10

*While furnishing information please use symbols.

Signature of Manager.

FORM No. 33.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (7) of Rule 107.]

Annual Return—Creche.

Year ending 31st December 19

1. Industry :
2. Name of Factory :
3. Average number of women workers employed :
4. Number of children admitted to the creche :
5. Approximate average daily attendance of children at the creche—
   (*a*) 2 years and below :
   (*b*) above 2 years :
6. Details of facilities provided with regard to—
   (*a*) Milk.
   (*b*) Food.
   (*c*) Clothes.
   (*d*) Toys.
   (*e*) Medical Aid.
   (*f*) Others.
7. Details of staff employed—
   (i) Doctors—
      (*a*) Males :
      (*b*) Females :
   (ii) Nurses :
   (iii) Teachers :
   (iv) Ayahs :
   (v) Sweepers :
8. General Remarks :

Date.

Signature of Manager.

FORM No. 34.

[Prescribed under sub-rule (8) of Rule 107.]

Annual Return—Shelters, Rest Rooms and Lunch Rooms.

Year ending 31st December 19

1. Industry :
2. Name of Factory :
3. Average number of workers employed daily :
4. Approximate average daily attendance of workers at the shelter, rest room or lunch room :
5. Details of facilities provided with regard to drinking water :
6. Details of accommodation, furniture and other equipment provided :
7. General Remarks :

Date.

Signature of Manager.

R. 30 (2) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-I, dated 20th December 1950 (B.G., Pt. IV-A, p. 654).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 30 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that rule 30, sub-rule (3) of rule 31 and rules 32 and 33 of the said Rules shall come into force in respect of cotton ginning factories and that the said rules 30, 32 and 33 shall come into force in respect of classes of factories other than cotton ginning factories, with effect from the date of this notification.

R 54 (2) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-II, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV, p. 655).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 54 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule shall come into force in respect of any class or description of factories, where machines noted in the Schedules annexed to the said rule are in use, with effect from the date of this notification.

R. 69 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-III, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 655).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 69 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule shall come into force in respect of all classes or description of factories with effect from the date of this notification.

R 71 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. B., No. 44/48-IV, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 655).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 71 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule shall come into force in respect of every factory wherein more than five hundred workers are employed, with effect from the date of this notification.

R. 72 (2) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-V, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 655).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 72 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that rules 72 to 78 of the said Rules shall come into force in respect of the factories specified in the Schedule appended hereto, with effect from the date of this notification.

SCHEDULE.

FACTORIES.

Town and Island of Bombay.

His Majesty's Indian Naval Dockyard.
Bombay Port Trust Workshops.
Bombay Telephone Workshops.
His Majesty's Mint.
Government Central Press.

G. I. P. Railway Printing Press.
G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Workshops, Carriage and Wagon, Matunga.
G. I. P. Railway Transportation Carriage and Wagaon Shop, Wadi Bunder.
G. I. P. Railway Mechanical Workshops Carriage and Wagon, Parel.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Carriage and Wagon Shop, Mahalaxmi.
B. B. & C. I. Railway Locomotive Work, Delisle Road.
Apollo Mills Limited, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mills.
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Spring Mills).
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Textile Mills).
Bradbury Mills Ltd.
Century Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Crown Spinning and Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Colaba Land and Mills Co. Ltd.
Dawn Mills Co. Ltd.
Dhanraj Mills Ltd.
Digvijaya Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
Edward Mills.
Elphinstone Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
Finlay Mills Co. Ltd.
Gold Mohur Mills Ltd.
Hindustan Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
Hind Mills Co. Ltd. Nos. 1 and 2 Mills.
Hirji Mills Ltd.
Indian Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
India United Mills Ltd., No. 1.
India United Mills Ltd., No. 2.
India United Mills Ltd., No. 3.
India United Mills Ltd., No. 4.
India United Mills Ltd., No. 5.
Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd., No. 1.
Jam Manufacturing Co. Ltd., No. 2.
Jubilee Mills Ltd.
Kamala Mills Ltd.
Khatau Makanji Spinning and Weaving Mills Co. Ltd.
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Madhavji Dharamsi Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
Meyer Mills Ltd.
Morarji Gokuldas Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Shri Madhusudan Mills.
New City of Bombay Manufacturing Co. Ltd.
New China Mills Ltd.
New Great Eastern Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
New Kaiser-I-Hind Mills.
Modern Mills No. 1.
Modern Mills No. 2.
New Pralhad Mills Ltd.
New Union Mills Ltd.
Phoenix Mills Ltd.
Podar Mills Ltd.
Raghuwanshi Mills Ltd.
Ruby Mills Ltd.
Seksaria Cotton Mills Ltd.
Prakash Cotton Mills Ltd.

Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills Ltd. (comprising Connaught Mill, Empress Mill No. 1 and Empress Mill No. 2).
Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Co. Ltd.
Simplex Mills Co. Ltd.
Shri Ram Mills Ltd.
Standard Mills Co. Ltd.
Shriniwas Cotton Mills Ltd.
Swan Mills Ltd.
Tata Mills Ltd.
Victoria Mills Ltd.
Western India Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Indian oWoollen Mills.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills Ltd.
Kohinoor Mills Co. Ltd., No. 3.
General Motors (India) Ltd.
B.E.S.T. Committee Headquarters, Colaba.
Byculla Iron Works.
Defence Works (M/s. Alcock Ashdown and Co. Ltd.).
Estrella Batteries Ltd.
Burma Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Co. of India Ltd., Kerosene Installation.
Burma-Shell Benzine Installation.
Metal Box Co. of India Ltd.
B. S. N. Co.'s Workshop.
Mazgaon Dock Ltd.
Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Co. Ltd.
B. E. S. T. Co.'s Kingsway Workshop, Dadar.
Mukund Iron and Steel Works.
Hind Cycle Ltd.
Acme Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Tobacco Manufacturers (India) Ltd.
Hindustan Vanaspati Mfg. Co.
India United Mills Ltd. Dye Works.
Bombay Gas Co. Ltd.
Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.
Lever Bros. (India) Ltd.
Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Ltd.
Times of India Printing Press.
Bombay Glass Works Ltd.
Firestone Tyre and Rubber Co. of India Ltd.
Crompton Parkinson (Works) Ltd., Worli.
Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Wadala.
Empire Dyg. and Mfg. Co.
Standard Vacuum Oil Co. Ltd., Sewree.
Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Ltd.
New Standard Engineering Co. Ltd.
Wallace Flour Mills, B.
Devidayal Metal Industries.
Sadhna Textile Mills Ltd.
Shri Shakti Silk Mills.
Jayant Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Indian Hume Pipe Co. Ltd.

Thana District.

Ordnance Factory, Ambernath.
Raymond Woollen Mills Ltd., Panch Pakhadi Road, Thana.
Ahmed Abdul Karim Brothers Ltd. Woollen, Silk, Oil and Leather Cloth Factory, Ambernath.
Western India Match Co. Ltd., Ambernath.
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works Ltd., Bhiwandi.

Bombay Suburban District.

Coorla Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Kurla.
Swadeshi Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2 Mills.
Premier Automobiles Ltd., Kurla.
Kamani Metal and Alloys Ltd., Kurla.
Air India Ltd., Santa Cruz (East).
Asbestoes Cement Ltd., Mulund.
Harichand Textile Mills Ltd., Agra Road, Vikhroli.
R. J. Laxmi Printing Works, Vikhroli.
Indian Plastics Ltd., Kandivli.
Indian Smelting and Refining Co. Ltd., Bhandup.
Khetani Textile Industries Ltd., Kurla.
Dhiraj Pen Mfg. Co. Ltd., Andheri.
United Glass Works, Andheri.

West Khandesh District.

New Pratap Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Dhulia.

East Khandesh District.

Chalisgaon Shri Laxmi Narayan Mills Ltd., Chalisgaon.
Gendalal Mills Ltd., Jalgaon.
Khandesh Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Jalgaon.
Pratap Spg. and Wvg. Mfg. Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2 Mills, Amalner.
Indian Ordnance Factories' Barrel Factory, Bhusawal.
Bharat Vanaspati Products Ltd., Pachora.

Nasik District.

Government Currency Note Press, Nasik Road, Nasik.
Government Security Printing Press, Nasik Road.
G. I. P. Railway Central Eng. Workshops, Manmad.
Rawalgaon Sugar Farm Ltd., Rawalgaon.

Ahmedabad District.

Ahmedabad Advance Mills Ltd.
Ahmedabad Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Jaybharat Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Jubilee Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Ahmedabad Jupiter Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Kaisar-I-Hind Mills Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Laxmi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Mfg. and Calico Printing Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.

Ahmedabad New Cotton Mills Co. Ltd., No. 2.
Ahmedabad New Textile Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Ahmedabad Shree Ramkrishna Mills Co. Ltd.
Ahmedabad Sarangpur Mills Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Ajit Mills Ltd.
Anant Mills Ltd.
Aruna Mills Ltd.
Arvind Mills Ltd.
Aryodaya Ginning and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Asarwa Mills Ltd.
Aryodaya Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd. Nos. 1 and 2.
Ashok Mills Ltd.
Bechardas Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Bialakia Mills Co. Ltd.
Bharatkhand Textile Mfg. Co. Ltd. Nos. 1 and 2.
Bihari Mills Ltd.
Commercial Ahmedabad Mills Co. Ltd.
Gujarat Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
Girdhardas Hari Vallabhdas Mills Ltd.
Gujarat Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
Harivalabdas Mulchand Mills Co. Ltd.
Hathising Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Himabhai Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Jahangir Vakil Co. Ltd.
Kalyan Mills Ltd.
Lalbhai Trikamlal Mills Ltd.
Maheshwari Mills Ltd.
Maneckchowk and Ahmedabad Mfg. Co. Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2.
Maneklal Harilal Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Marsden Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Monogram Mills Co. Ltd.
Nagri Mills Co. Ltd.
New Commercial Mills Co. Ltd.
New Maneckchowk Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.
New National Mills Co. Ltd.
New Rajpur Mills Co. Ltd.
New Swadeshi Mills of Ahmedabad Ltd.
Nutan Mills Ltd.
Patel Mills Co. Ltd.
Rajpur Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Rajnagar Spg., Wavg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1.
Rajnagar Spg., Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 2.
Rohit Mills Ltd.
Rustom Jahangir Vakil Mills Co. Ltd.
Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 1.
Sarangpur Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., No. 2.
Saraspur Mills Ltd.
Shorrock Spg. Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Shrinagar Wvg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd.
Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., No. 1.
Shri Ambica Mills Ltd., No. 2.
Silver Cotton Mills Ltd.
Shree Vivekanand Mills Ltd.

Vijay Mills Co. Ltd.
Vikram Mills Co. Ltd.
Prabha Mills, Viramgaon.
Fine Knitting Co. Ltd.
Sabarmati Power Station, Sabarmati.

Broach District.

Gopal Mills Ltd. No. 2, Broach.
Gopal Mills Ltd. No. 3, Broach.
Broach Fine Counts Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd.

Panch Mahals District.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Locomotive Works, Freeland Ganj, Dohad.

Kaira District.

New Shorrock Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Nadiad.
Keshav Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad.
Rajaratna Naranbhai Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad.
Petlad Bulakhidas Mills Co. Ltd., Petlad.
Shubha Laxmi Mills Co. Ltd., Cambay.

Surat District.

Surat Cotton Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Surat.
Niranjan Mills, Falsawadi.
Surat Silk Goods Mills, Vijay Baug.
Prabhat Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., Sabra Gate, Surat.
Dhanamal Silk Mills, Varachha Road.
Garden Silk Mills, Rampura, Tanki, Surat.
Mafatlal Fine Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd., Navsari.
Navsari Cotton and Silk Mills Ltd., Navsari.
Gaekwar Mills Ltd., Billimora.
Vania Silk Mills, Billimora.
Naran Lala Metal Works, Navsari.
Vithaldas Makanji and Sons, Ltd., Navsari.
Arvind Boards and Papers Mills Ltd., Billimora.
Indian Cotton Oil Mills Ltd., Navsari.

Mehsana District.

Bharat Vijay Mills Ltd., Kalol.
Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kalol.
Navjivan Mills Ltd., Kalol.
New Chhotalal Mills Ltd., Kadi.
The Sidhpur Mills Ltd., Sidhpur.

Amreli District.

Tata Chemicals Ltd., Mithapur.
The Associated Cement Co. Ltd.'s Okha Cement Works, Dwarka.

Baroda District.

B. B. & C. I. Railway Loco, Carriage and Wagon Workshop, Pratapnagar, Baroda.
Baroda Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Ajabadi Talao, Baroda.
Shree Yamuna Mills Co. Ltd., Pratapnagar, Baroda.
Shri Jagdish Mills Ltd., Padra Road, Baroda.
Shri Sayaji Mills Co. Ltd., Near Rly. Stn., Baroda.
The New India Industries Ltd., Jetalpur Road, Baroda.
Shri Dinesh Mills Ltd., Sayaji Gunj, Baroda.
Jyoti Ltd., Gorwa Road, Baroda (Post Chemical Industries).
Alembic Chemical Works Co. Ltd., Gorwa Road, Post Chemical Industries, Baroda.

Poona District.

E. S. D., Dehu Road.
Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.
High Explosive Factory, Kirkee.
Ordnance Depot, Kirkee.
512 Comd. I.E.M.E. Workshop, Kirkee.
Dehu Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road.
Central Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot, Kirkee.
Vehicles Sub-Depot of Central Armoured Fighting Vehicle Depot, Kirkee.
Central Ordnance Depot, Dehu Road.
Ordnance Depot, Talegaon-Dabhade.
Raja Bahadur Motilal Poona Mills Ltd., Poona.
Bhor Industries Ltd., Bhor.
Reay Paper Mills Ltd., Mundhwa.
Paisa Fund Glass Works, Talegaon-Dhabade.
Ammunition Depot No. 1, Dehu Siding, Dehu Road.
Ammunition Depot No. 2, Dehu Siding, Dehu Road.
Major Assembly Sub-Depot, Dehu Siding.
General Stores Holding Sub-Depot, Talegaon-Dabhade.
Unfit Vehicle Part Dehu Vehicle Depot, Dehu Road.
Walchandnagar Industries Ltd.'s Kalamb Sugar Factory, Walchandnagar.

Sholapur District.

Barsi Spg. and Wvg. Mills Ltd., Barsi.
Jay Shankar Mills Ltd., Barsi.
Lokmanya Mills Ltd., Barsi.
Jam Shri Ranjit Singhji Mills Ltd., Sholapur.
Laxmi Cotton Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur.
Narsinggirji Mfg. Co. Ltd., Sholapur.
Vishnu Cotton Mills Ltd.
Sholapur Spg. and Wvg. Co. Ltd., Nos. 1, 2 and 3 Mills, Sholapur.
Barsi Light Railway Co. Ltd., Loco, Carriage and Wagon Repairs Workshop, Kurdu Wadi.
Saswad Mali Sugar Factory Ltd., Akluj.
Brihan Maharashtra Sugar Syndicate, Borgaon.
Agricultural Products General Factory No. 1, Chitalewadi.

Ahmednagar District.

Belapur Co. Ltd., Harigaon.
Belwandi Sugar Farm Ltd., Belwandi.
Maharashtra Sugar Mills, Tilaknagar.
Godawari Sugar Mills Ltd., Sakharwadi.
Somaiya Sugar Factory, Laxmiwadi.

North Satara District.

Cooper Engineering Ltd., Satara Road.
Ogale Glass Works Ltd., Ogalewadi.
Phaltan Sugar Works Ltd., Phaltan.

South Satara District.

Shri Balaji Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Sangli.
Kirloskar Bros. Ltd., Kirloskarwadi.
Ugar Sugar Works Ltd., Ugar-Khurda.

Kolhapur District.

Shahu Chatrapati Mills, Shahupuri, Kolhapur.
Kolhapur Sugar Mills, Kasba Bavada, Post New Palace, Kolhapur.

Belgaum District.

Gokak Mills Ltd., Nos. 1 and 2, Gokak Falls.
Krishna Sugar Mills Ltd., Krishna Kittur.

Dharwar District.

M. & S. M. Railway Workshop, Hubli.
Narayandas Chunilal Spg. and Wvg. Mills, Gadag.
Bharat Spg. and Wvg. Mill No. 2, Hubli.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 12th April 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 145). R. 72

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 72 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that rules 72 to 78 of the said Rules shall come into force in respect of the factories specified in the Schedule appended hereto, with effect from the date of this notification.

SCHEDULE.

FACTORIES.

Town and Island of Bombay.

Wadi Bunder Installation of Messrs. Burmah-Shell Oil Storage and Distributing Company of India Limited, Bombay.

Sewri Installation of Messrs. Caltex (India) Limited, Bombay.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-VI, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 663). R. 79 (1)

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 79 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule shall come into force in respect of every factory wherein more than one hundred and fifty workers are ordinarily employed, with effect from the date of this notification.

R. 80 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-VII, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 663).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (1) of rule 80 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that rules 80 to 83 of the said Rules shall come into force in respect of every factory wherein more than fifty women workers are ordinarily employed and which works for more than 180 working days in a year.

R. 102 (1) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48-VIII, dated 20th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 663).**

In pursuance of sub-rule (3) of rule 102 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said rule shall come into force in respect of any class or description of factories, wherein the dangerous operations specified in any Schedule annexed to the said rule are carried out, with effect from the date of this notification.

S. 8 (5) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 622/48, dated 2nd August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 479).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*5*) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Medical Officers of Health of the Poona City Municipal Corporation and the Ahmedabad Municipality to be additional Inspectors of Factories within the limits of the respective municipal areas for the purposes of sections 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and Chapter V of the said Act.

S. 8 (5) & (6) **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 16th January 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 36).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and in supersession of Government Notifications noted below,* the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officers to be additional Inspectors of Factories within the areas mentioned against each :—

(1) All Sub-Divisional Magistrates in the State of Bombay within the local limits of their respective jurisdictions;

(2) The Resident Magistrate, Kalyan, for all the Railway premises in the Kalyan Taluka of the Thana District;

(3) All Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris in the State of Bombay within the limits of their talukas, Mahals or Petas, as the case may be;

(4) The Inspectors appointed under sub-section (*3*) of section 14 of the Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936), within the limits of their jurisdictions;

(5) The Certifying Surgeon, Bombay, and the Certifying Surgeon, Ahmedabad, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions;

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*Government Notifications, Political and Reforms Department—
No. 352/34 (*f*), dated the 18th November 1935;
No. 352/34 (*g*), dated 18th November 1935;
No. 352/34-II, dated 12th April 1937;
No. 352/34-II, dated 14th April 1937.
Government Notifications, Political and Services Department—
No. 155/34-II, dated 26th March 1938;
No. 929/34-III, dated 6th October 1938;
No. 8937, dated 18th September 1940;
No. 352/34, dated 26th November 1941;
No. 20/7 (D), dated 13th January 1942;
No. 352/34, dated 13th March 1945;
No. 1554/34, dated 22nd February 1946.

(6) The Director of Public Health, all Assistant Directors of Public Health and the District Health Officers in the State of Bombay, within the limits of their jurisdictions; and

(7) The Bombay Medical Service Class I or II Officers specified in Schedule A and Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers of not less than seven years' service and stationed at places specified in Schedule B, within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

SCHEDULE A.

Bombay Medical Service Class I or II Officers.

(1) Nadiad.
(2) Gadag.
(3) Hubli.
(4) Kalyan.
(5) Bandra.
(6) Kapadvanj.
(7) Bhiwandi.
(8) Ahmednagar.

SCHEDULE B.

Bombay Medical Service Class III Officers of not less than seven years' service.

(1) Viramgam.
(2) Broach.
(3) Surat.
(4) Sholapur.
(5) Poona and Mundhwa.
(6) Karad.
(7) Gokak.
(8) Bijapur.
(9) Bagalkot.
(10) Ilkal.
(11) Hungund.
(12) Dhulia.
(13) Talegaon (Dabhade).
(14) Jalgaon.
(15) Amalner.
(16) Jambusar.
(17) Thana.
(18) Amod.
(19) Ilav.
(20) Thasra.
(21) Chalisgaor.
(22) Bardoli.
(23) Jalalpore.
(24) Bailhongal.
(25) Deogad.
(26) Belgaum.
(27) Umreth.
(28) Dhandhuka.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 1907/48, dated 20th March 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 349). **S. 8 (5) & (6)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*5*) and (*6*) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the officers mentioned in the schedule annexed hereto to be additional Inspectors of Factories within the limits of their respective jurisdictions.

Schedule.

(1) The Medical Officer of Health, Kanara East Division,

(2) The Medical Officer of Health, Kanara West Division,

(3) The Medical Officer of Health, Dharwar Division,

(4) The Medical Officer of Health, Haveri Division.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. S.36(6), dated 10th July 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 847). **S. 8 (1), (2), (6) & (7)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*), (*2*), (*6*) and (*7*) of section 8 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and in supersession of Government Notification, Labour and Housing Department, No. S. 36 (6), dated the 5th April 1952, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Shri N. G. Kewalramani to be Chief Inspector of Factories for the whole of the State of Bombay with effect from the 10th July 1952.

S. 10 (1) ***G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 13th November 1941 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, pp. 269-272).**

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 16th December 1942.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 9th September 1943.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 26th October 1943.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 28th February 1944.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34, dated 3rd November 1947.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 352/34-I & II, dated 1st December 1947.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 352/34, dated 28th April 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 352/34, dated 21st July 1948.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 540/48, dated 17th January 1949.

Amended by G. N., Lab. D., No. 54/48-II, dated 30th September 1949.

Modified by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 540/48, dated 24th November 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Factories Act, 1934 (XXV of 1934), and in supersession of all previous notifications issued in this behalf, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the medical officers mentioned in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed, to be certifying surgeons for the purposes of the said Act within the limits of the areas respectively specified against them in the second column of the said Schedule :—

SCHEDULE.

Names or designations of Medical Officers.	Areas.
1	2
Mr. N. M. Alreja, M.B.B.S.	City of Bombay, Municipal Borough of Kurla and Municipal District of Ghatkoper-Kirol.
Mr. N. L. Balane, M.B.B.S.	Daskroi Taluka and City Mahal, Ahmedabad.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Viramgaum.	Viramgaum Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Dhandhuka.	Dhandhuka Taluka.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Prantij.	Prantij Taluka except the villages of Demai and Dhansura.

* This notification issued under section 12 (*1*) of Act XXV of 1934 [corresponding to section 10 (*1*) of Act LXIII of 1948], is kept in force.

Names or designations of Medical Officers.	Areas.
1	2
The Medical Officer in charge of the Grant in-aid Dispensary at Gogha.	Town of Gogha.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Nadiad.	Nadiad Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Kapadvanj.	Kapadvanj Taluka and the villages of Demai and Dhansura in the Ahmedabad District.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Dakore.	Thasra Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Umreth.	Municipal District of Umreth and village of Ode.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Anand.	Borsad Taluka and Anand Taluka except the Municipal District of Umretha and the village of Ode.
The Civil Surgeon, Broach and Panch Mahals.	Municipal Borough of Broach and the villages of Derol, Nabipur and Palej.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Ilav.	Village of Ilav in the Broach and Panch Mahals District and the village of Vadoli in Olphad Taluka of the Surat District.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Amod in Broach and Panch Mahals District.	Amod Taluka except the village of Samni.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Vagra.	Vagra Taluka and the village of Samni in Amod Taluka.
The Medical Officer of the B. B. & C. I. Rly. Co. at Dohad.	The area covered by the B. B. & C. I. Railway factories at Freeland Ganj.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Ankleshwar.	Ankleshwar Taluka except the village of Ilav.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge Dispensary, Jambusar.	Jambusar Tulaka.
The Civil Surgeon, Surat	Chorasi Taluka and the village of Sayan.

Names or designations of Medical Officers.	Areas.
1	2
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Tadkeshwar in Surat District.	The village of Kim in Surat District.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Board Dispensary at Jalalpore.	Jalalpore Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Board Dispensary at Pardi.	Pardi and Bulsar Talukas.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Board Dispensary at Bardoli.	Bardoli Taluka and the village of Nawapur in the West Khandesh District.
The Civil Surgeon, Thana	Thana Mahal.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Kalyan.	Kalyan Taluka.
The Bombay Medical Service Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Bhiwandi.	Bhiwandi Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Vada, District Thana.	Vada Taluka.
The Civil Surgeon, Satara, District Satara.	Satara Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Bandra.	Municipal Borough of Bandra.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Board Dispensary at Andheri.	The Municipal district of Parle-Andheri and the villages of Borivli and Kandivli in the Bombay Suburban District.
[The Bombay Medical Service Officer in charge of the C. R. Wadia Dispensary at Thana.	Town of Mulund in the Bombay Suburban District.]
The Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar ..	Ahmednagar Taluka.
The Civil Surgeon, Jalgaon ..	Jalgaon Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Amlner.	Amalner Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Chalisgaon in East Khandesh District.	Chalisgaon Taluka.

Names or designations of Medical Officers.	Areas.
1	2
The Civil Surgeon, Dhulia	Dhulia Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary attached to the Government Central Distillery, Nasik.	The areas covered by the Security Printing Press and the Government Central Distillery at Nasik Road.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer at Peint.	Peint Peta.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Yeola.	Yeola Taluka.
The Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona.	The Municipal Borough of Poona City, Poona cantonment, the Municipal district of Poona Suburban and the villages of Yerandavana, Pashan, Dapori and Hadapsar in the Poona District.
The Subordinate Medical Service Officer in charge Dispensary, Telegaon Dabhade.	Mawal Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Arsenal and Ammunition Factory Establishments, Kirkee.	The area covered by the Kirkee Arsenal and Ammunition Factories at Kirkee, District Poona.
The Medical Officer, Central Prison, Yeravda.	The Town of Yeravda.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Karad.	Karad Taluka.
The Civil Surgeon, Sholapur ...	Sholapur Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Barsi.	Barsi Taluka.
The Civil Surgeon, Belgaum ...	Belgaum Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Gokak.	Gokak Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the grant-in-aid Municipal Dispensary at Bailhongal.	Sampgaon Taluka.
The Civil Surgeon, Bijapur ...	Bijapur Taluka.

Names or designations of Medical Officers.	Areas.
1	2
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Bagalkot.	Bagalkot Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Municipal Dispensary at Ilkal.	Municipal District of Ilkal in the Hungund Taluka, District Bijapur.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Local Board Dispensary at Hungund.	Hungund Taluka except the Municipal District of Ilkal.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Gadag.	Gadag Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Hubli.	Hubli Taluka except the area occupied by the M. & S. M. Railway factories.
The District Medical Officer of the M. & S. M. Railway, Hubli.	The area covered by the M. & S. M. Railway factories in the State of Bombay.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Devgad.	Devgad Taluka.

S. 10 (1) & (4). **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 540/48, dated 24th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7710).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (*1*) and (*4*) of section 10 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and in modification of Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 352/34, dated the 13th November 1941, read with Government Notification, Labour Department, No. 540/48-II, dated the 30th September 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Dr. N. M. Alreja, M.B.B.S., to be Certifying Surgeon for the purposes of clause (*a*) of sub-section (*4*) of section 10 of the said Act within the limits of Greater Bombay and for the purposes of sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*) of the said sub-section of the Act within the limits of Greater Bombay and the district of Thana in respect of the class of factories governed by Schedules II, III, IV and VI annexed to Rule 102 of the Bombay Factories Rules, 1950.

S. 10 (1) & (4) (a). **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 540/48, dated 24th November 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 7710).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) and clause (*a*) of sub-section (*4*) of section 10 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and in modification of Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 352/34, dated 13th November 1941, and in supersession of Government Notification, Political and Services Department, No. 352/34, dated 16th December 1942,

the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the undermentioned qualified medical practitioners to be Certifying Surgeons for the purposes of the examination and certification of young persons under the Act within the limits of the areas shown against their names :—

The Medical Officer in charge of the C. R. Wadia Dispensary at Thana.	Village of Mulund in the Thana District.
The Civil Surgeon, Thana ...	Thana Mahal.
The Medical Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Kalyan.	Kalyan Taluka.
The Bombay Medical Service Officer in charge of the Dispensary at Bhiwandi.	Bhiwandi Taluka.
The Medical Officer in charge of Dispensary at Vada.	Vada Taluka of the Thana District.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 15th July 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 437). S. 84

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the leave rules contained in the Bombay Civil Services Rules and applicable to workers in Government Presses in the State of Bombay provide benefits which in its opinion are not less favourable than those for which Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), makes provision ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt all Government Presses in the State of Bombay from all the provisions of the said Chapter, subject to the condition that out of the total leave admissible to workers in the said Presses under the Bombay Civil Services Rules, annual leave with wages for the period prescribed under section 79 of the said Act shall be available to them as of right.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 6th December 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 644). S. 84

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the leave rules contained in the Bombay Civil Services Rules and applicable to permanent and temporary workers in the Public Works Department factories in the State of Bombay provide benefits which in its opinion are not less favourable than those for which Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), makes provision ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt all Public Works Department factories in the State of Bombay in respect of the said permanent and temporary workers only, from all the provisions of the said Chapter, subject to the condition that out of the total leave admissible to the said workers in the said factories under the Bombay Civil Services Rules, annual leave with wages for the period prescribed under section 79 of the said Act shall be available to them as of right.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 28th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 62). S. 84

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the leave rules contained in the Bombay Civil Services Rules and applicable to workers in the Motor Transport Section Workshops of the Police Department of the State of Bombay provide benefits which in its opinion are not less favourable than those for which Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), makes provision ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt all Motor Transport Section Workshops of the Police Department of the State of Bombay from all the provisions of the said Chapter subject to the condition that, out of the total leave admissible to workers in the said Motor Transport Section Workshops under the Bombay Civil Services Rules, annual leave with wages for the period prescribed under section 79 of the said Act shall be available to them as of right.

S. 84 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 18th September 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 436).**

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the leave rules contained in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 6567/33, dated 28th April 1949, and applicable to workers in Government Central Distillery, Nasik, provide benefits which in its opinion are not less favourable than those for which Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), makes provision ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt Government Central Distillery, Nasik, from all the provisions of the said Chapter, subject to the condition that out of the total leave admissible to workers in the said distillery under the leave rules contained in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 6567/33, dated 28th April 1949, annual leave with wages for the period prescribed under section 79 of the said Act shall be available to them as of right.

S. 84 **G. N., D. D., No. 671/48, dated 10th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 989).**

Whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the leave rules contained in the Bombay Civil Services Rules and applicable to the workers in the Dandeli Saw Mills, Dandeli, provide benefits which in its opinion are not less favourable than those for which Chapter VIII of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXXII of 1948), makes provision ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 84 of the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workers of the Dandeli Saw Mills, Dandeli, from all the provisions of the said Chapter, subject to the condition that out of the total leave admissible to workers in the said Mills under the Bombay Civil Services Rules, annual leave with wages for the period prescribed under section 79 of the said Act shall be available to them as of right.

S. 85 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 27th December 1950 (B. G. 1951, Pt. IV-A, p. 9).**

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., 671/48, dated 8th January 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Labour Department, No. 671/48, dated the 9th July 1949, the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare—

(*a*) that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the Metal Factory and Calendering Works, outside Raipur Gate, Ahmedabad, known as the Valji Bhanji Metal and Calendering Factory ; and

(*b*) that the provisions of the said Act specified in column 3 of the Schedule hereto annexed shall apply respectively to places in the State of Bombay wherein the manufacturing process specified in column 2 of the said Schedule is carried on without the aid of power or is ordinarily carried on and wherein more than nine but less than twenty persons are employed or were employed on any day of the preceding twelve months notwithstanding that the persons working therein are not employed by the owner thereof but are working with the permission of, or under agreement with, such owner ; provided that any such manufacturing process is not being carried on by the owner only with the aid of his family.

Schedule.

Number of entry.	Manufacturing Process.	Provisions of the said Act.
1	2	3
1	The process of casting, polishing, packing or otherwise adapting type with a view to its use or for sale.	All the provisions of the said Act applicable to factories.
2	The process of hand yarn dyeing with use of lead compounds in the dyeing process.	Do. Do.
3	The process of washing or bleaching or both of cloth manufactured in mills, when carried on as part of or in aid of manufacturing process.	Chapters VI, VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 39, 40, 42, 45, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.
4	The process of manufacturing goods or articles from leather, hides or skin.	Chapters VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.
5	The process of printing by letter press, lithography, photogravure, book binding or type setting, carried on by way of trade or for the purposes of gain.	Do. Do.
6	The process of manufacturing bread, biscuits or confectionery.	Do. Do.
7	The process of weaving cloth from cotton yarn.	Chapter VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 40, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.
8	The process of dyeing, bleaching, or printing of cloth, yarn or articles or all three.	Chapters VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.
9	The process of manipulating metal into articles.	Do. Do.
10	The process of breaking, or cleaning or sorting, or grading, or packing of raw gum lumps.	Chapter VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 55, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.
11	The process of manufacturing rubber balloons.	All the provisions of the said Act applicable to factories.
12	The process involving operations declared as dangerous operations under section 87 of the Act, read with the section 120 thereof.	Chapters VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 87, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112.

S. 85 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 26th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-B, p. 1483)**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the provisions of Chapters VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 87, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 of the said Act shall apply to the Battery plates making workshop situated at 6, Annesly Road, Off Lamington Road, Bombay known as the Modern Battery Manufacturing Co.

S. 85 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 19th June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 592).**

Amended by G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 17th September 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXJII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that all the provisions of the said Act, shall apply to the premises (including precincts) of the establishments mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed respectively situated in localities mentioned in column 2 thereof.

Schedule.

	Name of Establishment.	Situated at
	1	2
1.	N. Y. Weaving Works	Begumpura, Chidiakui, Surat.
2.	N. M. Twisting Works	Do. do.
3.	J. N. Winding Works	Do. do.
4.	C. P. Winding Works	Do. do.
5.	R. M. Weaving Works	Do. do.
6.	S. R. Weaving Works.	Do. do.
7.	P. M. Winding Works	Do. do.
8.	J. P. Weaving Works	Do. do.
9.	Jupiter Weaving Factory	Delhigate, Falsawadi, Surat.
10.	Kohinoor Weaving Factory ..	Do. do.
11.	Star Processing Works (Winding Department).	Do. do.
12.	Moon Processing Works (Pirn Winding).	Do. do.
13.	Jaswant Weaving Factory ..	Do. do.
14.	Jawahar Weaving Factory ..	Do. do.
15.	Vasant Weaving Factory	Do. do.
16.	Indravadan Weaving Factory ..	Do. do.
17.	Kirit Weaving Factory	Do. do.
18.	Kokila Weaving Factory	Do. do.
19.	Arvind Weaving Factory	Do. do.
20.	Pushpa Weaving Factory	Do. do.
21.	Neptune Processing Works ..	Do. do.
22.	Venus Processing Works	Do. do.
23.	Surya Processing Works	Do. do.
24.	Shakti Weaving Factory (Warping and Winding).	Saghrapura, Hiramodi Sheri, Surat.
25.	N. K. Weaving Factory	Do. do.

Name of Establishment.	Situated at
1	2
26. Raman Weaving Works ..	Swadeshi Rice Mill Compound, Surat.
27. Bhukhan Weaving Works ..	Do. do.
28. Chiman Warping Works	Do. do.
29. Kanti Weaving Works	Do. do.
30. Shantu Weaving Works	Do. do.
31. Jagdish Weaving Works	Do. do.
32. Dhanwant Winding Works ..	Do. do.
33. Dhansukhlal Kantilal Weaving Factory.	Sahgrampura, Panrasheri, Surat.
34. Vadanlal Hasmukhlal Weaving Factory.	Do. do.
35. Desai Silk Weaving Factory ..	Begumwadi, Salabatpura, Surat.
36. Isabhai Ismailbhai Desai Weaving Factory.	Do. do.
37. Manharlal Chimanlal Weaving Factory.	Salabatpura, Sidhisheri, Surat.
38. Paliben Durlabhram Weaving Factory.	Do. do.
39. Jyoti Weaving Works	Nawabwadi, Begumpura, Surat.
40. Urmi Weaving Works (Bobbin Machines)	Do. do.
41. Arvind Weaving Works	Do. do.
42. Indra Weaving Works	Do. do.
43. Vinod Weaving Works	Do. do.
44. Madhu Weaving Works	Do. do.
45. Kailas Weaving Works	Do. do.
46. Kirti Silk Factory	Inderpura, Ambawadi, Surat.
47. Hema Silk Factory	Do. do.
48. Narbheram Lallubhai Ghantiwala's Factory.	Aswanikumar Road, Surat.
49. Ratilal Lallubhai Ghantiwala's Factory.	Do. do.
50. Manjula Warping Factory	Nawagam.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 671/48, dated 16th July 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 853). S. 85.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the premises (including precincts) of the establishments mentioned in column 1 of the schedule hereto annexed respectively situated in the areas mentioned in column 2 thereof.

Schedule.

Name of Establishment.	Situated at
1	2
(1) Bhagwandas Chunilal Silk Weaving Factory.	Rustampura, Mota Dastoor Street, Surat.
(2) Chhabildas Chunilal Winding and Warping Factory.	Do. do.
(3) Bhagwandas Bhukhandas Silk Weaving Factory.	Do. do.
(4) Kewal Silk Mills	Lal Darwaja, Surat.
(5) R. C. Weaving Works	Do.

S. 85. **G. N., D. D., No. 671/48-I, dated 17th September 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 928).**

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that all the provisions of the said Act shall apply to the premises (including precincts) of the establishments mentioned in the column 1 of the Schedule hereto annexed respectively situated in localities mentioned in column 2 thereof.

Schedule.

Name.	Address.
1.	2
(1) Khantilal Chunilal Weaving Factory ..	Kalipool, Ambawadi, Surat.
(2) Dansukhlal Nathubhai Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(3) Jayantilal Chandulal Winding Factory ..	Do.
(4) Gamanlal Atmaram Sizing Factory ..	Do.
(5) Mohanlal Shivlal Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(6) M. & F.'s Company Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(7) Champaklal Shivlal Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(8) Kanchanlal Shivalal Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(9) M. & N. Company Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(10) Farasram Shivlal Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(11) K. &. F.'s Company Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(12) M. &. K.'s Company Winding Factory ..	Do.
(13) K. &. N.'s Company Winding Factory ..	Do.
(14) Navinchandra Shivlal Weaving Factory ..	Do.
(15) M. &. P.'s Company Weaving and Winding Factory.	Do.
(16) F. & N.'s Company Weaving and Warping Factory.	Do.
(17) M. &. J.'s Company Warping and Winding Factory.	Do.
(18) K. & P.'s Company Weaving Factory ..	Do.

S. 85. **G. N., D. D., No. 44/48, dated 22nd September 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 935).**

Amended by Corrigendum, D. D., No. 44/48, dated 17th November 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that the provisions of Chapters VII and VIII and sections 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 42, 45, 52, 54, 59, 61, 62, 63, 66, 87, 88, 89, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 112 of the said Act shall apply to the Battery plates making and electric accumulator manufacturing workshop situated at Prabhatwadi, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay, known as the Shakti Industries Limited.

G. N., D. D., No. 671/48, dated 20th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 997). S. 85.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 85 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to declare that all the provisions of the said Act, shall apply to the places specified in column 2 of the schedule hereto annexed and which are situated in the localities stated in column 3 therein and of which the present occupiers are the persons respectively stated in column 4 and where a manufacturing process connected with Jari industry is being carried on.

Schedule.

Serial No.	Particular of the place.	Locality.	Occupier.
1	2	3	4
1	House No. 1766 ...	Lal Darwaja, Gundi Sheri, Surat.	Chaturbhai Fakirbhai Patel.
2	House No. 1767 ...	Do. do. ...	Ratilal Jagjiwandas.
3	House No. 1767 ...	Do. do. ...	Champaklal Gordhandas.
4	House No. 1767 ...	Do. do. ...	Nathalal Balubhai.
5	House No. 1631 ...	Do. do. ...	Thakorbhai Lalbhai & Company.
6	House No. 1631 ...	Do. do. ...	Thakorbhai Durlabhbhai.
7	House No. 1631 ...	Do. do. ...	Vijubhai Ranchhoddas.
8	House No. 3703 ...	Hathifalia, Begampura, Surat ...	Jekisandas Jamnadas.
9	House No. 3704 ...	Do. do. ...	Nagindas Jamnadas.
10	House No. 3704 ...	Do. do. ...	Hiralal Jamnadas.
11	House No. 3735 ...	Kharadi Street, Surat ...	Bhagwandas Ranchhoddas.
12	House No. 3735 ...	Hathifalia, Begampura, Surat ...	Dahyabhai Motilal.
13	House No. 3667 ...	Hathifalia, Golwad, Begampura, Surat.	Khimchand Bhagwandas.
14	House No. 3667 ...	Do. do. ...	Zaverbhai Bhagwandas.
15	House No. 3667 ...	Do. do. ...	Becharbhai Bhagwandas.
16	House No. 3683 ...	Hathifalia, Begampura, Surat ...	Rangildas Nagindas.
17	House No. 3605 ...	Do. do. ...	Purshottamdas Nagindas.
18	House No. 3931 ...	Kanbisheri, Golwad, Nawapura, Surat.	Dahyabhai Nathubhai.
19	House No. 3931 ...	Do. do. ...	Champaklal Nathubhai.
20	House No. 3944 ...	Do. do. ...	Keshavlal Narottamdas.
21	House No. 3944 ...	Do. do. ...	Sakerlal Narottamdas.
22	House No. 3942 ...	Do. do. ...	Maganlal Jekison.
23	House No. 3942 ...	Do. do. ...	Dayabhai Mulchand.
24	House No. 3942 ...	Do. do. ...	Bhaichand Jagjiwandas.
25	House No. 3806 ...	Kataniwad, Golwad, Surat ...	Nanubhai Jethabhai.
26	House No. 3806 ...	Do. do. ...	Gangaram Balubhai.
27	House No. 1017 ...	Taratia Hanuman Street, Mahidharpura, Surat.	Chimanlal Nathubhai.
28	House No. 1017 ...	Do. do. ...	Ramanlal Dahyabhai.
29	House No. 1017 ...	Do. do. ...	Kantilal Dahyabhai.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 7th June 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 248). S. 86.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workshops attached to the institutions mentioned in the Schedule appended hereto from all provisions of the said Act other than section 6, Chapter IV and Chapter VI.

Schedule.

(1) School of Industry, Satara.
(2) Sorabji Nusserwanjee Paruck Parsi Polytechnic Institute, Surat.
(3) R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
(4) The Indian Technical Education Society's Radio Electric Institute, Bombay.
(5) Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand.
(6) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.
(7) B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.

S. 86. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 15th October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 470).**

Whereas the persons having the control of the institutions specified in the Schedule appended hereto, which are institutions maintained for the purpose of education and training, have submitted for the approval of Government their schemes for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the institutions specified in the said Schedule ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the schemes are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workshops attached to the institutions specified in the said Schedule from the provisions of Chapter VI of the said Act.

Schedule.

(1) School of Industry, Satara.
(2) Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Paruck Parsi Polytechnic Institute, Surat.
(3) R. C. Technical Institute, Ahmedabad.
(4) The Indian Technical Education Society's Radio Electric Institute, Bombay.
(5) Birla Vishwakarma Mahavidyalaya, Vallabh Vidyanagar, Anand.
(6) Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Matunga, Bombay.
(7) B. V. Bhoomraddi College of Engineering and Technology, Hubli.

S. 86. **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 23rd October 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 480).**

Whereas the Ministry of Defence, Government of India, New Delhi, having the Control of the School of Military Engineering, Kirkee, which is an institution maintained for the purpose of education and training, has submitted for the approval of this Government its scheme for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the said School ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the scheme are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the said School from all the provisions of the said Act except those of section 6 and Chapter IV.

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 27th December 1951 (B. G., 1952, Pt. IV-A, p. 25). S. 86

Whereas the person having the control of the M. H. Saboo Siddik Institution, Bombay, which is an institution maintained for the purpose of education and training, has submitted for the approval of Government his scheme for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the said Institution ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the scheme are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the said Institution from all the provisions of the said Act except those of section 6 and Chapter IV ;

G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 4th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 387). S. 86

Whereas the persons having the control of the institutions specified in column 1 of the Schedule append d hereto, which are institutions maintained for the purpose of education and training, have submitted for the approval of Government their schemes for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the institutions specified in column 1 of the said Schedule ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the schemes are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workshops attached to the institutions specified in column 1 of the said Schedule from the provisions of the said Act respectively specified in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the Institution.	Provisions of the said Act.
1	2
(1) Kalabhavan Technical Institution, Baroda.	All provisions except section 6 and Chapter IV.
(2) Topiwala Memorial Technical School, Sawantwadi.	All provisions except section 6.
(3) School of Industry, Satara ...	Chapter IV.
(4) L. D. College of Engineering, Ahmedabad.	All provisions except section 6 and Chapter IV.
(5) New Engineering College, Sangli. ...	Do. do.
(6) Shivaji Technical Institute, Kolhapur.	Do. do.
(7) R. B. Seth P. K. Kothawala Technical School, Patan.	Do. do.
(8) School of Industry, Ratnagiri ...	Do. do.
(9) King Edward VII Technical School, Dhulia.	Do. do.
(10) F. S. Parekh Technical Institute, Surat.	Do. do.
(11) Queen Mary's Technical School, Kirkee, Poona.	Do. do.

S. 86 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. 44/48, dated 30th May 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 565).**

Whereas the persons having the control of the institutions specified in column 1 of the Schedule appended hereto, which are institutions maintained for the purpose of education and training, have submitted for the approval of Government their schemes for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the institutions specified in column 1 of the said Schedule ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the schemes are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workshops attached to the institutions specified in column 1 of the said Schedule from the provisions of the said Act respectively specified in column 2 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the Institution.	Provisions of the said Act.
1	2
(1) Northcote Technical High School, Sholapur.	All provisions except section 6 and Chapter IV.
(2) Government Power Weaving Instructional Institute, Sholapur.	Do.
(3) School of Industry, Hubli.	All provisions except section 6.

S. 86 **G. N., Lab. & H. D., No. S. 21, dated 6th June 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 587).**

Whereas the person having the control of Puj Shikarpur (Sind) Hindu General Panchayat Narishala, Chembur, which is an institution maintained for the purpose of education and training, has submitted for the approval of Government a scheme for the regulation of the hours of employment, intervals for meals and holidays of the persons employed in or attending the said institution ;

And whereas the Government of Bombay is satisfied that the provisions of the scheme are not less favourable than the provisions of the Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948), relating to hours of work and holidays ;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 86 of the Factories Act 1948 (LXIII of 1948), the Government of Bombay is pleased to exempt the workplace attached to the said institution from all provisions of the said Act except section 6.

THE SEAWARD ARTILLERY PRACTICE ACT, 1949 (VIII OF 1949).

G. N., R. D., No. 1248/49, dated 1st August 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 443). S. 3 (1)

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1248/49, dated 17th April 1951.

Amended by G. N., R. D., No. 1248/49, dated 10th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 3 of the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949 (VIII of 1949), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the carrying out of seaward artillery practice over each of the areas specified below during the period of 10 years from 1st August 1950 :—

Areas.

Name of Area. 1	Name of District. 2	Description of Area. 3
1. Colaba, Firing Area No. 1.	Bombay ..	Bounded on the North by a straight line drawn from a point at longitude 72° 54′ 00″ latitude 18° 54′ 30″ to middle Ground at longitude 72° 49′ 05″ latitude 18°55′ 10″ and thence to Oyster Rock at longitude 72° 49′ 48″ latitude 18° 54′ 05″. Bounded on the West by Oyster Rock at longitude 72° 49′ 48″ latitude 18° 54′ 05″. Bounded on the South by a straight line drawn from Oyster Rock to a point at longitude 72° 52′ 00″ latitude 18° 48′ 00″. Bounded on the East by a straight line drawn from a point at longitude 72° 52′ 00″ latitude 18° 48′ 00″ to a point at longitude 72° 54′ 30″ latitude 18° 54′ 00″ and thence to a point at longitude 72° 54′ 00″ latitude 18° 54′ 30″.
2. Firing Area No. 2 ..	Bombay ..	Bounded on the North by the inter sections of the Western boundary with latitude 19° 00′ 00″ in a straight line due East to a point at longitude 72° 44′ 05″ latitude 19° 00′ 00″. Bounded on the West by the arc struck from Colaba Point at longitude 72° 48′ 45″ latitude 18° 53′ 35″ at a distance of 12½ sea miles and drawn from a point at longitude 72° 41′ 48″ latitude 18° 43′ 17″ terminating at latitude 19° 00′ 00″.

Name of Area.	Name of District.	Description of Area.
1	2	3
2. Firing Area No. 2—*contd.*	Bombay—*contd.* ...	Bounded on the South by a point at longitude 72° 41′ 48″ latitude 18° 43′ 17″. This point lies at a distance of 12½ sea miles from Colaba Point at longitude 72° 48′ 45″ latitude 18° 53′ 35″. Bounded on the East by a straight line drawn from longitude 72° 44′ 05″ latitude 19° 00′ 00″ to Colaba Point at longitude 72° 48′ 45″ latitude 18° 53′ 35″ thence to a point at longitude 72° 41′ 48″ latitude 18° 43′ 17″. The area is also inclusive of that part of Backbay Reclamation which lies to the West of a straight line drawn from Colaba Point at longitude 72° 48′ 45″ latitude 18° 53′ 35″ in North-West direction to a point 2 cables South-West of Malbar Point and includes the Colaba Fortress, Radar Section Artillery School (Coast Win) and the whole of the precincts of the U.S. Club Swimming pool.
3. Firing Area No. 3 ...	Bombay ...	Boundad on the North by a line drawn from a point at longitude 72° 47′ 00″ latitude 19° 05′ 00″ to a point at longitude 72° 35′ 00″ latitude 19° 04′ 00″. Bounded on the West by a line drawn from a point at longitude 72° 35′ 00″ latitude 19° 04′ 00″ to a point at longitude 72° 38′ 30″ latitude 18° 50′ 00″. Bounded on the South by a line drawn from a point at longitude 72° 38′ 30″ latitude 18° 50′ 00″ to Worli at longitude 72° 49′ 00″ latitude 19° 01′ 00″. Bounded on the East by a line drawn from Worli at longitude 72° 49′ 00″ latitude 19° 01′ 00″ to a point at longitude 72° 47′ 00″ latitude 19° 05′ 00″.

G. N., R. D., No. 1248/49, dated 1st April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 455). S. 9 Bombay Seaward Artillery Practice Rules, 1952

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949 (VIII of 1949), and after consultation with the local military and naval authorities and the authorities of the port in the notified area, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Seaward Artillery Practice Rules, 1952.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) " Act " means the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949 (VIII of 1949);

(*b*) " aircraft " includes baloon, whether fixed or free, kite, airship, aeroplane, seaplane, flying boat, glider, or any other flying machine;

(*c*) " chavdi " means, in any village in which there is no chavdi, such place as the Collector has directed to be the chavdi for the purposes of the Bombay Land Revenue Code, 1879, or if no such direction has been issued by the Collector, such place in the village as is normally used by the village officers for the revenue work of the village;

(*d*) " danger zone " means any area declared to be a danger zone under sub-section (*2*) of section 4 ;

(*e*) " evacuation " means removal from a danger zone of persons, property or vessels ;

(*f*) " practice " includes practice with Atk rifles, MMGs, Mortars or any other type of artillery weapons ;

(*g*) " Revenue Officer " means the Assistant or Deputy Collector or any other Officer not lower in rank than a Mamlatdar or Mahalkari deputed in this behalf by the Collector ;

(*h*) " section " means a section of the Act.

3. *Manner of giving notice referred to in section 3(3).*—The notice of the intention of the State Government to issue a notification under sub-section (*1*) of sertion 3 shall be given in the Form appended to these rules—

(*a*) by publication in the *Official Gazette,*

(*b*) by publication in some newspaper circulating in and in the language commonly understood in the area proposed to be specified, and

(*c*) by beat of drum or in the following manner, namely :—

(*i*) by affixing copies of the notice in the regional language of the area in such prominent places like the court buildings, police stations, post offices, temples, mosques, churches, chavdis, libraries, dharmashalas and other public buildings as the Collector deems fit ;

(*ii*) by sending copies of the notice to such non-official bodies and associations in the area as the Collector deems fit ;

(*iii*) by distributing copies of the notice at public markets, fairs and social and political gatherings, if any, held in the area and in the vicinity thereof ; and

(*iv*) in such other manner as the Collector may deem necessary.

4. *Precaution to be taken in notified area.*—(1) The Collector or any officer deputed by him in this behalf shall cause all thoroughfares, roads, bridges, ports, rivers, canals, creeks, bays, waterways, and other approaches to a notified area to be guarded by marks, signboards, flags, pickets, floats, lights, buoys or by any other means he thinks necessary on the day of the seaward artillery practice.

(2) The Collector shall, on application made to him by the officer commanding the forces engaged in such practice, arrange with the assistance of the naval or military authorities concerned, for the evacuation and guarding of the danger zone. Notice of such evacuation shall be given at least ten days before the date of the evacuation.

(3) The Collector shall arrange to announce by beat of drum to the inhabitants of the notified area the provisions of section 7.

(4) The Collector or the officer deputed by him in this behalf shall take steps before any evacuation takes place, for the closing and sealing of the houses, public buildings and other premises and also for the removal of such property and vessels as he deems fit in the presence of the owners thereof, and, if the owners are absent from the danger zone, in the presence of two respectable inhabitants of the locality.

5. *Assessment and payment of compensation.*—(1) The Revenue Officer shall, subject to the provisions of sub-rule (2) on local investigation and after affording the claimant an opportunity of being heard and recording a memorandum of evidence, determine the amount of compensation payable under section 5. In case of damage to any vessel, stakes in the sea or the creek nearby or things used for catching fish or loss in any undertaking such as salt making, fishing, fish curing or fish drying, the Revenue Officer shall determine the amount of compensation after personal verification of the damage or loss.

(2) The amount of compensation shall be such amount as in the opinion of the Revenue Officer be adequate in accordance with the following principles :—

(*a*) If the injury caused is bodily injury to any human being or any animal, the amount of compensation shall be the medical and other charges reasonably required to cure the injury. If such injury is incurable and deprives the person or animal of the use of any limb or organ on account of such injury, the amount of compensation shall be the amount of loss suffered by the person himself or the person to whom the animal belongs on account of the deprivation of the use of such limb or organ.

(*b*) If the injury caused is the injury to any property, whether movable or immovable, the amount of compensation shall be the amount as is reasonably required to repair such injury. If the injury is irreparable, the amount of compensation shall be the market value of the property.

(3) After determining the amount of compensation the Revenue Officer shall cause it to be paid in his presence by the Naval Compensation Officer appointed in that behalf by the naval authorities direct to the claimants :

Provided that in the case of pardanshin ladies or sick or invalid persons such compensation may be paid to their authorised agents and in the case of minors to their guardians.

6. *Scale of Compensation.*—Compensation on account of evacuation from any place shall be paid in respect of each day on which the evacuation is enforced at such rates as may be fixed by the Revenue Officer. Such rates shall not be less than—

(*a*) in the case of a labourer or a fisherman servant about 12 years of age, the wages per day ordinarily earned by such labourer or servant:

Provided that when or any one day the evacuation is for a period of less than four hours, the rate of compensation shall not be less than half the wages per day ordinarily earned by such labourer or servant;

(*b*) in the case of a fisherman, the loss of fishing estimated on the basis of the value of the average catch per fishing boat, such average being calculated on the basis of a normal working of a fishing boat during fair season from September to May;

(*c*) in the case of any other person over 12 years of age superior in status to a labourer or a fisherman servant, such loss of earnings as the Revenue Officer estimates to have been incurred by him;

(*d*) for the removal of a sick or invalid person, the actual cost of removal in addition to the wages, if any, as prescribed in clause (*a*) above.

7. *Artillery practice range and artillery material.*—(1) The land and sea area within which the seaward artillery practice is to be carried out shall be divided into different portions and referred to as firing areas No. 1, No. 2, etc.

These portions shall further be specified as shown below:—

Firing Area No.—

(*a*) *Land:* The area of land affected is ..... at longitude .....

.....latitude .....

(*b*) Sea area enclosed:

On the South by

On the East by

On the North by

On the West by

(2) Before firing takes place in the areas referred to in sub-rule (1), notice of such firing shall be given by the hoisting of signals and precautions may be taken to see that—

(i) no person enters or remains within the land area or the sea area affected, nor brings, takes or suffers to remain therein, any vehicle, animal, vessel, aircraft, or thing except with the permission of the authorities concerned;

(ii) no person or vessel is employed in fishing in the sea area;

(iii) no vessel anchors or remains anchored in or around on the sea area except under the orders of the naval authorities;

(iv) no aircraft remains on or travels upon the sea area.

(3) Firing programme shall be notified ten days before the firing is to take place and it shall be forwarded to the local authorities and also the local newspapers for publication in the regional language of the district within which the firing area is situated. It shall also be sent in addition to the following :—

State Government in the Revenue Department.
H. Q. Artillery, Southern Command, Poona.
H. Q. Bombay Area, Colaba, Bombay.
H. Q. Bombay Sub-Area, Colaba, Bombay.
Command, Artillery School, Deolali.
O.C.I.A.F.
Controller of Aerodrome, Bombay Region, Bombay Airport, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
Senior Area Control and Flying Control Officer, Santa Cruz, Bombay.
Aerodrome Officers, Santa Cruz and Juhu.
Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay.
Superintendent of Police, H and I Division, Bombay.
Superintendent of Light Houses, Old Customs House, Bombay.
Commodore in charge I. N., Bombay.
Harbour Master, Bombay.
Municipal Commisssioner for Greater Bombay.
Director of Fisheries, Old Custom House, Bombay.
Collector, Bombay and Bombay Suburban District.
Deputy Conservator, Bombay Port Trust.
Superintendent of Police, Worli, Bombay.
O. C. Military Hospital, Bombay.
Hon. Secretary, U. S. Club, Colaba, Bombay.
Principal Officer, Mercantile Marine Department, Bombay.

(4) No person shall trawl, dredge, touch or search for or otherwise interfere with any shot, shell, bomb, bullet, or other projectile or any portion thereof found within the land area or be in possession of any such shot, shell, bomb, bullet or other projectile or any portion thereof found within the land area or the sea area.

(5) Any person who when trawling, dredging, or in any manner whatsoever, shall come into possession of any such shot, shell, bomb, bullet, or other projectile, or any portion thereof, within the sea area, shall not retain it, but shall immediately return it to the naval authorities concerned in its then condition, and without tampering with it into the water :

Provided that the provisions of sub-rules (4) and (5) shall not apply in cases of persons who recover projectiles under written instructions from the naval, military or air force authorities.

FORM.

(*See* rule 3.)

No. .—Notice is hereby given that in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of section 3 of the Seaward Artillery Practice Act, 1949 (VIII of 1949), the Government of Bombay proposes to authorise the carrying out of seaward artillery practice over the areas specified below during the period from to both days inclusive.

Land area.

Name of taluka.	Village Survey Nos.	Approximate area.

Sea area enclosed—

On the South by

On the East by

On the North by

On the West by

2. A summary of the main provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder showing the rights and obligations of the inhabitants of the areas is given in Appendix A for general information.

3. A copy of the map of the areas is given in Appendix B.

4. The notification under sub-section (*1*) of the said section 3 will be issued after the expiry of the period of *two months* from the date of the first publication of this notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette.*

APPENDIX A.

Summary of the main provisions of the Act and rules made thereunder.

(1) *Notice of the intention of carrying out seaward artillery practice.*—Before the seaward artillery practice takes place over any specified area, there will first be published a notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette* notifying the intention of Government to issue a notification specifying the area over which and the period or periods during which the seaward artillery practice shall take place. The publication of this notice shall be as wide as possible and shall be given (*a*) by publication in the official Gazette ; (*b*) by publication in some newspaper circulating in and in the language commonly understood in the area proposed to be specified ; (*c*) by beat of drum or by affixing copies of the notice in the regional language of the area in all prominent and public places in the area, by sending copies of the notice to selected non-official bodies and associations, by distributing copies of the notice at the markets, fairs and public meetings held before the date fixed for the artillery practice, and in such other manner as the Collector may deem necessary.

(2) *Final notification authorising the practice.*—Only after the expiry of two months from the date of the first publication of the notice in the *Bombay Government Gazette,* the notification itself shall be published in the *Bombay Government Gazette* authorising the carrying out of the seaward artillery practice within the specified area during the specified period or periods. Publicity to this notification also shall be given as widely as possible as in the case of the earlier notice.

(3) *Special provisions as regards the area declared to be a danger-zone.*—In some notified areas, there may be some area declared as a danger-zone by the Commanding Officer. This danger-zone area shall be marked in bold red in one copy of the map previously published with the notice.

(4) The danger-zone area shall be guarded by sign-boards, pickets, etc., on the day of the practice.

(5) If so required by the Officer Commanding the forces engaged in the artillery practice, all persons and vessels are bound to vacate the danger-zone area during the specified period and they shall not enter that area during the specified period. The Collector shall arrange with the assistance of the naval or military authorities concerned for the evacuation and guarding of the danger-zone.

(6) *Precautions to be taken in the danger-zone.*—The Collector or any other officer deputed by him shall arrange for all thoroughfares, roads, bridges, waterways and other approaches to the notified areas to be guarded by marks, sign-boards, pickets, etc., on the day of the practice. He shall also by beat of drum make known to the inhabitants of the area affected the penal provisions of the Act given in paragraph (10) below.

(7) *Provision as regards the claim and award of compensation to persons suffering loss or damage.*—Compensation for any damage caused by seaward artillery practice to person or property or for interference with rights or privileges, including expenses reasonably incurred in protecting person, property, rights and privileges during the seaward artillery practice shall be paid by Naval Compensation Officer in the presence of the Revenue Officer deputed by the Collector. Compensation shall include compensation for the removal from any portion of a notified area declared to be a danger-zone of any person, property or vessel and for any damage sustained in the course of any such removal. The compensation for removal shall be disbursed on the spot at not less than the minimum prescribed rate before the removal is enforced.

(8) It shall be the duty of the Revenue Officer so deputed to consider all claims for compensation and determine the amount of compensation to be awarded by local investigation and after affording the claimant an opportunity of being heard and to cause disbursement of the amount of compensation to the claimants.

(9) *Right of appeal.*—Any claimant who is dissatisfied with the refusal of the Revenue Officer to award him compensation or with the amount of compensation awarded to him by the Revenue Officer may, at any time within one month of the communication to him of the decision of the Revenue Officer, prefer an appeal to the Collector. The decision of the Collector on such appeal shall be final and no suit shall lie in any civil court in respect of any matter decided by the Collector.

(10) *Offences punishable under the Act.*—If within the notified area and during the specified period any person (*a*) wilfully obstructs or interferes with the carrying out of seaward artillery practice, or (*b*) without due authority enters or remains in any camp, or (*c*) without due authority enters or remains in any area declared to be a danger zone at a time when entry thereto is prohibited, or (*d*) without due authority interferes with any flag or mark or target or buoy or any apparatus used for the purposes of the artillery practice, he shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees or with imprisonment which may extend to fifteen days or with both.

APPENDIX B.

(A copy of the map of the areas affected.)

THE DISPLACED PERSONS (LEGAL PROCEEDINGS) ACT, 1949 (XXV OF 1949).

G. N., H. D., No. 8705/5 (1), dated 15th June 1949 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 3368).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 1 of the Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the said Act shall come into force in the State of Bombay with effect from the date of this notification.

THE PREVENTIVE DETENTION ACT, 1950 (IV OF 1950).

G. N., H. D., No. S.D. III/1042 (N)-I, dated 27th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1322). S. 4

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 1042 (N)/3424, dated 17th September 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and in supersession of Government Order, Home Department (Political), No. S.D. III-1042-A/9628, dated the 26th June 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that a person in respect of whom a detention order is in force, shall, save as otherwise provided by any special order of the Government of Bombay, is liable to be detained in any of the places specified hereunder :—

The Yeravda Central Prison, Poona,
The Ahmedabad Central Prison, Ahmedabad,
The Belgaum Central Prison, Belgaum,
The Nasik Road Central Prison, Nasik,
The Baroda Central Prison, Baroda,
The Thana District Prison, Thana,
The Dhulia District Prison, Dhulia,
The Bijapur District Prison, Bijapur,
The Sangli District Prison, Sangli,
The Kolhapur District Prison, Kolhapur,
The House of Correction, Bombay,
The Worli Detention Camp Prison, Bombay,
The Arthur Road Prison, Bombay,
The Visapur Temporary Prison, Visapur,
Any of the Sub-jails in the Districts
or
Any of the Lock-ups in the Districts and in Greater Bombay.

G. N., H. D., No. S.D.III/1042 (N)-II, dated 27th February 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1322). S. 4 Bombay Conditions of Detention Order, 1951.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 1042 (N), dated 14th March 1951.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 1042 (N)/5330, dated 21st May 1951.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 1042 (N), dated 21st November 1951.

Amended by G. N., H. D., No. S.D. 1042 (N)-II, dated 1st October 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), and in supersession of Government Order, Home Department (Political), No. S.D. III/1042(E), dated the 22nd May 1950, the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following order :—

Preliminary.

1. This Order may be called the Bombay Conditions of Detention Order, 1951.
2. It shall come into force from 27th February 1951.

3. In this Order, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Preventive Detention Act, 1950;

(*b*) "Civil Surgeon" means the Civil Surgeon of the district in which the security prisoner is detained;

(*c*) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay;

(*d*) "Detaining authority" means Government or any Officer specified in sub-section (*2*) of section 3 of the Act;

(*e*) "District Magistrate" means the District Magistrate or the Additional District Magistrate of the district in which the security prisoner is detained;

(*f*) "Government" means the Government of Bombay;

(*g*) "Presidency Surgeon" means the Presidency Surgeon, Bombay;

(*h*) "Security prisoner" means a person with respect to whom a detention Order is made by the State Government or an officer subordinate to it under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950;

(*i*) "Superintendent" means (1) in the case of a security prisoner detained in a police lock-up, the Superintendent of Police of the district in which the security prisoner is detained, and (2) in the case of a security prisoner detained in a jail or sub-jail, the person in charge of the jail or sub-jail in which the security prisoner is detained.

Place of detention.

4. A security prisoner shall be detained in a jail or a sub-jail or a police lock-up.

Classification.

5. (*i*) Security prisoners detained in a jail or a sub-jail shall be divided into two classes, namely, Class I and Class II. Classes shall be given to a security prisoner according to the state of his health, education, status and mode of living. A security prisoner detained in a police lock-up shall be treated as an undertrial prisoner.

(*ii*) The classification of each security prisoner shall be made by the detaining authority in accordance with the principles specified in sub-rule (*i*).

Accommodation.

6. Where a security prisoner is detained in a jail or a sub-jail, he shall be kept in a cell or association ward.

7. Security prisoners shall be allowed to communicate with each other provided that the Superintendent or the Commissioner may, if he considers it desirable to do so on the ground of the health of the prisoner or for any other reason, confine such security prisoner separately. Security prisoners shall, as far as possible, be kept separate from other kinds of prisoners. Security prisoners of one class shall, as far as possible, be kept separate from those of the other class.

Clothing.

8. Security prisoners may be allowed to use their own clothes and bedding. The Superintendent or the Commissioner may, in his discretion, permit the supply of extra clothes and bedding to a security prisoner by his friends or relatives or at his own expense. In cases where security prisoners have not sufficient clothing

of their own and have neither funds to buy it with, nor friends or relatives to supply it, they may be supplied with clothing at Government cost, on the scales mentioned below. The pattern of this clothing shall be different from that for convicts and the cloth shall be without the jail regulation stripes :—

Scales of clothing for male security prisoners.

Name of article.	Number of articles for Class I security prisoners.	Number of article for Class II security prisoners.
(1) Bush coats	2	2
(2) Shirts	2	2
(3) Long pants	2	..
(4) Shorts	2	2
(5) Underwears (Vests) ..	2	2
(6) Chaddies in lieu of "lungoties"	2	2
(7) Towels H. C.	2	2
(8) C. W. Nehru Jackets ..	2	2

Note (1).—If long pants are given to Class II security prisoners shorts shall not be supplied.

Note (2).—Jackets will be supplied for use only in cold weather.

Scale of clothing for Class I and Class II female security prisoners.

Name of article.	Number of articles.
(1) Sarees	2
(2) Blouses	2
(3) Bodices	2
(4) Chuddies	2
(5) Lungoties	2
(6) Towels H. C.	2
(7) C. W. Nehru Jacket	1
(8) Petti-coats	2

Note (1).—Chuddies and petti-coats will be supplied only to those female security prisoners of either class who use 6-yard sarees.

Note (2).—Jackets will be supplied for use only in cold weather.

Diet.

9. (*i*) Class I and Class II security prisoners shall be given diet on the same scales as are prescribed for Class I and Class II convicts, respectively. They shall also get the following additional diet :—

Additional diet for Class I security prisoners.

(1) Butter or ghee ...	... 8 drams.	Daily.
(2) Milk ...	... 4 ozs.	
(3) Sugar or Molasses ...	... 8 drams.	
(4) Potatoes ...	... 6 ozs.	
(5) Fruits worth 3 annas ...	... Three times in a week.	

Note.—The diet of potatoes in item (4) shall be supplied *in substitution of* and not in addition to the diet of potatoes, prescribed for convicts, namely, 6 ozs. on three days in a week to vegetarians and 10 ozs. on four days in a week to non-vegetarians.

Additional diet for Class II security prisoners.

(1) Milk	... 6 ozs.	Daily.
(2) Sugar	... 1½ ozs.	
(3) Potatoes	... 6 ozs.	Twice a week.
(4) Meat	... 4 ozs.	Twice a week to non-vegetarian security prisoners.
(5) Rice	...	[*Vide* note (3) below].
(6) Wheat	...	
(7) Milk or curds	... 4 ozs.	twice a week to vegetarian security prisoners.

Note (1).—The quantity of milk prescribed above shall be inclusive of the milk required for tea mentioned in sub-clause (*v*) below and *not* in addition to it.

Note (2).—The supply of sugar shall be subject to availability, the balance being made good with "gur". The quantity of sugar prescribed above shall be inclusive of the sugar required for tea mentioned in sub-clause (*v*) below and *not* in addition to it.

Note (3).—The quantities of rice and wheat for a security prisoner in a jail situated in a non-rationed area shall be equal to those issued to an individual in the nearest town in which rationing of food-grains is in force, and for a security prisoner kept in a jail situated in a rationed area be equal to quantities issued to an individual in such area. The balance of the ration shall be given in coarse grains. The quantities of rice and wheat shall not be in addition to the diet scale prescribed in paragraph 1 of this sub-clause for Class II security prisoners (i.e., the same scale as that prescribed for Class II convicts), but shall form part of the total ration quantum available to Class II security prisoners.

(*ii*) Security prisoner detained in a police lock-up shall be given diet on the scale prescribed for undertrial prisoners in police lock-ups.

(*iii*) Security prisoners may also be allowed to supplement their diet at their own expense. Any security prisoner who wishes to supplement his diet and who is unable to do so at his own expense may apply to the Superintendent or the Commissioner as the case may be. The Superintendent or the Commissioner shall get him examined by a medical officer attached to the place of detention who may order such modification of, or addition to, his diet, as he may consider necessary on medical grounds.

(*iv*) When the supplementary diet for a security prisoner comes from his friends or relatives *in kind*, it shall be subject to search by such police or jail officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Superintendent or the Commissioner, and the cost of such diet shall not be deducted from the allowance to which a security prisoner is entitled to receive under clause 10.

(*v*) Each security prisoner shall be given ¼ oz. of tea daily.

Supply of funds.

10. (*i*) A security prisoner may, with the previous sanction of the detaining authority, receive from a specified relative or friend, at intervals of not less than a month, funds not exceeding Rs. 20 per month if he is a Class I security prisoner and Rs. 10 per month if he is a Class II security prisoner and may spend those funds

or a similar sum from his own private funds on such objects and in such manner as may be permissible under the rules. In cases in which for want of funds any security prisoners are compelled to do without small amenities which their fellow prisoners enjoy, such amenities may, if considered absolutely necessary by the Commissioner or the Superintendent, be supplied to them at Government cost.

(*ii*) All funds so received shall be kept by the Commissioner or the Superintendent and spent by him on behalf of the security prisoners concerned.

(*iii*) Amounts in excess of those prescribed in sub-clause (*i*) may be received by the Commissioner or the Superintendent on behalf of security prisoners; but they shall not be spent in any month beyond the limits laid down in the said sub-clause.

Tasks.

11. Security prisoners may be assigned tasks by the Commissioner or the Superintendent with due regard to their state of health, physical and mental capacity. character and antecedents and may receive remuneration for their labour at such rates as may be prescribed by the Inspector General of Prisons, State of Bombay,

Searches.

12. Security prisoners and the rooms, wards or cells in which they are accommodated shall be searched not less than once a week, but may be searched oftener or at any time if the Commissioner or the Superintendent considers it necessary. A security prisoner shall also be searched immediately after admission and thereafter before and after every interview with any person other than a police officer. Special precautions shall be taken to make the searches thorough and the fact that the search has been made shall be noted in the report book of the officer making the search. The search shall be made by a Jailor. Deputy Jailor, Jail Guard or such other officer as may be authorised in this behalf by the Commissioner or the Superintendent.

Interviews.

13. (*i*) Except on the written order of the Commissioner or the Superintendent no security prisoner shall be permitted to have an interview with any person other than a police officer.

(*ii*) The number of interviews shall not ordinarily exceed, in the case of a Class I security prisoner, one per fortnight, and in the case of a Class II security prisoner, one per month.

(*iii*) Not more than three-visitors shall be allowed to remain present simultaneously at any one interview, except in the case of near relatives when the number may be increased to five.

(*iv*) Applications for interviews from persons other than police officers shall as far as possible, be made to the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, in the Form A appended hereto. The Commissioner or the Superintendent shall be competent, subject to any special directions that may be issued by Government, to allow or refuse an interview.

(*v*) When an interview is refused the fact shall be reported by the Commissioner to Government and by the Superintendent to the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate, on receiving the report, may, if he considers it proper, sanction an interview which has been refused.

(*vi*) The Superintendent shall appoint the time, place and duration of each interview, and shall not ordinarily allow an interview to continue for more than one hour with a near relative or half an hour with a person other than a near relative.

(*vii*) Every interview shall take place in the presence and within the hearing of an officer attached to the place of detention or a police officer who may terminate it at any time, if in his opinion the conversation is detrimental to the public interest or safety.

(*viii*) after the interview is over or terminated, the officer present at the interview shall warn both the security prisoner and the visitor that future interviews are liable to be prohibited if the visitor indulges in any publicity on behalf of the security prisoner.

(*ix*) The Commissioner or the Superintendent may, for special reasons, permits additional interviews in excess of the number permissible under sub-clause (*ii*).

(*x*) In addition to the interviews permissible under the preceding provisions of this clause, a security prisoner, may, with the permission of the detaining authority interview his legal adviser in connection with a pending or contemplated proceeding in a Court of Law to which the security prisoner is or will be a party. Not more than one such interview shall ordinarly be allowed in connection with a contemplated legal proceeding before the proceeding is instituted. All such interviews shall take place on the premises in which the security prisoner is confined and shall be subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Commissioner or the Superintendent may consider necessary to ensure security and prevent the passing of unauthorised communications unconnected with the case relating to which the interview is granted. Such an interview shall take place within sight but not within hearing range of a Jail Official. No police officer shall be present, either within sight or within hearing range, at the interview.

(*xi*) In addition to the interviews permissible under the preceding provisions of this clause, a security prisoner may, with the permission of the detaining authority be granted not more than two special interviews for the settlement of his business or professional affairs. Such interviews shall ordinarily take place within a period not exceeding two months from the date of detention of the security prisoner concerned and shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this clause as regards place, duration and conditions of the interview, and the proceedings shall be strictly confined to the objects for which the interview is granted.

(*xii*) In addition to the interviews permissible under the preceding provisions of this clause, a security prisoner who wishes to stand as a candidate for any election to Parliament or State Legislature shall be allowed bi-weekly interviews with his election agent up to the date fixed for taking the poll and the Superintendent may, subject to any special or general orders of Government, allow any additional interviews to the security prisoner with his election agent, for the purposes of his candidature at the election.

(*xiii*) In addition to the interviews permissible under the preceding provisions of this clause, a security prisoner shall, if he so desires, be allowed to have interviews with a legal practitioner or any other person of his choice and at his cost for the purpose of drafting a representation under section 7 of the Act. Such interviews shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this clause as regards place, duration and conditions of the interview, and the proceedings shall be strictly confined to the object for which the interview is granted.

Police interviews, photographs and finger prints.

14. (*i*) The detaining authority may by general or special order authorise any police officer or officers either singly or jointly to interview a security prisoner. Such police officer or officers may be accompanied by subordinate police officers if the Commissioner or the Superintendent so directs.

(*ii*) While visiting any room cell or ward, every police officer shall be accompanied by such escort as the Commissioner or the Superintendent considers necessary for his safety. The escort shall, if the police officer so requires, stand out of earshot, but within sight, while he is speaking to a security prisoner.

(*iii*) The police officer or officers so authorised may, with the permission of the Commissioner or the Superintendent, interview a security prisoner in the ordinary interview room, without any officer attached to the place of detention being present.

(*iv*) The Commissioner or the Superintendent or any police officer authorised by him in this behalf may take photographs, register the finger prints and take specimens of the signature and handwriting of a security prisoner.

Books and Newspapers.

15. Security prisoners may be allowed to read books and periodicals which are available in the library, if any, attached to the place of detention.

16. (*i*) Class I security prisoners may be allowed at Government expense one weekly newspaper for every 20, and one daily newspaper for every 15 security prisoners, out of the list of newspapers considered suitable for convicts of Class I and Class II. Class II security prisoners may be allowed one such weekly newspaper for every 40, and one such daily newspaper for every 20 security prisoners. Both Class I and Class II security prisoners may be allowed, at their cost, any other weekly or daily newspapers included in the said list; provided that if any security prisoner wants any newspaper not included in the said list, he shall obtain the orders of Government through the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be.

(*ii*) Books (including periodicals not treated as newspapers) may be received by the security prisoners through the post subject to the condition that the postal article containing the books shall first be opened by the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, or any person appointed by him in this behalf, and the delivery of such book to the security prisoner shall be refused by the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, if in his opinion it is not suitable.

Correspondence and censorship.

17. (*i*) Security prisoners shall ordinarily be permitted to write two and receive four letters per week. Extra letters and telegrams may be allowed when necessary by the Commissioner or the Superintendent in his discretion.

(*ii*) A security prisoner may be allowed to correspond with another security prisoner in another place of detention on condition that such correspondence is limited to personal and private matters.

(*iii*) All letters to and from security prisoners shall be censored by the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be. If in the opinion of the Commissioner or the Superintendent, the despatch or delivery of any letter is likely to be detrimental to the public interest or safety or the discipline of the place of detention, he shall either withhold such letter, or despatch or deliver it after deleting any objectionable portion therefrom. In respect of censoring of letters of security prisoners, the Commissioner or the Superintendent shall comply with any general or special instructions issued by Government.

(*iv*) Every letter forwarded to or from any prisoner shall be initialled and dated by the officer who handled the letter.

(*v*) The receipt and despatch of telegrams by security prisoners shall be subject to the same control as is hereinbefore provided for letters except that the number of telegrams which may be despatched by security prisoners shall be within the discretion of the Commissioner or the Superintendent.

(*vi*) In all cases in which a letter or a telegram is withheld, the security prisoner shall be informed of the fact of such withholding.

(*vii*) When the telegram is to or from Government, it shall be forwarded direct provided that if the telegram is to or from the Central Government, it shall be sent through the Government of Bombay.

(*viii*) Security prisoners shall attach to all their outgoing letters and telegrams a slip containing the full name and address and relationship of the addressee and of such person mentioned in the letter or telegram.

(*ix*) The Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, shall have discretion to decide in the case of a petition submitted in telegraphic form whether it should be forwarded by telegraph or by post.

17A. Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 17, communications between a detenu who is a member of the Parliament or of the Legislature of a State and the Chairman of the Council of States, the Speaker of the House of the People, the Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State or the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of a State or the Chairman of a Committee of Privileges of any of the Houses of the Parliament or the Legislature of a State shall not be withheld but shall be transmitted to such detenu or such Chairman or Speaker, as the case may be, if such communications relate to the powers, privileges and immunities of the detenu in his capacity as a member of the Parliament or the Legislature of a State. Any question which such detenu wishes to be asked in the Parliament or the Legislature of a State shall also be transmitted to the Chairman or the Speaker concerned

Provided that if any detenu has not made or subscribed an oath or affirmation as required by the Constitution and has not taken his seat in the Parliament or the Legislature of a State that fact shall be brought to the notice of the Chairman or the Speaker, as the case may be, while transmitting to him any such communication or question from such detenu.

18. (*i*) The Commissioner or the Superintendent shall forward, without delay through the Inspector General of Prisons, State of Bombay, with such observations as he may think fit, any representation which a security prisoner may submit to Government.

(*ii*) All petitions from security prisoners addressed to Courts shall be transmitted with the utmost expedition. The Superintendent, where the place of detention is a jail, shall forward such petitions direct to the Court concerned and forward copies thereof to the Inspector General of Prisons. Where the place

of detention is a sub-jail or a police lock-up, the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, shall send such petitions to the Inspector General of Prisons who shall forward them to the Court concerned after keeping copies thereof. When a petition is addressed to the High Court, it shall be sent to the Registrar, High Court, Appellate Side, Bombay, in a sealed envelope. The Inspector General of Prisons shall forward copies of such petitions to Government whenever he considers it necessary to do so.

Discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline.

19. Security prisoners shall, for the purposes of discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline, be subject, as if they were convicted criminal prisoners, to the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (Act IX of 1894), and the rules in the Bombay Jail Manual in so far as they are not inconsistent with these conditions or any special orders passed by a competent authority in this behalf.

Medical Attendance.

20. (*i*) The Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon, as the case may be, shall depute a Medical Officer to visit each security prisoner detained in a police lock-up and report on his physical condition. The said Medical Officer shall visit the prisoner at least once a week and more often if the Presidency Surgeon or the Civil Surgeon or the Commissioner or the Superintendent, as the case may be, thinks fit, and submit a report on his condition to the Commissioner or the District Magistrate as the case may be, after the first day of each month and at any other time he considers necessary.

(*ii*) Security prisoners detained in a jail or sub-jail, shall, in the event of illness be treated in the same way as convicted criminal prisoners are treated under the rules prescribed in the Bombay Jail Manual.

Furniture.

21. Wherever accommodation permits, a Class I security prisoner shall be supplied at Government expense with a cot, a table and a chair.

Toilet.

22. Every security prisoner shall be supplied with neem or babul sticks at Government expense. Every Class I security prisoner shall be supplied with two cakes, and every Class II security prisoner with one cake of Jail-made soap per month at Government expense.

23. Security prisoners who have no shaving equipment of their own shall be allowed to have the services of the Jail barber. Class I security prisoner shall be given this facility twice a week and Class II security prisoners once a week.

23A. All female prisoners shall be allowed to retain their glass bangles. If any female prisoner requests to be supplied with bangles at Government cost, unbreakable bangles of a suitable type, not exceeding two for each hand, shall be supplied to her and she shall be allowed to retain these bangles at the time of her release. Glass bangles shall not be supplied or replaced at Government cost.

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Smoking and tobacco.

24. A security prisoner may be permitted to smoke or chew tobacco or to do both at his own expense, provided that either or both the privileges shall be liable to be withdrawn if abused.

Games.

25. Wherever accommodation permits, security prisoners may be permitted by the Commissioner or the Superintendent to play indoor games like cards at their own expensed and inexpensive games such as ring tennis at Government expense.

25A. Security prisoners may be permitted to play chess, draughts and carrom at their own expense.

Lights for reading.

26. Security prisoners shall be supplied with sufficient light for reading at night till 10 p.m. A separate light may not be provided for each prisoner in barracks.

Laundry arrangements.

27. Class I security prisoners may be permitted to get 10 clothes per week washed at Government expense. Any clothes in excess of this number shall be charged for at the usual rates.

Locking.

28. The lock-up time for Class I security prisoners shall be one hour later than that for convicted prisoners.

Conveyance arrangements.

29. (*i*) Whenever a security prisoner is released or transferred to another place of detention, his travel shall be arranged by the following classes of railway accommodation, namely :—

Class I security prisoners : Inter Class and if Inter Class is not available, Second Class.

Class II security prisoners : Lowest Class.

(*ii*) Whenever a security prisoner is released or transferred to another place of detention, and the journey is to be performed by sea, he shall be given accommodation as follows :—

Class I security prisoners : Upper Class or Second Class.

Class II security prisoners : Lowest Class.

(*iii*) Whenever a security prisoner is released and the journey is to be performed by bus, he shall be given the actual bus fare.

(*iv*) Wherever possible, a security prisoner may also be permitted to send free of cost his luggage to the railway station, wharf or pier, or the bus stand, as the case may be, in the cart, if any, attached to the place of detention.

(*v*) Whenever a security prisoner is released and the journey to be performed by him by railway, steamer, or bus is of a duration of 12 hours or more, he shall be given a subsistence allowance at the following rates for each 12 hours or fraction thereof :—

Class I security prisoners	As. 9
Class II security prisoners	As. 6

(*vi*) Whenever a security prisoner is released and there are no means of conveyance such as railway, steamer or bus available to him he shall be given a composite allowance at the following rates, for each 15 miles or fraction thereof :—

Class I security prisoners	Rs. 1-2-0
Class II security prisoners	Re. 0-12-0

Miscellaneous.

30. All particulars relating to security prisoners shall be entered in a separate register (with serial numbers), and returns of statistics relating to them shall be submitted as far as may be on the lines of jail returns.

31. Government may relax any of the conditions hereinbefore mentioned or issue special orders in the case of any particular security prisoner or place of detention.

FORM "A".

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR INTERVIEW.

[*Vide* clause 13 (*iv*).]

Name of security prisoner to be interviewed

Name of the applicant

Relationship of the applicant to the security prisoner to be interviewed

Full address of the applicant

Purpose for which the interview is desired

Signature of the applicant.

Date

Hour a.m./p.m.

G. N., H. D., No. S.D./1042(N), dated 8th March 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 1443). S. 8

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(1) to constitute an Advisory Board for the purposes of the said Act, and

(2) to appoint Shri K. B. Wassoodew, Shri R. S. Dikshit and Shri Parmanand Kundanmal on the said Board.

G. N., H. D., No. S.D.II/1042(N), dated 1st October 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 5547). S. 8 (3)

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 8 of the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 (IV of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint Shri K. B. Wassoodew, a former Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay and a member of the Advisory Board constituted under Government Notification in the Home Department (Political), No. S.D.II/1042(N), dated the 8th March 1951, to be the Chairman of the said Board.

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THE ADMINISTRATION OF EVACUEE PROPERTY ACT, 1950 (XXXI OF 1950).

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 141-B, dated 16th July 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 4364).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 25 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Rehabilitation Department No. R. 141-B, dated the 26th April 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased — S. 25(2).

(1) to nominate Shri B. C. Vakil, District Judge, Ahmedabad, for the purpose of hearing appeals under sub-section (*1*) of the said section 25, and.

(2) to direct that the local limits of his jurisdiction shall extend to the districts of Banaskantha, Sabarkantha, Mehsana, Amreli, Baroda, Dangs, Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach and Surat.

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 141-B, dated 17th September 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 6017).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 25 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950) and in supersession of Government Notification in the Rehabilitation Department No. R. 141-B, dated the 11th January 1950, in so far as it relates to Shri V. S. Bakhle, the Government of Bombay is pleased— S. 25(2).

(1) to nominate Shri V. R. Saraf, District Judge, Sholapur, for the purpose of hearing appeals under sub-section (*1*) of the said section 25 ; and

(2) to direct that the local limits of his jurisdiction shall extend to the districts of Ahmednagar, East-Khandesh, West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara North and Sholapur.

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 141-B, dated 28th December 1951 (B. G., Pt. I, 1952, p. 29).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 25 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), and in supersession of Government Notification in the Rehabilitation Department, No. R. 141-B, dated the 11th January 1950, in so far as it relates to Shri R. D. Shinde, the Government of Bombay is pleased— S. 25(2).

(1) to nominate Shri V. B. Raju, District Judge, Dharwar, for the purpose of hearing appeals under sub-section (*1*) of the said section 25 ; and

(2) to direct that the local limits of his jurisdiction shall extend to the districts of Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara, Satara South and Kolhapur.

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 141-B, dated 18th May 1950 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 313). S. 56 (3). Administration of Evacuee Property (Bombay) Rules, 1950.

Amended by G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 141-B, dated 27th May 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 56 of the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950 (XXXI of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Administration of Evacuee Property (Bombay) Rules, 1950.

2. *Conditions of Service of the Custodian and other Officers.*—(1) The Custodian and all officers appointed under the Act shall, subject to any special contract to the contrary, be governed by the rules relating to the conditions of service applicable to the class of officers to which the Custodian or such officers belong.

(2) If any question arises as to which class of Officers the Custodian or such Officers belong, the decision of the State Government shall be final.

3. *Furnishing of security.*—The Custodian may require the officers appointed under the Act who are entrusted with the receipt, disbursement and custody of money or property to furnish security to the satisfaction of the Custodian :

Provided that an officer who is appointed as a cashier shall furnish security of not less than two thousand rupees either in the form of cash deposit or fidelity insurance policy.

4. *Fee for management of property.*—(1) (*a*) A fee equivalent to 10 per cent. of the gross realisation made from any property vesting in the Custodian shall be charged for the management of such property for the period from the 18th October 1949 up to the 31st May 1950.

(*b*) A fee equivalent to 20 per cent. of the gross realisation made from any property vesting in the Custodian shall be charged for the management of such property from the 1st June 1950 upto the 31st March 1951.

(*c*) A fee equivalent to 10 per cent. of the gross realisation made from any property vesting in the Custodian shall be charged for the management of such property from the 1st April 1951.

(2) The fee shall be in addition to the expense incurred on the maintenance and repairs and other expenditure which may be incurred directly or indirectly on behalf of the evacuee.

(3) When any moveable evacuee property is returned under section 16, a fee equivalent to 10 per cent. of the assessed value of the property shall be charged for the management of the property—over and above any other charges which may have been actually incurred on maintenance, transport or storage of the same.

5. *Audit.*—(1) The accounts maintained by the Custodian shall be audited as far as possible every six months, under the orders of the Accountant General, Bombay, by a staff of peripatetic auditors. The Custodian shall place at the disposal of the auditors all accounts, registers and all other documents maintained by the Custodian in respect of any evacuee property and shall furnish all information which may be required by the auditors.

(2) The result of audit shall be communicated through the Inspection report and the Custodian shall furnish copies showing the action taken thereon and the steps taken to avoid recurrences of the irregularities. Copies of the annotated audit notes shall be furnished to the Rehabilitation Department and the Finance Department.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1950 (XLIII OF 1950).

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-I, dated 18th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 199).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-I, dated 3rd October 1951.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act XLIII of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct with the concurrence of the Election Commission, that for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of the State of Bombay in the teachers' constituencies, the educational institutions within the State of Bombay specified in the accompanying schedule shall be deemed to be not lower in standard than that of a secondary school.

Schedule.

(Educational Institutions which should be regarded " not lower than the standard of that of a secondary school".)

(*a*) Schools recognised by the Director of Public Instructions as training candidates for being sent up for the Secondary School Certificate Examination ;

(*b*) Technical and Agricultural High Schools ;

(*c*) All Institutions recognised by the Joint Director of Technical Education or by the Inspector of Commercial Schools, where the minimum standard of admission is at least the Secondary School Certificate Examination ;

(*d*) All Colleges affiliated to a statutory University in the State ;

(*e*) All Institutions recognised by a statutory University in the State ;

(*f*) J. J. School of Art, Bombay ;

(*g*) Training Institute for Physical Education, Kandivli ;

(*h*) The graduates Basic Training Centres at Ahmedabad, Bordi and Dharwar ;

(*i*) Agricultural Schools ;

(*j*) Forestry Schools, Dharwar and Bordi ;

(*k*) Ayurvedic institutions affiliated to the State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi System of Medicine.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated 18th May 1951 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 199).

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated 19th July 1951.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated 6th September 1951.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated 3rd October 1951.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated 25th October 1951.

Amended by G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-II, dated, 18th August 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*3*) of section 27 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (Central Act XLIII of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct with the concurrence of the Election Commission, that for the purpose of elections to the Legislative Council of the State of Bombay in the graduates' constituencies, each of the qualifications specified in the accompanying schedule shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of a University in the territory of India.

Schedule.

(Qualifications specified below shall be deemed to be equivalent to that of a graduate of a University in the territory of India.)

I. Degrees:

(*a*) Degrees conferred by any of the Universities in the United Kingdom and other countries within the Commonwealth and the Irish Free State, provided the Universities have been recognised by the Governments of the countries concerned;

(*b*) Degrees conferred by French, German and American Universities, which have been approved by the Inter-University Board of India;

(*c*) Degrees conferred by Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapith and Gujarat Vidyapith before 1932;

(*d*) Degrees of Shastri, Acharya and Vachaspati awarded by the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay.

II. Other Qualifications:—

(*a*) In India—

(1) A.M.I.E. of the Institution of Engineers (India).
(2) M.C.P.S. in Medicine.
(3) Diploma of the J. J. School of Art.
(4) Certificate of enrolment as an Attorney.
(5) Diploma of the Bombay Veterinary College.
(6) Certificate in Electrical Technology or in Electrical Communication Engineering of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
(7) All India Diplomas in Engineering of the Delhi Polytechnic.
(8) Diplomas in Accountancy as Chartered Accountants of India.
(9) L.C.P.S.
(10) L.M.P.
(11) L.D.Sc.
(12) Diplomas granted by State Faculty of Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi System of Medicine [including the Ayurvidya Visharad of the Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Poona, before 1944, and Ayurved Visharad (D. A. S. F.) of the State Faculty of Ayurvedic System of Medicine, Bombay.
(13) F. M. L., State Med. Fac., Bengal.
(14) Lic., Apoth., Bd. of Exam., Med. College, Madras.
(15) D. M. S. (Madras).
(16) Fell., Mem., Lic., State Med. Fac., Punjab.
(17) Fell., Mem., State Medi., Fac., East Punjab.
(18) Fell., Mem., Lic., State Med. Fac., U. P.
(19) Lic. State Bd. of Med. Exam., U. P.
(20) Lic. B. & O., Med. Exam. Bd.
(21) Lic. Burma Med. Exam. Bd.
(22) Lic. C. P. Med. Exam. Bd.
(23) Lic. Assam Med. Exam. Bd.
(24) Asstt. Surg., I. M. D., Dip., Med. College, Apoth., Asstt. Apoth., Sub-Asstt., Apoth., Sub-Asstt. Surg., Certif. in Med., Surg. and Midwif., Hosp. Asstt., Civil Med. Asstt., etc., as the case may be.
(25) F., M., L., R. C. P., Lond., Edin. or Irel., as the case may be.
(26) F., M., L., R. C. S., Eng., Edin. or Irel., as the case may be.
(27) L. S. A., Lond.
(28) L. M. S. S. A., Lond.

(29) L. F. P. S., Glasg.

(30) F. L., R. F. P. S., Glasg.

(31) L. A. H., Dubl.

(32) L. M. S. Ceylon Medl. Coll. Nova Scotia Prov. Med. Bd., Med. Coun. Prince Ed. Island, New Burn. Coun. Phys. Surg. Nfld., Med. Bd., and Eng. King Edw. VII Med. Schl., Singapore, as the case may be.

(33) Lic., Medico-Surg. Coll., Nova Goa.

(*b*) In other countries- -

(1) A.M.I.C.E.

(2) A.M.I.E.E.

(3) A.M.I.M.E.

(4) Fellowship or membership of Royal Colleges in the various Faculties in the United Kingdom and other countries within the Commonwealth.

(5) Enrolment as a Barrister of England or Ireland or a member of the Faculty of Advocates of Scotland.

(6) Fellowship of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors.

(7) Associate Membership or Membership of the Town Planning Institute in London.

(8) Certificates of Associate Membership of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Institution of Mechanical Engineers or the Institutions of Electrical Engineers, London.

(9) (*a*) Certificate of Associateship of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington).

(*b*) Certificate of Associateship in Electrical Engineering—Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh.

(10) Diploma in Engineering of the following :—

(*a*) University College, London.

(*b*) King's College, London.

(*c*) City and Guilds, London (Final Grade C, Examination).

(11) Diploma in Electrical Engineering, Faraday House, London, provided the Diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

(12) Final Diploma in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Royal Technical College, Glasgow.

(13) Professional Certificate for Constructors, Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

(14) Certificate of Associateship or Membership of the Royal Academy, London.

(15) Certificate of Associate or Fellowship of the Royal Institute of British Architects.

(16) Diplomas in Accountancy as Chartered Accountants, Scotland, or Chartered Accountants, or Incorporated Accountants of England.

(17) Bachelor of Divinity Degrees.

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6987/46-H, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 951).

Government is pleased to appoint under rule 2 (*e*) of the Representation of the People (Preparation of Electoral Rolls) Rules, 1950, the Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris as Revising authorities for the areas of their respective Revenue jurisdiction.

THE ROAD TRANSPORT CORPORATIONS ACT, 1950 (LXIV OF 1950).

G. N., H. D., No. 1780/5, dated 14th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 2696).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (LXIV of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to establish a Road Transport Corporation for the areas specified in the Schedule appended hereto, under the name of the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. S. 3.

Schedule.

Areas comprised in the Greater Bombay and districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals, Broach, Surat, Thana, Dangs, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona, Sholapur, Satara North, Satara South, Kolhapur, Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Kanara, Sabar Kantha, Banas Kantha, Amreli, Mehsana. Baroda, East Khandesh and West Khandesh.

G. N., H. D., No. 5208/6, dated 12th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 405).

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 44 of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950 (LXIV of 1950), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :— S. 44.

Bombay State Road Transport Corporation Rules, 1952.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation Rules, 1952.

2. *Definitions.*—In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*a*) "Act" means the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950;

(*b*) "Bombay State Transport Employees' Service Regulations" means the regulations made by the Corporation under clause (*c*) of sub-section (*2*) of section 45 of the Act;

(*c*) "Division" means such areas as may be established by the Corporation from time to time for the proper operation and control of its undertaking from the administrative point of view;

(*d*) "Schedule" means a Schedule annexed to these rules.

CHAPTER II.

CONSTITUTION OF CORPORATION.

3. *Constitution.*—(1) The Corporation shall consist of eleven members including the Chairman, out of which five shall be ex-official and six non-official members.

(2) Three of the ex-officio members shall be nominated by the State Government as its representatives, and the other two ex-officio members shall be nominated by the Central Government as its representatives. The contributing Governments may appoint one or more of its representatives to be whole-time members of the Corporation.

(3) The six non-official members shall be appointed by the State Government so as to include representatives of industries, agriculture, labour and commerce.

The non-official members shall be part-time members.

(4) The State Government shall appoint one member of the Corporation as Chairman and shall also appoint one other member as Vice-Chairman.

4. *Term of Office.*—The members other than ex-officio shall hold office for a period of three years from the date of their appointment and shall be eligible for re-appointment.

5. *Emoluments of Members.*—(1) The non-official members shall hold their offices in an honorary capacity.

(2) An official member appointed as a whole-time member shall be entitled to such salary and allowances as may be specified by the State Government of the Central Government Official members who are part-time members shall not be eligible to any allowance except as provided in Rule 6.

6. *Travelling and Daily Allowances.*—(1) All non-official members including the Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be eligible to draw the travelling allowance at the rate of two first class fares and a daily allowance at the rate of rupees twenty per day subject to such other conditions as the Corporation may prescribe in the case of its own officers.

(2) The official members, who are part time members shall be eligible to draw such travelling and daily allowances as may be admissible to them under the rules governing such members :

Provided that such members shall not draw travelling or daily allowance admissible under these rules if for the same journey or for the same halt they have drawn travelling or daily allowance as the case may be from the Government treasury.

7. *Temporary Vacancy.*—All casual vacancies among the members shall be filled up as soon as conveniently may be in the manner provided in rule 3 by the State Government: provided the vacancies among the members representing the Central Government shall be filled up by the Central Government. The person appointed to fill a casual vacancy shall hold office so long as the member in whose place he is appointed would have held it if the vacancy had not occurred.

8. *Quorum.*—The number of members necessary to constitute a quorum at a meeting of the Corporation shall be five including the Chairman.

9. *Termination of service and resignation of General Manager and Chief Accounts Officer.*—Except as otherwise expressly provided in any individual case by the terms of his contract—

(*a*) the State Government may terminate the services of the General Manager and the Chief Accounts Officer by giving six months' notice ;

(*b*) the General Manager or the Chief Accounts Officer may resign his office by giving three months' notice in writing to the State Government ; but if the State Government so directs he shall not vacate his office after the expiry of the said period of three months until such time as he is relieved thereof.

CHAPTER III.

Financial Structure.

10. *State Transport working fund.*—(1) The Corporation shall have a fund under section 27 called the State Transport Working Fund.

(2) The monies belonging to the said fund may also be deposited in such Government treasuries or sub-treasuries, in the State of Bombay as the Corporation may deem fit.

11. *Depreciation Fund, Reserve Fund, and other Allowances from Gross Receipts* (1) *Depreciation Fund.*—The Corporation shall constitute Depreciation Fund by contributing every year from out of the revenue receipts, an amount not less than that calculated at the rates mentioned below :—

(*a*) For petrol driven vehicles—on basis of a life of one hundred fifty thousand miles.

(*b*) For diesel oil driven service vehicles—on basis of a life of two hundred forty thousand miles.

(*c*) Departmental vehicles—20 per cent. of the cost of the vehicles in the case of those run on petrol and 12½ per cent. in the case of those run on diesel.

(*d*) Building at 2·5 per cent. of their cost.

(*e*) Machinery, equipment and electrical installation—at 10 per cent. of their cost.

(*f*) For other capital assets—at 6¼ per cent. of their cost.

(2) *Insurance Fund.*—The Corporation shall establish an Insurance Fund by contributing a sum of Rs. 155 per vehicle per annum. Any amount due from the Corporation in respect of any claim arising out of accidents by or to the vehicles of the Corporation shall be paid out of this Fund.

(3) The Corporation shall constitute a fund to cover risk of or loss or damage to the property of the Corporation other than its motor vehicles by contributing such amount every year out of gross receipts on revenue account as it may determine.

(4) *Reserve Fund.*—The Corporation shall constitute a Reserve Fund by contributing every year a sum equal to 4 per cent. of the gross receipts on revenue account or such sum out of the gross receipts as is available after meeting the working expenses inclusive of the appropriations towards the Depreciation and the Insurance Funds set up under clauses (1), (2) and (3) above, the interest and dividend payable under section 28, and any other liabilities under the Act and these rules or any other law for the time being in force, whichever is less. The Reserve Fund shall be available to meet the commitments of the Corporation prescribed under the Act and these rules or any other law for the time being in force whenever, in any year, the receipts of the Corporation are not sufficient for the purpose, and with the previous approval of Government for any other purpose.

(5) The unspent balance of the Funds constituted under sub-rules (1) to (4) above and rule 12 below during any year shall be carried forward to be utilised in the subsequent year or years as the Corporation may decide : Provided that, the Corporation shall be entitled to take temporary advances for a period not exceeding twelve months of 75 per cent. of the balances in these Funds for ways and means purposes or as working capital, provided further Government may permit additional advances for specific purposes on such conditions as it may consider fit to impose.

12. The Corporation shall constitute an Amenities Fund by Contribution 1 per cent. of the net profits to the Fund every year. The unspent balance of the Fund so contributed during any year shall be carried forward to be utilised in the subsequent year or years as the Corporation may decide.

CHAPTER IV.

BUDGET.

13. *Form of Budget.*—(1) The Budget Estimate of the Corporation shall consist of six parts :

Part I.—A detailed estimate of expenditure on capital account ;

Part II.—A detailed estimate of (*a*) receipts and (*b*) the expenditure on revenue account ;

Part III.—A detailed estimate of contribution from the State Government and the Central Government and other receipts on capital account to be exhibited under various heads to show the nature of the receipts ; and a summary of the amounts due to and by the Central and State Governments ;

Part IV.—Expenditure statement regarding funds, deposits and advances ;

Part V—A detailed statement of the appropriation of net profits ;

Part VI.—Cash account of the State Transport Working Fund ;

Part VII.—Summary of the Financial Results of the Corporation.

(2) The Budget estimates shall give the anticipated receipts and expenditure for the financial year to which it pertains under the Major, Minor, Sub and detailed Heads of account in the form in Schedule I. It should also clearly indicate the extent to which amounts from any of the Funds with the Corporation are proposed to be appropriated towards expenditure during the course of the year.

14. *Procedure for forwarding Budget to Government.*—(1) The budget estimates for any year shall be laid before the Corporation on or before the 1st day of December of the previous year and after it is approved by the Corporation shall be forwarded to the State Government for approval on or before the 15th December. The State Government shall approve of the budget before the 15th January after making such amendments and alterations as it considers necessary.

(2) The budget thus amended or altered and approved shall constitute the budget of the Corporation for the ensuing financial year and shall be issued under the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Officer or Officers of the Corporation duly authorised in this behalf. Authenticated copies of the budget shall be forwarded to the Central and State Governments on or before the 31st January.

15. *Sanction of Expenditure under the Grants.*—The sanction to the expenditure shall be granted under the following Grants :—

Revenue Expenditure.

(The figures in brackets refer to items in Part II of Schedule I).

Grant 1—Administration.—This grant will include expenditure on General Administration, Accounts Department, Traffic (Administrative), Expenses on departmental vehicles, and Miscellaneous expenditure. (Items I, II, III, XVI and XVII).

Grant 2—Operations.—This grant should include expenses under traffic (operational). (Item IV).

Grant 3—Workshops and Maintenance.—This grant should include expenditure on workshops and on maintenance. (Items V and VI).

Grant 4—Civil Engineering.—This grant should include expenditure on civil engineering. (Item VII).

Grant 5—General Contingencies.—This grant should include expenditure on general contingencies (of all departments excepting Civil Engineering). (Item VIII).

Grant 6—Supplies and Taxes.—This grant should include expenditure on fuel supplies, stores charges and rates and taxes. (Items IX, X and XI).

Grant 7—Petty works and repairs.—This grant should include the expenditure on repairs and maintenance of buildings and petty temporary works, experimental works and repairs to furniture and other equipment. (Items XII, XIII, XIV and XV).

Grant 8—Contribution to Funds.—This grant includes expenditure on the contributions to the various funds set up by the Corporation. (Item XVIII).

Grant 9—Interest.—This grant should include expenditure on the interest to be paid by the Corporation. (Item XIX).

Capital Expenditure.

(The figures in brackets refer to items in Part I of Schedule).

Grant 1.—Lands, Buildings and Electrical Installations. (Items 1, 2 and 3).

Grant 2.—Vehicles. (Item 4).

Grant 3.—Equipment and Machinery. (Item 5).

Grant 4.—Miscellaneous. (Item 6).

Grant 5.—Suspense. (Item 7).

Grant 6.—Compensation. (Item 8).

Grant 7.—Deduct—Expenditure to be transferred to the General and various other Funds.

16. *Contingency Fund.*—There shall be established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest entitled the Contingency Fund of the Corporation into which shall be paid from and out of the State Transport Working Fund a sum of *three* lakhs of rupees. The Contingency Fund so established shall be held on behalf of the Corporation by the General Manager and no advances shall be made out of such Fund except for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Government to which a report detailing the expenditure withdrawn from the Fund and the nature of emergency which necessitated such expenditure shall be sent by the Corporation as soon as possible after incurring such expenditure.

17. *Unanticipated Expenditure.*—If during the course of a year, it becomes necessary to incur expenditure over and above the provision made in the budget, it should immediately forward to the State Government the details of the proposed expenditure along with the manner in which it is proposed to meet the additional expenditure. The State Government shall either approve the proposed expenditure after making such modifications as it considers necessary, or reject it. A copy of the order of the Government on every such request shall be communicated to the Corporation and to the Accountant General.

CHAPTER V.

ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT.

18. *The form and manner of maintenance of Accounts of Corporation.*—The receipts and expenditure of the Corporation classified under the various major, minor and subordinate heads of account prescribed in Schedule I shall be booked under such further detailed heads of account as the Corporation may deem necessary for purposes of information and control.

19. *Major Heads of Account.*—The following shall be the major heads of accounts, namely :—

A.—Capital :

B.—Revenue :

C.—Capital Receipts :

D.—Funds, Deposits and Advances.

20. *Capital Expenditure.*—Capital expenditure shall represent the cost of assets of the Corporation.

21. *Major Head Revenue and minor heads under it.*—(1) Major Head "Revenue" shall cover the recurring transactions and shall be divided into the following four minor heads subject to such modifications and additions as the Corporation may think fit, namely :—

(*a*) Passenger Bus Service ;

(*b*) Goods Lorry Scheme ;

(*c*) Interest from Depreciation, Reserve and other Funds ;

and

(*d*) Net Revenue.

(2) The Corporation shall communicate forthwith to the State Government for its approval any modifications or additions made by the Corporation in the nomenclature or order of the minor heads referred to in sub-rule (1) above.

22. *Recording Debits and Credits under Funds.*—Debits and credits pertaining to the various funds shall be recorded separately under suitable minor heads under each Fund. Similarly, transactions pertaining to each group of Deposits and Advances shall be recorded under suitable minor heads.

23. *Major Head "Capital Receipts".*—The major head "Capital Receipts" shall record all contributions towards capital received from the State Government and the Central Government as well as share capital, if any, raised under sections 23 and 24 of the Act, or amounts borrowed under section 26 of the Act.

24. *Mode of Payment.*—All payments from the State Transport Working Fund shall be made through cheques issued by such officer as may be authorised by the Corporation : provided the payments amounting to less than Rupees Twenty may be made in cash.

25. *Procedure for Payment.*—(1) Subject to such limitations as the Corporation may lay down payments, other than those made from the permanent advance, shall be made after pre-audit by the Internal Auditor: provided that the Chief Accounts Officer, when circumstances justify it and no loss is anticipated to the Corporation, may make payments before audit but vouchers in respect of all such payments shall be sent to the Internal Auditor for post-audit and a monthly statement of such payments together with the reasons therefor shall be submitted to the Corporation for approval.

(2) It shall be the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer to see that no payment from the State Transport Working Fund shall be made which is not covered by an existing budget grant or by a special sanction given under Rule 16, or which cannot be met from the Contingency Fund. Where any demand for payment is received and it is not possible to make it in view of this limitation, the Chief Executive Officer shall place the case before the Corporation with a request to secure the sanction of the Government under Rule 16 for the payment. The payment should be made only after the sanction of Government is received.

26. *Principal Books of Account.*—The principal books of accounts shall consist of the ledger, the journal and the cash book. These shall be maintained in accordance with such instruction as may be issued from time to time by the Chief Accounts Officer.

27. *Subsidiary Registers.*—Besides these principal books, such subsidiary registers as may be prescribed by the Chief Accounts Officer shall be maintained to record the receipts and expenditure in detail and to keep a proper detailed account of all assets, such as land, building, plant and machinery, vehicles and tools, stores, raw materials, spare parts, investments, advances, deposits, etc., and also to watch the clearance of suspense transactions. These subsidiary registers shall be reconciled monthly with the cash book and the ledger.

28. *Investment of Surplus Money.*—(1) Any monies lying at the credit of the Corporation and not immediately required by it for the purposes of the business of the Corporation may be invested by the Corporation in Government securities or in the securities of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Limited.

(2) The cash balances of Depreciation, Reserve and other Funds which are not immediately required for disbursement may similarly be invested.

29. *Physical verification of Stores, Tools, etc.*—A physical verification of stores tools and plants, raw materials, spare parts, chassis, stationery, ticket books, printed forms and clothing shall be made at least once a year by an officer of the Corporation specially authorised in this behalf, who is not the custodian thereof. The results of verification indicating shortages or excesses or both shall be recorded in writing and the orders of the Corporation or any officer authorised in this behalf shall be obtained thereon and action shall be taken in accordance with those orders.

30. *Annual Accounts.*—Within six months of the close of each financial year the annual accounts shall be drawn up showing the financial results of the undertaking. These accounts shall take into account all liabilities for the year incurred but not liquidated as also all expenditure incurred in the year in advance of the period to which it pertains. The annual accounts shall consist of:—

(*a*) *Statement of Capital Receipts.*—Showing the contributions due and the contributions received from the participating Governments,

(*b*) *Statement of Loan Capital.*—Showing the amount of loans borrowed, rate of interest, amount of loans repaid, balance outstanding, etc.

(*c*) *Statement of Capital Account.*—Showing on the debit side the account of capital expenditure on fixed assets at the beginning of the year, expenditure incurred during the year on the different assets, sales disposals and write-off, balance at the end of the year and on the credit side the receipts on capital account.

(*d*) *Revenue Account.*—Showing the gross earnings, direct operational costs, administration expenses, other indirect charges and net revenue.

(*e*) *Net Revenue Account.*—Showing the interest paid on capital and loans, income-tax, etc., and the appropriation of the net revenue after meeting these charges to such of the funds as are not provided for under "Working Expenses".

(*f*) *Statement of Depreciation Fund, Provident Fund, Reserve and other Funds.*—Showing the opening balance, appropriation during the year, interest realised from investments, withdrawals from the fund and balance at the end of the year.

(*g*) *Statement of Investments of Depreciation Fund, Provident Fund, Reserve and other Funds.*—Showing the investments held at the beginning of the year, investments made during the year, investments sold or disposed of and balance of investments held at the end of the year.

(*i*) *General Balance Sheet.*

31. *Internal Audit.*—The accounts of the Corporation shall be subject to internal (departmental) concurrent audit supplemented by inspections of initial records.

32. *Outside Audit.*—The accounts of the Corporation shall be audited by the Accountant General, Bombay, in the manner prescribed by him.

CHAPTER VI.

STATISTICS.

Statistical Returns and Reports.

33. (1) A report called the Operational Review shall be submitted to Government each month containing details of statistical returns and other information relating to the operation and other general progress of the undertaking.

(2) (*i*) The Operational Review shall contain details relating to :—

(*a*) the analysis of operation ;

(*b*) the vehicle position ;

(*c*) the revenue analysis ;

(*d*) the expenditure analysis including fuel consumption, staff position, consumable stores, departmental mileages, rough estimate of profit and loss on the bus mile (receipt and cost basis) and other general statistics ;

(*ii*) the Operational Review may consist of statistical statements in the forms in Schedules II to IX and such other statements as the State Government may direct.

SCHEDULE I.

[*See* Rules 13 (2) and 15.]

PART I—CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Revised Estimate, 19 . 19 .	Budget Estimate, 19 . 19 .	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(1) *Land*—							
(*a*) Land for Essential Buildings.							
(*b*) Land for Amenity Buildings..							
(*c*) Others							
Total—Land ..							
(2) *Buildings*—							
(*a*) *Pucca Buildings*—							
(1) Essential Buildings ..							
(2) Amenity Buildings ..							
(*b*) *Kutcha Buildings*—							
(1) Essencial Buildings ..							
(2) Amenity Buildings ..							
(*c*) Building Materials ..							
Total—Buildings ..							
(3) *Electrical Installations*—							
(*a*) Essential Buildings ..							
(*b*) Amenity Buildings ..							
Total—Electrical Installations ..							
(4) *Vehicles*—							
A. *Diesel*—							
(*a*) *New Passenger Buses*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete buses ..							
(*b*) *Parcel & Goods Vehicles*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete vehicles ..							
(*c*) *Lorries*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete vehicles ..							
Total—A. Diesel ..							

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——	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Revised Estimate, 19 . 19 .	Budget Estimate, 19 . 19 .	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
B. *etrol*—							
(*a*) *New Passenger Buses*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete buses ..							
(*b*) *Old Passenger Buses*—							
(*c*) *Parcel and Goods Vehicles*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete vehicles ..							
(*d*) *Lorries*—							
(1) Chassis							
(2) Bodies							
(3) Complete vehicles ..							
(*e*) Stations Wagons ..							
(*f*) Pick up vans							
(*g*) Staff cars							
(*h*) Mobile Crane							
(*i*) Mobile Servicing Van ..							
(*j*) Delivery Vans							
(*k*) Motor Cycles							
Total—Vehicles ..							
(5) *Equipment*—							
(*a*) Machinery, tools and Plant ..							
(*b*) Furniture							
(*c*) Electrical Equipment ..							
(*d*) Office Equipment (including Typewriters, duplicating and accounting machines, cycles, clocks, etc.).							
(*e*) Ticket machines ..							
(*f*) Fire fighting Equipment ..							
(*g*) Medical Equipment ..							
(*h*) Photographic Equipment ..							
(*i*) Other items							
Total—Equipment ..							
(6) *Miscellaneous* ..							
Total—Miscellaneous ..							

——	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Revised Estimate, 19 – 19 .	Budget Estimate, 19 – 19 .	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(7) *Suspense*—							
(*a*) Workshop suspense ..							
(*b*) Manufacturing Account ..							
(*c*) Stores suspense—							
(1) Spare parts							
(2) Consumable stores ..							
(3) Small Tools ..							
(4) Stationery							
(5) Printing							
(6) Tickets							
(7) Fuel							
(8) Lubricant oil, grease, etc.							
(9) Tyres and Tubes ..							
(10) Batteries							
(11) Clothing							
(12) Other items							
(13) Accessories							
Total—Suspense ..							
(8) Compensation							
Total—Compensation ..							
(9) *Deduct*—Amount transferred from Funds—							
(*i*) Depreciation Fund ..							
(*ii*) Reserve Fund							
(*iii*) Other Funds (to be specified).							
Total—Amount transferred from Funds.							

PART II.

I. Revenue.

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. *Passenger Bus Service*—							
Gross Receipts—							
(a) Passenger Fares ..							
(b) Luggage charges ..							
(c) Parcel charges ..							
(d) Reservation fees ..							
(e) Casual contracts ..							
(f) Excess Receipts ..							
Total of (a) to (f) ..							
Deduct—Refunds							
Net Receipts (A).							
B. *Goods Lorry Scheme*—							
Gross Receipts—							
(a) Luggage charges ..							
(b) Parcel charges ..							
(c) Reservation charges ..							
(d) Casual contracts ..							
(e) Excess Receipts ..							
Total (a) to (e).							
Deduct—Refunds							
Net Receipts (B).							
C. *Other Receipts*—							
(a) Sale of scrap and unserviceable Stores.							
(b) Advertisement Receipts ..							
(c) Publicity Receipts ..							
(d) Miscellaneous Receipts ..							
Total—Receipts							
Deduct—Working Expenses— ..							
Net Revenue ..							

II. Revenue.

Deduct—Working Expenses.	
I. *General Department*—	
(1) Salaries of Officers ..	
(2) Salaries of Establishment ..	
(3) Travelling allowance and other allowances.	
Total—General Department ..	

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
II. *Accounts Department*—							
(1) Salaries of officers ..							
(2) Salaries of establishment ..							
(3) Travelling Allowance and other allowances.							
Total, Accounts Department ..							
III. *Traffic Department (Administrative)*—							
(1) Salaries of officers ..							
(2) Salaries of establishment ..							
(3) Travelling Allowance and other allowances.							
Total, Traffic Department (Administrative).							
IV. *Traffic Department (Operational)*—							
(1) Salaries of Drivers and Conductors.							
(2) Salaries of other staff (T. I. A. J. Controller, Booking Clerk, Cashier, etc.)							
(3) Travelling and other allowances.							
(4) Clothing and other charges—							
(*a*) Clothing ..							
(*b*) Tickets							
(*c*) Ticket accessories ..							
(*d*) Other charges ..							
Total, Traffic Department (Operational).							
V. *Workshop Department*—							
(1) Salaries of Officers ..							
(2) Supervisor and Office staff ..							
(3) Salaries of Workshop staff ..							
(4) Travelling allowances and other allowances of staff other than workshop staff.							
(5) Travelling allowances and other allowances of Workshop staff.							
(6) *Deduct*—Charges distributed over Capital Works.							
Total, Workshop Department..							

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
VI. *Maintenance Department*—							
(1) Salaries of Officers ...							
(2) Salaries of Establishment ...							
(3) Travelling allowance and other allowances.							
Total, Maintenance Department ...							
VII. *Civil Engineering Department*—							
(1) Salaries of Officers ...							
(2) Salaries of Establishment ...							
(3) Travelling allowance and other allowances.							
(4) Contingencies—							
(*a*) Postage							
(*b*) Rent							
(*c*) Electrical charges ...							
(*d*) Water charges ...							
(*e*) Telephone charges ...							
(*f*) Hire of furniture ...							
(*g*) Printing and Stationery ...							
(*h*) Advertisement ...							
(*i*) Clothing							
(*j*) Miscellaneous ...							
(5) *Deduct*—Charges distributed over Capital Works.							
Total, Engineering Department...							
VIII. *General Contingencies (of all departments excepting Civil Engineering)*—							
(*a*) Postage							
(*b*) Rent							
(*c*) Electrical charges ...							
(*d*) Water charges ...							
(*e*) Telephone charges ...							
(*f*) Hire of furniture ...							
(*g*) Printing and Stationery ...							
(*h*) Advertisement ...							
(*i*) Clothing							
(*j*) Miscellaneous ...							
IX. *Fuel*—							
(1) Petrol for buses ...							
(2) Petrol for goods and parcel vehicles.							
(3) Diesel oil for buses ...							
(4) Diesel oil for goods and parcel vehicles.							
(5) Lubricating and other oils, grease etc. for buses.							
(6) Lubricating and other oils, grease etc. for goods and parcel vehicles.							
Total, Fuel ...							

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Actuals, 19 – 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
X. *Stores charges*—							
(1) Spare parts for (*a*) Buses .. Spare parts for (*b*) Goods and Parcel Vehicles.							
(2) Batteries for—							
(*a*) Buses							
(*b*) Goods and Parcel Vehicles...							
(3) Tyres & Tubes for—							
(*a*) Buses							
(*b*) Goods & Parcel Vehicles ...							
(4) Small Tools							
(5) Other consumable stores ...							
(6) Stores used for machinery ...							
(7) Repairs to Buses by outside agencies.							
(8) Repairs to Goods and Parcel Vehicles by outside agencies.							
Total, Stores charges ...							
XI. *Rates and Taxes*—							
(1) M. V. Tax and Fitness Certificates—							
(*a*) Buses							
(*b*) Goods and Parcel Vehicles.							
(2) Permit fees, Registration fees and number plates for—							
(*a*) Buses							
(*b*) Goods and Parcel Vehicles.							
(3) Wheel Tax—							
(*a*) Buses							
(*b*) Goods and Parcel Vehicles.							
(4) Rates and taxes on buildings and lands (for passenger amenities).							
(5) Rates and taxes on buildings and lands (other than for passenger amenities).							
(6) Octroi and other Municipal Taxes							
Total, Rates and Taxes ..							

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XII. *Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings, etc.*—							
(1) Office Buildings ..							
(2) Workshop Buildings ..							
(3) Depots, Garages and Nightout sheds.							
(4) Amenity Buildings such as Waiting Rooms, etc.							
(5) Repairs and Maintenance of gardens—							
(*a*) Offices ..							
(*b*) Other Buildings ..							
Total, Repairs and Maintenance of Buildings, etc.							
XIII. *Petty temporary works*—							
(1) *Essential Buildings*—							
(*a*) Petty works, additions and alterations costing up to Rs. 3,500 each.							
(*b*) Temporary works ..							
(2) *Amenity Buildings*—							
(*a*) Petty works, additions and alterations.							
(*b*) Temporary works ..							
Total, Petty temporary works ..							
XIV. *Experimental Works*— (details to be furnished)							
Total, Experimental Works ..							
XV. *Repairs to furniture and other equipment*— (details to be furnished)							
Total, Repairs to furniture and other equipment.							

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
XVI. *Expenses of Departmental Vehicles*—							
(1) Wages of Drivers ..							
(2) Allowances of Drivers ..							
(3) Clothing ..							
(4) Petrol ..							
(5) Lubricants ..							
(6) Taxes including cost of number plates.							
(7) Cost of repairs including repairs done by outside agencies.							
Total, Expenses of Departmental Vehicles.							
XVII. *Miscellaneous Expenses*—							
(1) Medical Expenses ..							
(2) Legal Expenses ..							
(3) Loss of cash ..							
(4) Physical loss of stores ..							
(5) Loss due to revaluation, depreciation or deterioration of stores.							
(6) Payment under Workmen's Compensation Act.							
(7) Other Miscellaneous Expenses.							
(8) Railway Freight charges ..							
(9) Fees and allowances to Board and Committee Members.							
(10) Audit Fees ..							
(11) Art Executive Expenditure.							
Total, Miscellaneous Expenses. ..							
XVIII. *Contributions to Funds*—							
(1) Contributions to Provident Fund—							
(*i*) General Department ..							
(*ii*) Accounts Department ..							
(*iii*) Traffic Department (Administration).							
(*iv*) Traffic Department (Operational).							
(*v*) Workshop Department ..							
(*vi*) Maintenance Department							
(*vii*) Engineering Department.							
(*viii*) Other Staff ..							
Total, Contribution to Provident Fund.							

Receipts from Road Transport Scheme.	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals. 19 . 19 .	Actuals. 19 . 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(2) *Contributions to Depreciation Fund*—							
(*i*) Petrol Vehicles ...							
(*ii*) Diesel Vehicles ...							
(*iii*) Departmental Vehicles ...							
(*iv*) Plant and Machinery ...							
(*v*) Electrical and other Equipment.							
(*vi*) Office assets ...							
(*vii*) (*a*) Pucca Buildings other than those for passenger amenities.							
(*b*) Kutcha Buildings other than those for passenger amenities.							
(*vii*) (*a*) Pucca Buildings for passenger amenities.							
(*b*) Kutcha Buildings for passenger amenities.							
Total—Contribution to Depreciation Fund.							
(3) *Contributions to Insurance Fund.*							
(4) *Contributions to Reserve Fund.*							
(5) *Contributions to Amenities Fund.*							
(6) *Contributions to Other Funds.*							
Grand Total—Contributions to Funds.							
XIX. *Interest*—							
(1) Paid to State Government ...							
(2) Paid to Central Government..							
(3) Others							
Expenditure met from Reserve and other Funds—							
(*i*) Provident Fund ...							
(*ii*) Insurance Fund ...							
(*iii*) Reserve Fund ...							
(*iv*) Amenities Fund ...							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred from the Funds							
(*i*) Provident Fund ...							
(*ii*) Insurance Fund ...							
(*iii*) Reserve Fund ...							
(*iv*) Amenities Fund ...							
Total—Deduct ...							

PART III.

Capital Contribution	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Actuals 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Capital contribution from the Bombay Government.							
(2) Capital contribution from the Union Government.							
(3) Other receipts of a Capital nature.							

ANNEXURE TO PART III.

Summary of the amounts due to and by the participating Governments and other receipts of a capital nature.

	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals, 19 . 19 .	Actuals 19 . 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Amounts due to Bombay Government— Details ...							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amounts due from Bombay Government— Details							
Total ...							
Net Amount ...							
(2) Amounts due to the Union Government.							
Deduct—Amount due from the Union Government—							
Net Amount ...							
(3) Other Receipts of a Capital nature— Details							
Total ...							

PART IV—FUNDS, DEPOSITS AND ADVANCES.

——	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Actuals, 19 - 19 .	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by the F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Funds.							
1. *Depreciation Fund*—							
(1) Amount brought forward from previous year (Opening balance).							
(2) *Add*—Amount transferred from Revenue Account.							
(3) *Add*—Interest realised on Investments.							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred to—							
(*i*) Capital Account ...							
(*ii*) Revenue Account ...							
Net Amount ...							
2. *Provident Fund*—							
(1) Amount brought forward from previous year (Opening balance).							
(2) *Add*—Amount transferred from Revenue Account.							
(3) *Add*—Interest realised on Investment.							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred to—							
(*i*) Capital Account ...							
(*ii*) Revenue Account ...							
Net Amount ...							
3. *Insurance Fund*—							
(1) Amount brought forward from previous year (Opening balance).							
(2) *Add*—Amount transferred from Revenue Account.							
(3) *Add*—Interest realised on Investment.							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred to—							
(*i*) Capital Account ...							
(*ii*) Revenue Account ...							
Net Amount ...							

——	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Actuals, 19 - 19 -	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by the F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4. *Reserve Fund*—							
(1) Amount brought forward from previous year (Opening balance).							
(2) *Add*—Amount transferred from Revenue Account.							
(3) *Add*—Interest realised on Investment.							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred to—							
(*i*) Capital Account ...							
(*ii*) Revenue Account ...							
Net Amount ...							
5. *Amenity Fund*—							
(1) Amount brought forward from the prievous year (Opening balance).							
(2) *Add*—Amount transferred from Revenue Account.							
(3) *Add*—Interest realised on Investment.							
Total ...							
Deduct—Amount transferred to—							
(*i*) Capital Account ...							
(*ii*) Revenue Account ...							
Net Amount ...							
6. *Sundry Debtors* ...							
7. *Deposits*							
8. Cash—*Permanent Advance*— ...							
Total ...							

ANNEXURE TO PART IV.

Funds Investment Accounts.

Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by the F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) *Depreciation Fund*—							
Opening balance of Investment ..							
Add—Amount invested ..							
Total ..							
Deduct—Amount realised on sale of investment.							
Net amount ..							
Add—Cash balance ..							
Total ..							
(2) *Provident Fund*—							
Opening balance of Investment ..							
Add—Amount invested ..							
Total ..							
Deduct—Amount realised on sale of investment.							
Net amount ..							
Add—Cash balance ..							
Total ..							
(3) *Insurance Fund*—							
Opening balance of Investment ..							
Add—Amount invested ..							
Deduct—Amount realised on sale of investment.							
Net amount ..							
Add—Cash balance ..							
Total ..							
(4) *Reserve Fund*—							
Opening balance of Investment ..							
Add—Amount invested ..							
Deduct—Amount realised on sale of investment.							
Net amount ..							
Add—Cash balance ..							
Total ..							
(5) *Amenities Fund*—							
Opening balance of Investment ..							
Add—Amount invested ..							
Deduct—Amount realised on sale of investment.							
Net amount ..							
Add—Cash balance ..							
Total ..							

PART V.

Statement of the appropriation of net profits.

(Sec. 30 of R. T. C. Act, 1950)

——	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by the F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Amount transferred to Amenities Fund ..							
(2) Amount transferred to the Bombay State under Section 30 for road development ..							

PART VI.

State Transport Working Fund.

——	Actuals.	Actuals.	Actuals.	Revised Estimate.	Budget Estimate.	Estimate approved by Admn. Deptt.	Estimate approved by the F.D.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
(1) Opening balance ..							
(2) *Add*—Receipts ..							
Total ..							
(3) *Deduct*—Expenditure ..							
(4) Closing Balance ..							

PART VII.

Summary of Financial Results.

—	Accounts. 1	Revised Estimates. 2	Budget Estimates. 3	Remarks. 4
I. Capital Outlay—				Capital outlay financed by the Government of India should be given in this column.
(*a*) Land, Buildings and Electric Installation.				
(*b*) Vehicles				
(*c*) Equipment Plant and Machinery.				
(*d*) Miscellaneous ..				
(*e*) Stores Suspense, etc. ..				
(*f*) Compensation ..				
Total ..				
Total, Capital Outlay to the end of the year.				
II. Gross receipts—				Details of sundry debtors at the beginning and at the end of the year should be given separately in this column.
(*a*) Passenger Bus Service ..				
(*b*) Goods Lorry Scheme ..				
(*c*) Other Receipts ..				
Total, Receipts ..				
III. Deduct—Working Expenses—				Details of sundry creditors at the beginning and end of the year should be shown in this column.
(*a*) Administration ..				
(*b*) Operation ..				
(*c*) Workshop and Maintonance.				
(*d*) Civil Engineering ..				
(*e*) General Contingencies ..				
(*f*) Supplies and Taxes ..				
(*g*) Petty Works and Repairs,				
(*h*) Contribution to Funds ..				
(*i*) Interest ..				
Total, Working Expenses ..				
Net Revenue { Surplus (+) / Deficit (—)				

SCHEDULE II.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*)].

I. Analysis of Operation (Month).

Name of the Division.	No. of routes taken over as on last day of the month.	Route Mileage.	Total bus mileage done.		Dead Mileage.	Per cent. of dead to effective mileage.			
						Current year.		Previous year.	
			Gross.	Effective.		Current month.	Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

Total for all Divisions ...

Current year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

Previous year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

SCHEDULE III.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*)].

2. Vehicles Position (Month).

Name of the Division.	Service vehicles (AV. No. of vehicle on road per day).	Operating vehicles (Service vehicles plus 25 per cent. of operating fleet).	No. of vehicles held.	Ratio= Service vehicles. / Total No. of vehicles held.	
				Current month.	Previous month.
1	2	3	4	5	6

Name of the Division.	Average vehicles capacity.	Vehicle Utilisation. (Miles per vehicle per day).			
		Current year.		Previous year	
		Current month.	Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.
1	7	8	9	10	11

Total for all Divisions :—

Current Year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

Previous Year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

SCHEDULE IV.

[*See* Rule 33(2) (*ii*)].

3. ANALYSIS OF REVENUE (MONTH).

Name of the Division.	Passenger earnings.	Total earnings.	Percentage of passenger earnings to total earnings.	Average earnings per vehicle per day.	Earnings per bus mile (Effective)	
					Current month.	Previous month.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Name of the Division.	Earnings per cent. per mile (effective).	Percentage Load Factor.			
		Current year.		Previous year.	
		Current month.	Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.
1	8	9	10	11	12

Total for all Divisions :—

Current year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

Previous year ... ... { Current Month. / Previous Month.

SCHEDULE V.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*)].

4-A. COST ANALYSIS AND ACTUAL.

Name of the Division.	Cost in Rs. in actual.							
	Expenditure on staff.	Fuel Cost.	Cost on consumable stores.	Insurance Depreciation and interest.	Cost on other items.	Total cost for the division.	Central office contribution.	Total cost for the whole organisation.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Total for all Divisions :—

Current year per bus mile ... { Current month. / Previous month.

Previous year per bus mile ... { Current month. / Previous month.

SCHEDULE VI.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*)].

4-B. COST ANALYSIS (IN PIES PER BUS EFFECTIVE BUS MILE).

Cost per effective bus mile.							
Current year.				Previous year.			
Current month.		Previous month.		Current month.		Previous month.	
Ex. Central Office.	With Central Office.	Ex. Central Office.	With Central Office.	Ex. Central Office.	With Central Office.	Ex. Central Office.	With Central Office.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

SCHEDULE VII.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*).]

5. MAKEWISE M. P. G. (MONTH).

Name of the Divisions.	Miles per gallon according to the make and type.	Miles per gallon—Monthly average.			
		Current year.		Previous year.	
		Current month.	Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.
		Petrol Diesel.	Petrol Diesel.	Petrol Diesel.	Petrol Diesel.

Total for all Divisions :—

Current year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

Previous year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

SCHEDULE VIII.

[*See* Rule 33 (2) (*ii*)].

6. Staff Position (Month).

Divisions.	No. of men employed.						
	Administration.	Traffic.	Workshop.	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total for current month.	Total for previous month.

Divisions.	No. of persons employed per operating vehicle.									
	No. of operating vehicles.	Current year.							Previous year.	
		Current month.						Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.
		Administration.	Traffic.	Workshop.	Maintenance.	Miscellaneous.	Total for current month.	Total for previous month.	Total for current month.	Total for previous month.

Total for all Divisions :—

Current year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

Previous year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

SCHEDULE IX.

[*See* Rule 33(2) (*ii*).]

7. General Statistics (Month).

Divisions.	No. of Passengers travelled.	Average route distance.	Route distance travelled per passenger.	Earnings per passenger.	Average crew utilisation.	
					Active duty.	Sp. over.
					Hrs. Min.	Hrs. Min.

Divisions.	Per cent. regularity of buses.	No. of accidents.	No. of break-downs.	No. of breakdowns per 100 vehicles per day.			
				Current year.		Previous year.	
				Current month.	Previous month.	Current month.	Previous month.

Total for all Divisions :—

Current year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

Previous year ... ... { Current month. / Previous month.

THE REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE ACT, 1951 (XLIII OF 1951.)

G. N., P. & S. D., No. 9714/46-H, dated 13th November 1951 (B. G., Pt IV-C, p. 991). S. 166.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 166 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the powers conferred and the duties imposed on it by the various provisions of sections 160 to 165 of the said Act shall be exercised or discharged by the following Officers :—

All District Collectors.

All Returning Officers for Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies.

THE PRESS (OBJECTIONABLE MATTER) ACT, 1951 (LVI OF 1951).

G. N., H. D., No. 7284/6-II, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 952). S. 2 (c).

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*c*) of section 2 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, and the District Magistrate of each district to exercise the powers of a competent authority under sections 4, 5, sub-section (*2*) of section 6, sections 7, 8 and 17 of the said Act within their respective jurisdictions.

G. N., H. D., 7284/6-II-Poll., dated 29th November 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 1006). S. 2 (c).

In exercise of the powers conferred by caluse (*c*) of section 2 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to empower the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate, Poona, an Additional District Magistrate, Poona, to exercise the powers of a competent authority under the said Act within the limits of the Poona District.

G. N., H. D., No. 7284/6-II, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 952). S. 12 (1).

In exercise of the powers confered by sub-section (*2*) of section 12 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to authorise the Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay, and the District Magistrate of each district to detain any package falling under the said sub section and brought whether by land sea or air into areas within their respective jurisdictions.

G. N., H. D., No. 7284/6-II, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 952). S. 12 (1).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*) of section 12 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department as the officer to whom copies of newspapers, books or other documents found in packages detained under the said sub-section shall be forwarded.

G. N., H. D., No. 7284/6-II, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 952). S. 13 (2).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*2*) of section 13 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Home Department, as the officer to whom articles detained under the said sub-section shall be delivered.

G. N., H. D., No. 7284 6-II, dated 1st February 1952 (B. G., Pt. I, p. 952). S. 20 (3).

In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*3*) of section 20 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951 (LVI of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to appoint—

(*i*) in Greater Bombay, the Chief Presidency Magistrate,

and

(*ii*) elsewhere, the District Magistrate of each district,

as an officer for preparing a list of jurors referred to in the said sub-section.

THE DISPLACED PERSONS (DEBTS ADJUSTMENT) ACT, 1951 (LXX OF 1951).

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 389-C, dated 22nd January 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 46). S. 4.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951 (LXX of 1951), hereinafter referred to as the said Act, the Government of Bombay is pleased—

(*a*) specify the Civil Courts mentioned in column 1 of the Schedule annexed hereto as Tribunals having authority to exercise jurisdiction under the said Act; and

(*b*) to direct that each such Court shall exercise jurisdiction under the said Act in the area specified against it in column 2 of the said Schedule and to the extent specified against it in column 3 of the said Schedule.

Schedule.

Name of the Civil Court. 1	Area in which jurisdiction may be exercised. 2	Extent to which jurisdiction may be exercised. 3
The Court of Small Causes Bombay.	Greater Bombay ..	Where the amount of debt does not exceed five thousand rupees.
The Bombay City Civil Court ..	Greater Bombay ..	Where the amount of debt exceeds five thousand rupees.
All Courts of Civil Judges (Senior Division).	The area within which each such Civil Judge exercises special jurisdiction.	In respect of debt of any amount.

G. N., Reh. D., No. R. 389-C, dated 5th April 1952 (B. G., Pt. IV-A, p. 401).

S. 58. Bombay Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Rules, 1952.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951 (LXX of 1951), the Government of Bombay is pleased to make the following rules, namely :—

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Bombay Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Rules, 1952.

2. *Distribution of business amongst various tribunals.*—Subject to such general or special orders as the State Government may issue in this behalf, in the case of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, the Chief Judge of that Court, in the case of the Bombay City Civil Court, the Principal Judge of that Court and in the case of the Courts of Civil Judges (Senior Division), the District Judge within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Courts are functioning as tribunals may, from time to time, make arrangements as he deems fit, for the distribution of business amongst the respective tribunals.

3. *Manner of certificate of documents produced before the Tribunal.*—Every tribunal shall, on application made to it in this behalf, grant to the applicant a copy of every document produced before it, together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such document or part thereof, as the case may be, and such certificate shall be dated and signed by such officer as the tribunal may appoint in this behalf with his name and official title and shall be sealed, whenever such officer is authorised by the tribunal to make use of his seal.

4. *Returns.*—Every tribunal shall, at the end of every six months forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Rehabilitation Department, a return in the form in the Schedule hereto appended, containing an abstract of the relevant entries in the register in Form "D" in the Schedule to the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Rules, 1951, showing the number of applications made during the period before the tribunal under different sections of the Act, the number of applications disposed of and the number of applications pending during the said period.

THE SCHEDULE.

FORM OF RETURN.

(*See* Rule 4.)

Statement showing the number of applications and execution cases filed under the Act, disposed of and pending with the Tribunal at the end of the period of six months ending 195 .

..... Greater Bombay/District.

Name of the Tribunal.	Applications and execution cases filed during the period.				
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of applications under section 5 and total amount involved.	Number of applications under section 10 and total amount claimed.	Number of applications under section 13 and total amount claimed.	Number of applications under section 18 and total amount claimed.	Number of execution cases.

Disposal and manner of disposal during the period.								
7					8			
Applications under section 5.					Applications under section 10.			
a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d
Number decreed on contest and total amount decreed.	Number decreed ex-parte and total amount decreed.	Number decreed on compromise and total amount decreed.	Number dismissed and total amount involved.	Average duration in days and average number of hearings.	Number merged with displaced debtors' applications under section 11 (2).	Number decreed ex-parte and total amount decreed.	Number dismissed and total amount of the claim dismissed.	Average duration in days and average number of hearings.

Disposal and manner of disposal during the period—*contd.*									
9					10				
Applications under section 13.					Applications under section 18.				
a	b	c	d	e	a	b	c	d	e
Number decreed on contest and total amount decreed.	Number decreed ex-parte and total amount decreed.	Number decreed on compromise and total amount decreed.	Number dismissed and total amount of claim dismissed.	Average duration in days and average number of hearings.	Number decreed on contest and total amount decreed.	Number decreed ex-parte and total amount decreed.	Number decreed on compromise and amount decreed.	Number dismissed and total amount of claim dismissed.	Average duration in days and average number of hearings.

Disposal and manner of disposal during the period—*contd.*			Applications and execution cases pending at the close of the period.					Remarks of the Tribunal.
11			12	13	14	15	16	17
Execution cases.								
a	b	c						
Number disposed of	Total amount realised.	Manner of disposal.	Number of applications under section 5.	Number of applications under section 10.	Number of applications under section 13.	Number of applications under section 18.	Number of execution cases.	

MG.B Bk H 715—140

APPENDIX

containing notifications to provide for carrying out adaptations or modifications in the various rules and orders made by the Government of Bombay under Central Acts in order to bring such rules and orders into accord with the provisions of the Constitution of India.

LEGAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle (Bombay No. 1), 15th December 1953.

No. 25282/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Acts specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the rules specified in the second column of the said Schedule shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in the third column thereof.

Schedule.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).	Rules published in G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 1173, dated 19th July 1888, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 2600, dated 25th July 1888.	In rule 19, for the words "His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces" the words "the Armed Forces of the Union" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G. of I., H. D., Notn. No. 296, dated 26th October 1894, republished in G. N., G. D., No. 4053, dated 31st October 1894.	In rule 1, for the words "His Majesty's Naval, Military and Air Forces" the words "the Armed Forces of the Union" shall be substituted.
The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886).	The Province of Bombay Tramway Rules published in G. N., G. D., No. 3097, dated 15th July 1896.	(1) Throughout the Rules for the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted. (2) In rule 1, for the words, brackets and figures beginning with the words "They shall apply" and ending with the figures "1886" the following shall be substituted, namely :— "They shall apply to all tramways in the State of Bombay which are wholly within a municipal area or which are declared by Parliament by law not to be railways in pursuance of clause (20) of article 366 of the Constitution, constructed under the Indian Tramways Act, 1886."

MO-B Bk H 715—140a

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).	The Bombay Minor Ports Passengers Vessels Rules, published in G. N., R. D., No. 1661/39, dated 18th July 1941.	In rule 3, for the words "Province of Sind, the Province of Madras, Kathiawar, the Indian States of Cutch, Baroda or Janjira" the words "State of Madras, State of Saurashtra the State of Cutch" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 704, dated 28th February 1920.	In rule 1, for the word "Kathiawar" the words "the State of Saurashtra" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Port Health Rules, published in G. N., G. D., No. 1862/33, dated 15th December 1943.	(1) Throughout the rules for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 17, for the words "Province or Indian State" and "Province or Indian States" the word "State" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 63, the word "Karachi" shall be deleted.
The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).	Rules published in G. N., M. D., No. 30, dated 17th March 1893.	(1) In rule 8, for the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 9, for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Government of Bombay" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 12, clause (*d*) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., M. D., No. 861 (D), dated 3rd January 1925.	(1) In rules 8 and 11, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 12, clause (*d*) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., P. D., No. 6749-D, dated 24th June 1930.	(1) In rules 8 and 11, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 12, clause (*d*) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., P. D., No. 6831-D, dated 8th January 1931.	(1) In rules 8 and 11, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 12, clause (*d*) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6749 (*d*), dated 27th February 1939.	(1) In rule 8, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 12, clause (*d*) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., M. D., No. 53 (B)/167, dated 19th February 1927.	In rule 8, for the words "a British vessel" the words "an Indian vessel" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6831(*a*), dated 31st May 1938.	(1) In rule 5, for the words "British seamen" at both the places where they occur the words "Indian seamen" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 8, for the words "a British vessel" the words "an Indian vessel" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 32— (1) for the words "Province in British India" the words "State in India" shall be substituted. (2) for the words "this Province" the words "this State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., P. & S.D., No. 6831(*b*), dated 31st May 1938.	(1) In rule 6, for the words "British seamen" at both the places where they occur the words "Indian seamen" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 8, for the words "a British vessel" the words "an Indian vessel" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Boilers Act, 1923 (V of 1923).	The Bombay Boiler Rules, 1924, published in G. N., G. D., No. 4667-II, dated 15th December 1924.	(1) Throughout the rules for the words "Province" and "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 4, for the word "Presidency" the word "State" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 22, for the word "Provinces" the word "States" shall be substituted. (4) In rules 23 and 97, for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (5) In rule 63, for the words "the British Empire" the words "any country in the Commonwealth including India" shall be substituted.
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).	The Workmen's Compensation Rules, 1924, published in G. of I., Deptt. of Industries and Lab., Notn. No. L.-1182, dated 26th June 1924.	In rules 11 and 23, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Workmen's Compensation (Unclaimed Deposits) Rules, 1941, published in G. N., P. & S.D., No. 4644/34, dated 13th January 1942.	Throughout the rules for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (XII of 1925).	The Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925, published in G. N., G. D., No. 6389-A, dated 25th August 1925.	(1) In rules 2A, 4 and 11, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 3C and in Schedule G, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).	The Bombay Trade Unions Regulations, 1927, published in G. N., G. D., No. 6377, dated 21st May 1927.	(1) Throughout the regulations, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In regulation 18— (*a*) for the words "Local Legislative Council or of the Legislative Assembly or Council of State" the words "State Legislature or of Parliament" shall be substituted; and (*b*) for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).	The Bombay Trade Unions (Recognition) Regulations, 1948, published in G.N., Lab. Deptt., No. 610/46, dated 14th July 1948.	(1) Throughout the Regulations for the words "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 1, in sub-rule (2), for the words "Federal Railway" the words "railway administration" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 18, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).	The Bombay Dangerous Drugs Rules, 1935, published in G.N., R.D., No. 375/33, dated 17th January 1936.	(1) Throughout the rules,— (*i*) for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted; (*ii*) for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted; (*iii*) for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted; (*iv*) for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Central Government" shall be substituted; and (*v*) for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 2,— (*a*) in sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) of clause (2), after the words "Act of Parliament" the words "of the United Kingdom" shall be inserted; (*b*) after clause (4), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:— "(4A) 'India' means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir;". (3) In rule 5, the words "or any Indian State" shall be deleted. (4) In rule 7, in sub-rule (3) and in rule 13, in sub-rule (1), for the words "Company managed State Railways" the words "railways administered by Government" shall be substituted.
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).	The Bombay Payment of Wages Rules, 1937, published in G. N., P. & R.D., No. 9639, dated 1st March 1937.	In Form V— (*i*) for the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "State Government" shall be substituted; and (*ii*) in paragraph 3, in clause (*a*) for the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Central Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Payment of Wages (Unclaimed Amounts) Rules, 1943, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6520/34, dated 19th July 1943.	For the word "Provincial" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).	The Bombay Employment of Children (Workshops) Rules, 1939, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 2764/34-II, dated 22nd September 1939.	In rule 4, for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (XXVI of 1938).	The Employment of Children (Minor Ports) Rules, 1939, published in G.N., R.D., No. 130/39, dated 28th September 1939.	(1) In rule 3, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 4, for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939).	The Bombay Motor Vehicles (Third Party Insurance) Rules, 1946, published in G.N., H.D., No. 9641/4, dated 23rd August 1946.	In rule 6, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940).	The Bombay Drugs Rules, 1946, published in G. N., G.D., No. 4121/33, dated 26th January 1946.	(1) Throughout the rules, except otherwise provided, for the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted. (2) In rule 2, for the words "Chief Commissioner's Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (3) In the Drugs Rules, 1945— (*i*) in rules 44, 49 and 50, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted; (*ii*) in Schedule A in Forms 22 and 23 for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted; and (*iii*) in Schedule K— (*a*) in entry 2A, in column 2, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted; and (*b*) in entry 5, in column 1, for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.
The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).	The Census of Manufacturing Industries Rules, 1945, published in G.N., G.D., No. 4190/33, dated 8th December 1945.	(1) In rule 7, in sub-rule (2), for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted. (2) In Schedule II to the said Rules, throughout the forms for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).	The Industrial Disputes (Bombay) Rules, 1947, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 575/46, dated 15th September 1947.	Throughout the rules for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

No. 25283/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Acts specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the rules specified in the second column of the said Schedule shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in the third column thereof.

Schedule.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Stage Carriages Act, 1861 (XVI of 1861).	Rules published in G. N., J. D., No. 2062, dated 20th March 1914.	In form A, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).	The Bombay Press and Registration of Books Rules, 1923, published in G. N., H. D., No. 2494-Poll., dated 19th November 1923.	(1) In rules 3A, 5(1), 9 and 11A, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 12, for the words "His Majesty" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	The Bombay Probate Valuation Rules, 1949, published in G. N., R. D., No. 7359/45, dated 22nd March 1949.	In rule 2 (*a*), for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	Rules published in G. N., J. D., dated 31st March 1870.	In rule 6, for the words "His Majesty's Treasury" the words "a Government Treasury" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., R. D., dated 18th December 1873.	In rules 7 and 12, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do.	The Bombay Stamps Supply and Sale Rules, 1934, published in G.N., R.D., No. 142/28, dated 10th May 1934.	(1) Throughout the rules and the forms appended thereto, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 40 and in Schedule D, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 78, for the words "On His Majesty's Service" the words "On India Government Service" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Pensions Act, 1871 (XXIII of 1871).	Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 10525, dated 29th August 1917.	In rule 38, for the words "Governor General" the word "President" shall be substituted.
The Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1878 (VI of 1878).	Rules published in G. N., G. D., No. 5921, dated 30th September 1908.	(1) Throughout the rules, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 1, for the words "Crown for the purposes of the affairs of the Province" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 2, for the words "British mintage" the words "Indian mintage" shall be substituted. (4) In forms A and B, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).	The Regulation published in G. N., R. D., No. 25/33, dated 12th February 1940.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	The Regulation published in G. N., R. D., No. 3562/39 (*r*), dated 31st July 1940.	(1) For the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) The words beginning with the words "Provided that" and ending with the words "Jawhar, Savanur" shall be deleted.
The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883).	The Co-operative Societies Land Improvement Loans Rules, 1922, published in G. N., R. D., No. A. 57(*a*), dated 4th July 1922.	(1) In rule 2 (*b*), for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 4, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).	The Co-operative Societies Agricultural Loans Rules, 1922, published in G. N., R. D., No. A-57, dated 4th July 1922.	In rule 2 (*c*), for the word "Presidency" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Charitable Endowments Act, 1890 (VI of 1890).	The Bombay Charitable Endowments Rules, 1923, published in G. N., G. D., No. 4889 (B), dated 17th March 1924.	(1) In rule 2 for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In rules 4, 5, 6 and 7, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894).	The Rule published in G. N., H. D., No. 9180/ 3-IV (B), dated the 1st February 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., H. D., No. 6178/ 4, dated 31st March 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., H. D., No. 5503/ 4-II(A), dated 8th July 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., H. D., No. 7786/ 4-II, dated 23rd June 1944.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., H. D., No. 2346/ 4-XIII, dated 4th December 1945.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897).	The Cholera Regulations published in G. N., G. D., No. 8589, dated 4th March 1939.	In the preamble, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Yellow Fever Regulations published in G. N., G. D., No. 1453/ 33, dated 21st October 1942.	(1) In the preamble, for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (2) In regulation 10, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	The Small-pox Regulations published in G. N., G. D., No. P. 195-D, dated 28th February 1947.	In the preamble, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	The Plague Regulations published in G. N., G. D., No. 4068-III, dated 6th March 1947.	In the preamble, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	The Rule published in G.N., H.D., No. 6066/4, dated 11th January 1943.	For the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rules published in G.N., H.D., No. 9505/2, dated 9th June 1932.	In rule 8(2), for the words "Crown for the purposes of the Province" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rules published in G.N., J.D., No. 7051, dated 6th October 1913.	(1) Throughout the Rules for the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted. (2) In rule 7, for the words "Native States" the words and letter "Part B States" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 9, for the word "Provinces" the word "States" shall be substituted. (4) Rules 8, 10 and 12 shall be deleted.
Do. ..	The Rules published in G. N., H. D., No. 9913/2, dated 3rd August 1938.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	The Rules published in G.N., H.D., No. 3702/2, dated 25th February 1931.	In rule 3, for the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Live-stock Importation Act, 1898 (IX of 1898).	The Bombay Presidency Live-stock (Horses) Importation Rules, 1921, published in G. N., R. D., No. A-350, dated 22nd November 1921.	(1) In rule 1,— (*i*) in clause (*a*) for the word "Presidency" the word "State" shall be substituted; and (*ii*) in clause (*b*) for the words "Bombay Presidency excluding Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 2, for the word "Presidency" the word "State" and for the words "from any country outside British India" the words "from any place outside the territories to which the Act extends" shall, respectively, be substituted. (3) In rule 7, for the words "from any country outside British India" the words "from any place outside the territories to which the Act extends" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Live-stock (Import) Quarantine Rules, 1944, published in G. N., R. D., No. 7858/24, dated 2nd September 1944.	In rules 2 and 5, for the words "British India" the words "the territories to which the Act extends" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	The Bombay Stamp Rules, 1939, published in G. N., R. D., No. 4293/33, dated 29th June 1939.	(1) Throughout the rules for the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted. (2) In appendix III to the said rules, in entry 4, for the words "British India" the words and letter "India except Part B States" shall be substituted.
Do.	Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 17/39, dated 28th February 1940.	In rule 1, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899).	The Bombay Glanders and Farcy Rules, 1920, published in G. N., R. D., No. 2507, dated 24th August 1920.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Prisoners Act, 1900 (III of 1900).	Rules published in G. N., J. D., No. 6321, dated 6th October 1902.	In rules 9 and 11, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	The Bombay Registration Rules, 1946, published in G. N., R. D., No. 2720/45, dated 1st October 1946.	In rules 6 and 62, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910).	The Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 14284-D, dated 5th December 1919.	In the preamble for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 14284-E, dated 5th December 1919.	In the preamble for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).	The Rules published in G. N., P. W. D., No. 620/36, dated 31st August 1948.	Throughout the rules for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	The Bombay Lunacy Rules, 1921, published in G. N., G. D., No. 322, dated 19th October 1921.	(1) Throughout the rules for the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted. (2) In rules 4 and 38 for the words "Local Government" wherever they occur the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 4 (4), for the word "Presidency" the word "State" shall be substituted. (4) In rule 18, clause (*iii*)— (*a*) for the words "His Majesty's Regular Forces" the words "the Regular Army" shall be substituted; and (*b*) the word "Royal" at both the places where it occurs shall be deleted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Official Trustees Act, 1913 (II of 1913).	The Official Trustees (Bombay) Rules, 1922, published in G. N., H. D., No. 33-C, dated 31st October 1922.	Throughout the rules for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Administrator General's Act, 1913 (III of 1913).	The Administrator General's (Bombay) Rules, 1922, published in G. N., H. D., No. 33-E, dated 31st October 1922.	(1) Throughout the rules for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 2, after clause (3) the following clause shall be inserted, namely :— "(4) 'India' means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir." (3) In rule 21, in the marginal note, the word "British" shall be deleted. (4) In rule 31, for the words "British India" at both the places where they occur the word "India" shall be substituted. (5) In rule 33, for the word "Provinces" the word "States" shall be substituted. (6) In Schedule II, in Form No. 13, for the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).	Regulations published in G. N., R. D., No. 8345, dated 14th August 1918.	(1) In the preamble, for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (2) In regulation (1), for the words "Local Government" at both the places where they occur the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Destructive Insects and Pests Act, 1914 (II of 1914).	The Fumigation of American Cotton Rules, 1925, published in G. N., R. D., No. 4388/24, dated 26th November 1925.	(1) In rules (2) and (6), for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule (3), for the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., R. D., No. 5651/28, dated 7th April 1931.	(1) For the words "Governor General in Council" the words "Central Government" shall be substituted. (2) For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted. (3) For the word "Karachi" the word "Bombay" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Rule published in G. N., R. D., No. 6334/24, dated 27th February 1935.	(1) For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted. (2) The words, figures and brackets "or by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Karachi Port Trust Act, 1886 (Bom. VI of 1886), as the case may be" shall be deleted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Local Authorities Loans Act, 1914 (IX of 1914).	The Bombay Local Authorities Loans Rules, 1923, published in G. N., F. D., No. 1393-E, dated 23rd December 1922.	Throughout the rules for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917).	The Bombay Government Secretariat Departments Destruction of (Central) Records Rules, 1941, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3507/34, dated 22nd August 1941.	In rule 2,— (1) for the words "His Majesty" the words "the Government", (2) for the word "Province" the word "State" and (3) for the words "Chamber of the Indian Legislature and which are not partly or exclusively the property of the Crown Representative" the words "House of Parliament" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Workmen's Compensation— Destruction of Records Rules, 1942, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 6344/34, dated 16th December 1942.	(1) In rule 2, for the words "His Majesty" the words "the Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 4, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	The Bombay Government non-Secretariat Offices Destruction of (Central) Records Rules, 1947, published in G. N., P. & S. D., No. 3507/34, dated 16th January 1947.	(1) In rule 2,— (1) for the word "Province" the word "State" and (2) for the words "Chamber of the Indian Legislature and which are not partly or exclusively the property of the Crown Representative" the words "House of Parliament" shall be substituted. (2) In Schedule I, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	The Rules for the preservation and destruction of records in the General Stamp Office, Bombay, published in G. N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 20th October 1948.	In Schedule A, in Appendix A, in entry 8, for the words "British India" at both the places where they occur, the words and letters "a Part A State or Part C State" shall be substituted.
The Cinematograph Act, 1918 (II of 1918).	The Rules published in G. N., H. D., No. 9960/4-Poll., dated 16th June 1947.	In Schedule A, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (XXXIII of 1920).	The Bombay Identification of Prisoners Rules, 1936, published in G. N., H. D., No. 9322-II, dated 27th February 1936.	(1) In rule 6, the words "the Superintendent of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Sind" shall be deleted. (2) In rule 10, the words "in Sind by the Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi," shall be deleted. (3) In rule 11 (2), the words "the Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi," shall be deleted. (4) In rule 12, the words "or the Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi" and "or the Superintendent of Police, Sind Criminal Investigation Department, Karachi, as the case may be" shall be deleted.
The Indian Emigration Act, 1922 (VII of 1922).	Rules published in G.N., G.D., No. 279/4124-(A), dated 19th June 1924.	In rule 1, the words "and Karachi" shall be deleted.
The Cotton Transport Act, 1923 (III of 1923).	Rules published in G.N., R.D., No. 535-A, dated 18th August 1923.	(1) In rule 1, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In Form A, for the word "Province" wherever it occurs and for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	Rules published in Government of India, Home Department, Notification (Judicial), No. F. 349/32, dated the 17th January 1933.	In rule 2,— (*a*) for the words "British India" at both the places where they occur the word "India" shall be substituted; and (*b*) for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Rules.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927).	The Bombay Forest Rules, 1942, published in G. N., R. D., No. 4335/39, dated 1st October 1942.	(1) Throughout the rules— (*i*) for the words "Province" and "Provincial" the word "State" and (*ii*) for the words "The Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rule 73,— (*i*) for the words "Indian State" the words and letter "Part B State", (*ii*) for the words "the State" at both the places where they occur the words and letter "the Part B State" and (*iii*) for the words "British India" the words and letters "a Part A State" shall be substituted. (3) In rule 83, for the words "Indian States" the words and letter "Part B States" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	Rules published in G. N., R. D., No. 5827/28, dated 15th December 1938.	(1) In the preamble— (*i*) for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" and (*ii*) for the words "the Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted. (2) In rules 1, 3 and 6 for the words "the Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted. (3) In rules 3, 4 and 6, for the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Application Act, 1937 (XXVI of 1937).	The Muslim Personal Law (Shariat) Declaration Rules, 1938, published in G.N., H.D., No. 858/4, dated 1st September 1938.	In the Form appended to the said rules— (1) for the words "British India" at both the places where they occur the words "the State of **" shall be substituted. (2) the following footnote shall be added, namely.— "* * Here enter the name of the Part A State or Part C State concerned."
The Manoeuvres, Field Firing and Artillery Practice Act, 1938 (V of 1938).	The Bombay Manoeuvres and Field Firing and Artillery Practice Rules, 1940, published in G. N., R. D., No. 6157/33, dated 26th March 1940.	For the word "Provincial" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947 (XLVIII of 1947).	Rules published in G. N., H. & L. G. D., No. 5384/33 (*a*), dated 6th April 1948.	In rule 1, for the word "Provincial" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.

No. 25284/B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Acts and the Rules specified in the first column of the Schedule hereto annexed the Government of Bombay is pleased to direct that the notifications and orders specified in the second column of the said Schedule shall be amended in the manner and to the extent specified in the corresponding entry in the third column thereof.

Schedule.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861).	G.N., J.D., No. 650, dated 5th February 1908.	For the words "said Governor in Council" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Stage Carriages Act, 1891 (XVI of 1861).	G. N., J. D., No. 3737, dated 12th June 1917.	For the words "His Majesty's" the word "Government's" shall be substituted.
The Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 (XXV of 1867).	G.N., H.D., No. 1983-Poll., dated 8th November 1937.	(1) For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted. (2) For the words and figures "Government of India Act, 1935" the words "Constitution of India" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 3280-Poll., dated 30th November 1940.	For the words "His Majesty" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	G.N., R.D., No. 590, dated 16th September 1921.	(1) Throughout the notification, except as otherwise provided, (*a*) for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government"; (*b*) for the words "the Crown" the word "Government"; and (c) for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In clause (25), for the words "servant of the Crown" the words "Government Officer" shall be substituted. (3) Clause (28) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. A-590, dated 15th July 1938.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870).	G.N., R.D., No. 803/39, dated 30th June 1939.	For the word "Province" where it occurs for the second time the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 7434/24, dated 17th July 1939.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 7434/24, dated 31st August 1939.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 3411/4, dated 15th October 1940.	For the word "Province" where it occurs for the second time the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	G. N., R. D., No. 803/39, dated 29th January 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 6448/4, dated 3rd November 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R,D., No. 803/39, dated 7th February 1945.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 8084/45, dated 9th June 1948.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 2576/45, dated 12th April 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	G. N., H.D., No.5348/5, dated 24th November 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (XV of 1872).	G. N., Ec.D., No. 31, dated 15th July 1909.	(1) For the word "Native" the word "Indian" shall be substituted. (2) For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ...	G. N., G.D., No.8863-I, dated 18th November 1932.	For the word "Native" the word "Indian" shall be substituted.
The Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878).	G N., H.D., No. 844-Poll., dated 5th May 1922.	(1) For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted. (2) For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 1372-Poll., dated 24th May 1932.	For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878).	G.N., J.D., No. 6714, dated 7th November 1879.	For the words "Southern Division and in Sind" the words "and Southern Division" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 2395-Poll., dated 10th September 1932.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Arms Rules, 1951.	G.N., H.D., No. 1234-Poll., dated 3rd August 1925.	In the Table,— (1) for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted; (2) for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 1641-Poll., dated 11th July 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 1236-Poll., dated 3rd August 1925.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Legal Practitioners Act, 1879 (XVIII of 1879).	G.N., J.D., No. 6147, dated 26th November 1904.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (XXVI of 1881).	G.N., H.D., No, 596/3, dated 8th April 1933.	In the Schedule the words beginning with the word "Karachi" where it first occurs and ending with the word "Dadu" shall be deleted.
The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, (IV of 1882).	G.N., R.D., No. 434-A, dated 17th January 1910.	The words "elsewhere than in the Province of Sind" shall be deleted.
The Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882 (XV of 1882).	G.N., J.D., No. 4003/11-P, dated 1st July 1882.	The words "Her Majesty's" shall be deleted.
The Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883 (XIX of 1883).	G.N., R.D., No. 1691, dated 3rd March 1886.	For the words "Presidency of Bombay except Aden and the Island of Perim" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
The Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885).	G.N., P. & S. D., No. 2078/34, dated 22nd May 1939.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886).	G.N., G.D., No. 624, dated 13th February 1889.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., G.D., No. 4422, dated 5th November 1890.	The entries relating to "Aden (Steamer Point)", "Aden (Camp)", "Karachi", "Sukkur" and "Hyderabad (Sind)" shall be deleted.
The Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886).	G.N., P.W.D., No. 84, dated 9th November 1887.	(1) For the word "Presidency" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) The words "and the town of Karachi and its suburbs" shall be deleted.
The Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887 (IX of 1887).	G.N., J.D., No. 2305, dated 19th April 1887.	The word "Karachi" shall be deleted.
The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1890 (XI of 1890).	G.N., H.D., No. 2663/4, dated 24th October 1939.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 733/4-II, dated 13th September 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	G.N., J.D., No. 6656, dated 6th December 1888.	For the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 8918/3, dated 11th October 1940.	For the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No. 7357, dated 17th December 1878.	The words "Sind and" at both the places where they occur shall be deleted.
Do. ..	G.N., P. & S.D., No. 352/34(*k*), dated 18th November 1935.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., G.D., No. 1250/33, dated 14th January 1936.	For the words "Bombay Presidency including Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No. , dated 30th January 1873.	For the words "the Jail at Yeravda near Poona, the District Jail at Karachi and the Jail at Aden" the words "and the Jail at Yeravda near Poona" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898).	G.N., H.D., No. 711/2-II, dated 9th September 1929.	The following entries shall be deleted, namely :— "(1) The Church of England Zanana Mission Home, Karachi. (2) The Khalsa Orphanage at Shikarpur. (3) The Nava Kanya Vidalaya High School, Hyderabad, Sind".
Do.	G.N., H.D., No. 3198/46-F-BII, dated 31st July 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., H.D., No. 1011/2, dated 18th January 1927.	The words "including Sind" shall be deleted.
Do.	G.N., H.D., No. 6066/4, dated 11th January 1943.	For the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	G.N., R.D., No. 4298/33, dated 8th January 1941.	(1) For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) In clause 14, for the words "British India" the words and letter "India except Part B States" shall be substituted. (3) In clauses 15, 31 and 36, for the word "Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted. (4) In clause 61, for the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 5383/33/5123, dated 2nd March 1942.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No 7599, dated 3rd July 1942.	For the word "Province" where it occurs for the second time the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 8391/39, dated 12th March 1943.	For the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 7733/39, dated 15th July 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 4293/33, dated 7th October 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 4337/28, dated 11th November 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 8393/39, dated 19th January 1944.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	G.N., R.D., No. 142/48-(a), dated 7th February 1944.	For the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 142/48, dated 7th February 1944.	(1) For the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) For the words "Provincial Governments" the words "State Governments" shall be substituted. (3) The words "or Administrations in British India", "or Administration" and "or the Administration" shall be deleted. (4) For the word "Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 142/48, dated 22nd June 1944.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 8262/39, dated 13th July 1944.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 8832/39, dated 24th March 1945.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 7733/39-(a), dated 13th June 1945.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 947/45, dated 3rd December 1945.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 4298/33, dated 4th March 1946.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 12th June 1946.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 2589/45, dated 27th August 1946.	(1) For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) For the figures and word "57 and 59" the figures and word "91 and 96" shall be substituted. (3) For the words and figures "Government of India Act, 1935" the words "Constitution of India" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 9984/39, dated 17th October 1946.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 4298/33, dated 13th June 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).	G. N., R. D., No. 4298/33, dated 13th June 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 4298/33, dated 8th December 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 4298/33, dated 1st April 1948.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 6719/45, dated 24th May 1948.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 21st January 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 28th March 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 7592/45, dated 23rd May 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 25th June 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R. D., No. 1589/45, dated 22nd July 1949.	(1) For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) For the figures "59" the figures "96" shall be substituted. (3) For the words and figures "Government of India Act, 1935" the words "Constitution of India" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 11th August 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45-(a), dated 7th November 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1589/45, dated 7th November 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Glanders and Farcy Act, 1899 (XIII of 1899).	G.N., R.D., No. A-373, dated 5th July 1921.	For the words "Bombay Presidency excluding Aden" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 10426, dated 6th October 1919.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 10427, dated 6th October 1919.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).	G.N., H.D., No. 4529/2 (1), dated 17th February 1938.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 2146/4-II, dated 30th May 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 8918/3, dated 4th March 1941.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.R., L.D., No. 443-F, dated 11th November 1938.	For the word "Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., L.D., No. 13137, dated 18th December 1939.	For the word "Crown" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
The Indian Ports Act, 1908 (XV of 1908).	G.N., R.D., No. C-1270, dated 15th December 1939.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 2395/33, dated 21st August 1934.	In the table, under the heading "Southern Group of Ports", in column 3:— (1) against entry 16, the words "where both banks are in British territory, but where they are not, the boundary line towards the foreign banks is the thread or the centre of the stream" shall be deleted; (2) against entry 17, for the words beginning with the words "So much of" and ending with the words "of the stream" the words "The banks and navigable channel of Rajpuri river" shall be substituted; (3) against entry 18, the words "in British territory, but where the north bank of the river lies in Habsan territory the boundary line to the north is the thread or centre of the stream" shall be deleted.
Do. ..	G.N., R D., No 2466-G, dated 8th April 1922.	For the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Indian Registration Act, 1908 (XVI of 1908).	G. N., R.D., No. 2720/45(A), dated 1st October 1946.	Under article XVIII, in clauses (*a*) and (*b*), for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Whipping Act, 1909 (IV of 1909).	G.N., H.D., No. 9180/3-IV-(C), dated 14th August 1940.	In the Schedule for the words "Province" and "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Dourine Act, 1910 (V of 1910).	G.N., R.D., No. 14284-A, dated 5th December 1919.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 14284-B, dated 5th December 1919.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 14284-C, dated 5th December 1919.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Electricity Act, 1910 (IX of 1910).	G.N., P.W.D., No. 9175/27-I, dated 31st August 1935.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 2373/36, dated 17th November 1941.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 2005/36-I, dated 16th September 1938.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 620/36-II, dated 28th August 1941.	For the words "Province" and "Provincial Government" the words "State" and "State Government" shall, respectively, be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 620/36-III, dated 28th August 1941.	For the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 5495/36, dated 5th November 1941.	For the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 7756/36, dated 25th February 1946.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.W.D., No. 9175/27-II, dated 31st August 1935.	For the words "Provincial Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
The Indian Lunacy Act, 1912 (IV of 1912).	G.N., G.D., No. 2257(a), dated 26th May 1922.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No, 7101, dated 13th September 1915.	The words "Karachi", "Hyderabad", "Sukkur", "Larkhana" and "Jacobabad" shall be deleted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913).	G.N., F.D., No. 3781/33-D, dated 25th March 1939.	In condition (2), for the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1917 (I of 1917).	G.N., P.D., No. 6749-B, dated 20th March 1930.	For the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.D., No. 6749-C, dated 13th May 1930.	For the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.D., No. 6831-C, dated 22nd November 1930.	For the words "Local Government" the words "State Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G. of I. Deptt. of Com. and Industry, Notification No. 533-D, dated 17th November 1917, republished in G.N., G.D., No. 8140, dated 19th November 1917.	For the words "His Majesty or any Government in British India" the word "Government" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G. of India Deptt. of Com., Notification No. 282-S, dated 27th March 1926, republished in G.N., M.D., No. 53, dated 31st March 1926.	For the word "Provincial" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Destruction of Records Act, 1917 (V of 1917).	G.N., R.D., No. 10262, dated 17th October 1918.	For the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
The Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (V of 1920).	G.N., H.D., No. 1228/2, dated 23rd March 1927.	For the words "Presidency including Sind" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Police (Incitement to Disaffection) Act, 1922 (XXII of 1922).	G.N., H.D., No. S.D. 2042, dated 2nd June 1930.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923 (VIII of 1923).	G.N., G.D., No. 4486, dated 16th May 1924.	(1) For clause (*a*) the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(*a*) Judge of the Small Cause Court at District Headquarter for Poona District." (2) In clause (*d*), for the words "Kolaba, Larkana, Thar and Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier" the words "and Kolaba" shall be substituted. (3) Clause (*e*) shall be deleted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Bombay Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Rules, 1925.	G.N., G.D., No. 6389/C, dated 22nd December 1927.	For the words "Presidency including Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
The Indian Succession Act, 1925 (XXXIX of 1925).	G.N., R. D., No. 4392, dated 20th August 1880.	For the words "British India" the word "India" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No, 4021, dated 31st July 1889.	For the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No. 4857, dated 12th September 1889.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., J.D., No. 5861, dated 25th October 1890.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 (XVI of 1926).	G.N., P.& S.D., No. 929/34-(1), dated 9th May 1938.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Indian Forest Act, 1927 (XVI of 1927).	G.N., R.D., No. 4335/39 (*d*), dated 1st October 1942.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28, dated 24th May 1938.	(1) For the word "Province" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted. (2) The words "any Indian State or" shall be deleted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28, dated 16th September 1930.	(1) Entries (1), (5), (6), (9) and (10) shall be deleted. (2) In entry (4), for the words "Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (3) For entry (7), the following shall be substituted, namely:—"(7) Collector of Customs, Bombay". (4) In entry (11), the words "Mukhtyarkars" and "and Head Munshis" shall be deleted.
Do ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28 (*a*), dated 16th September 1930.	(1) Entries (1), (5), (6), (18), (19) and (21) shall be deleted. (2) In entry (4), for the words "Bombay Presidency excluding Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (3) In entry (7), for the words "Bombay Presidency, including Sind and the Excise Gauger, Aden" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930).	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28 (*a*), dated 16th September 1930—*contd.*	(4) In entries (8) and (9) for the words "Bombay Presidency including Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (5) In entry (11), the words "Mukhtiarkars" and "and Head Munshis" shall be deleted. (6) For entry (12), the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(12) Collector of Customs, Bombay". (7) In entry (13), the words "and Karachi" shall be deleted. (8) In entries (16) and (17), for the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28 (*b*), dated 16th September 1930.	(1) In entry (1), for the words "Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind" and in entry (4) for the words "Bombay Presidency including Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (2) Entries (2) and (3) shall be deleted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. S. 36/8, dated 14th April 1932.	For the words "Bombay Presidency" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 1314/28 (*c*), dated 16th September 1930.	(1) Entries (1), (5), (8), (9) and (11) shall be deleted. (2) In entry (4), for the words "Bombay Presidency excluding Sind" the words "State of Bombay" shall be substituted. (3) For entry (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:— "(6) Collector of Customs, Bombay".
The Indian Partnership Act, 1932 (IX of 1932).	G.N., H.D., No. 1241/3/1, dated 31st October 1932.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).	G.O., P.& S.D., No. 6378/34 (1), dated 12th October 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.O., P.& S.D., No. 2009/34, dated 20th September 1938.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.O., P.& S.D., No. 3829/34, dated 3rd July 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.O., P.& S. D., No. 3829/34, dated 30th August 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Payment of Wages Act, 1936 (IV of 1936).	G.O., P.&S.D., No. 3829/34, dated 2nd August 1940.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., P.&S.D., No. 3829/34, dated 4th October 1941.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 (IV of 1939).	G.N., H.D., No. 4812/4-V (A), dated 1st April 1949.	For the words "Provincial" and "Province" wherever they occur the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 270/6, dated 27th April 1950.	For the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., R.D., No. 3680-E/39, dated 30th April 1940.	For the word "Provincial" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H.D., No. 4838/4-II, dated 28th June 1947.	For the word "Provincial" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Bombay Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940.	G.N., R.D., No. 2809/39-I, dated 9th April 1940.	For the word "Provincial" at both the places where it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Drugs Act, 1940 (XXIII of 1940).	G.N., G.D., No. 4121/33 (1), dated 26th March 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H. & L.G.D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th October 1948.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H. & L.G.D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th May 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., H. & L.G.D., No. 4121/33, dated 15th September 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do.	G.N., H. & L.G.D., No. 4121/33, dated 4th November 1947.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Industrial Statistics Act, 1942 (XIX of 1942).	G.N., G.D., No. 3893/34, dated 1st March 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., G.D., No. 4190/33 (*a*), dated 6th April 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
Do. ..	G.N., G.D., No. 4190/33-(*b*), dated 6th April 1943.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

Acts.	Notifications and Orders.	Amendments.
1	2	3
The Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (XIV of 1947).	G.N., Labour Dept., No. 575/46, dated 8th April 1948.	For the word "Province" wherever it occurs the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Factories Act, 1948 (LXIII of 1948).	G.N., P. & S.D., No. 352/34, dated 13th November 1941.	In the Schedule, for the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.
The Displaced Persons (Legal Proceedings) Act, 1949 (XXV of 1949)	G.N., H.D., No. 8705/5 (I), dated 15th June 1949.	For the word "Province" the word "State" shall be substituted.

By order and in the name of the Governor of Bombay,

S. L. CHAUDHARI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

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